The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION AT CHATTANOOGA TO-DAY.

A SCANTY ATTENDANCE—THE OBJECT OF THE GATHERING—LIST OF DELEGATES—THE STATEMENT OF THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION—THE CONVENTION NOT PROMISING MUCH SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12.—From present appearances the Southern Republican Convention, from which so much has been expected in certain quarters, will be a comparative failure. It is possible that the morning trains may bring in the multitude of delegates who were expected, but it is only certain that thus far they have not arrived, except the Arkansas delegates, who are here in force, and a few from Georgia, Mississippi, and East Tennessee, nobody has put in an appearance. Although the attendance is so small, it is possible, from the expressions of those who have arrived, to come quite near the object and probably results of the convention. Whether many or few are present an effort will be made to bring the cases of outrages in the South to public notice, which will probably be successful. The Arkansas delegation is fully prepared in this point, and will present to the convention a detailed report, drawn from official records, which will present the following facts, covering the period from 1866 to Oct. 1, 1874: Murders, 669; attempted murders, 223; threats of murder to intimidate, 55; whippings, 9; total, 956. Of these crimes, Republicans committed 78, while it is known that Democrats committed 641. In committing them were engaged—whites, 656; colored, 73. Of those who suffered there were Republicans, 520; Democrats, 110. This report does not include seventeen out of the seventy-three counties of the State. It is quite probable the other States will present like exhibits of outrages, but aside from this it is not yet apparent what is the purpose of the Convention. A proposition in favor of a third term for President Grant will doubtless be presented by some hot head, but it will be quietly shelves or voted down outright. Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, no doubt reflects the opinions of all the more sensible delegates, and he said to-night that it would be a positive unkindness to the President to bring the third term before the convention. He was very friendly to Gen. Grant, and for that reason should oppose any agitation of the subject. He hoped it would not be introduced, but if it should be, there was nothing left for the convention to do but put it aside. Senator Dorsey talked in the same way, and these two dominate the Arkansas delegation. This delegation will be numerically stronger than any other, and it is safe to say that the convention, as a matter of policy, will not indorse the third term.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONVENTION.

Asserted by those who are here, the object of the convention is simply to place before the people the wrongs to which the Republicans in the South are subjected. They claim that because the press of the South is in the hands of the Democrats they never had a fair showing, and that a prejudice has grown up against them which they in nowise deserve. They declare that the whole truth has never been told, and that their sufferings from the proscription to which they have been subjected in the South because of their political faith, has never been fully realized in the North. This gathering, it is contended, has no other object than to place the whole truth before the country. It is proposed to do this by the presentation of statements like that of Arkansas, by speeches by delegates who will profess to speak from personal knowledge of the facts, and by resolutions of the convention embodying a full abstract of all the facts and remedies for the present condition of things. There will also be an address to the people of the United States, which is not yet written, but which, from the present talk, threatens to be a very long and not very forcible document. Better councils may, however, prevail, and the address be compressed into a compass which will permit of its being read during the present generation while so few of the delegates are present, it is not safe to say anything of the organization of the convention which meets at noon to-morrow. Hon. Horace Maynard was chiefly responsible for the meeting of this town of abundant dust, but scanty accommodations in everything else, and it was intended to make him permanent President. but he has been wise enough to decline to share the discomforts he has forced upon others, and has staid away. Frantic telegrams has been sent to him this afternoon, begging him to appear to-morrow or Wednesday, but Maynard being wise in his generation it is not much likely that he will give a favorable response. If the truth be told there is not a very great desire to be identified with this gathering, except upon the part of those who are or expect to be recipients of Federal bounty. It would perhaps hardly be fair to say that the convention is composed exclusively of office-holders, but to-day that would be nearer the truth than anything else. Those who do not hold Federal office have held State office under Federal auspices. How true this statement is can be seen from the following list of delegates, which is complete so far as it has been prepared by the persons having the affair in charge:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Alabama.—Charles E. Mayer, William H. Smith, J. D. Sibley, Joseph H. Speed, E. M. Keiler, James Green, R. G. Millard, Alexander White, D. J. Haynes, Adam C. Felder, Lewis E. Parsons, Thomas M. Peters, John P. Timberlake, D. Woonruff, L. H. Woodruff, Alexander McKenstay, D. C. Rugg, B. F. S. Gardner, E. Woolsey Peck, James T. Ragier, T. F. C. Goodloe, Benjamin F. Safford, John Bruce, Isaac Heyman.

Arkansas.—Powell Clayton, S. W. Dorsey, John McClure, Asa Hodges, Joseph Brooks, W. J. Haynes, S. M. Barnes, George R. Weeks, S. Beaumont, H. M. Cooper, E. J. Searles, Stephen Wheeler, Henry Page, D. P. Upham, E. W. Kemball, F. S. Burrows, W. H. Gray, T. D. W. Yorgey, F. M. Christman, J. C. Corbin, John Agery, A. D. Wheeler, Benton Turner, John Whitlock, W. S. Oliver, M. W. Gibbs, E. D. Ayres, Peter Brugman, M. A. Deaffey, A. P. Robinson, Thomas Boles, V. Dell, J. N. Searles, E. R. Rickev, Frank Gallagher, N. W. Moore, W. P. Walsh, M. M. L. Stephenson, John E. Bennett, L. G. Wheeler, J. R. Roland, J. A. Emerson, D. H. Barnes, A. A. C. Rogers, O. P. Snyder, J. F. Aughan, George Haycock, W. V. James, D. C. Casey, G. H. Martin, J. W. Mason, W. A. Orrick, W. L. Copeland, E. A. Fulton.

Florida.—Gov. M. L. Stearns, Hon. S. B. Conover, Hon. W. J. Purman, Hon. J. L. Walls, Hon. Dennis Eagan, Hon. Hiram Bisbee, Jr., Hon. Hiram Potter, Hon. F. W. Wicker, Hon. E. G. Johnson, Hon. Henry Hill.

Georgia.—Amos K. American, Benjamin Conley, James Jackson, Joshua Hill, H. H. McKay, Henry C. Wayne, Dawson A. Walker, J. F. Long, Madison Davis, R. W. White, H. M. Turner, Elbert Head, Madison Bell, John S. Bigby, William Markham, B. B. Brimberry, J. F. Hampton, Sampson Bell, W. H. Harrison, J. B. Beard, W. H. McWhorton, Thomas H. Safford, W. A. Golding, Henry S. Glover, Romulus Moore, William H. Noble, Wesley Stropshire, Alexander Stone, John A. Wordy, C. A. Ellington, John B. Dicky, J. B. Fuller, J. R. Griffin, James Greenwood, E. Bond, J. O. Wimbush, Tilman Lowe, William Henry, A. M. Stringer, W. A. Halden, A. H. Lee, L. B. Anderson, T. G. W. Cruswell, T. O. Holt, R. H. Whitely, Andrew Sloan, James C. Freeman, R. L. Mott, S. F. Gore, W. D. Clark, James F. Devereaux, Marvin Bethune, Lewis A. Guild, S. W. Parker, E. C. Wade.

Mississippi.—Gov. A. Ames, Lieut. Gov. A. K Davis, Hon. George E. Harris, Hon. James Hill, Hon. W. H. Gibbs, Hon. George H. Holland, Hon. J. W. Cardozo, Hon. B. K. Bruce, Hon. A. D. Howe, Hon. John R. Lynch, Hon. Jason Miles, Hon. C. W. Barry, Hon. George C. McKee, Hon. O. Davis, Hon. George F. Brown, E. Hill, Hon. S. J. Ireland, Hon. Robert Gleed, Hon. J. F. Bariden, Hon. John Brown, Hon. J. D. Shadd, Hon. William Noonan, Hon. W. G. Henderson, Hon. W. H. Hancock, Hon. William Price, Hon. A. P. Huggins, Hon. F. H. Little, Hon. J. H. Pierce, Hon. J. J. Spellman, Hon. M. B. Sullivan, Hon. William Gray, Hon. W. R. Griggs, Hon. N. G. Gill, Hon. R. W. Milsaps, Hon. J. D. Sessor, Hon. G. P. Gilmer, Hon. A. Alderson, and forty-nine others of lesser note.

Virginia.—Delegates: Charles Williams, Hon. James H. Clements, H. L. Pelouzie, Hon. W. H. Howell, Hon. L. M. Shoemaker, D. J. Woodfin, John W. Waltz, Major R. H. Carter, George S. Smith. Delegates-at-Large: Hon. James H. Platt, Hon. Lewis McKenzie, Hon. R. J. Popham, Capt. J. F. Wilson.

THE STATEMENT OF THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

At a late hour to-night I have been placed in possession of what may be properly called the statement of the Arkansas delegation. Like all statements it has been open to curtailment, but the substance is as follows, and it is given as showing the probable animus of the Convention:

As yet we have not had mech conversation with the delegates from other States. Our idea is that each State should appoint a committee to present its grievances, to the end thrt the public may be informed of the true status of affairs. The North knows but little of what has taken place at the South. The people have been studiously misled, and we know of no better means through which an erroneous impression can be corrected than by a plain statement of facts, accompanied by the evidence to sustain them. The country ought to be advised of the total disregard of law by which the Democracy have gotten possession and control of the different States. It astonishes the Republicans of the Southern States to see apparently well-informed men of both parties at the South, when treating of South in politics, exhibit a profundity of ignorance that would be ridiculous if the consequences were not appalling. So far as Arkansas is concerned, we will show to the convention, and through it to the country, and all lovers of peace and good order, the condition of affairs. We will show from the time Baxter entered the executive chair such departures from the law and the plain provisions of the Constitution, and such a series of ursurpation of power and authority that have no parallel in the history of this or any other country. After having done this we will show that having made a solemn covenant with the President, through his attorneys, that his so-called Legislature should hear a petition for contest, that instead of its doing that, that body, on the first day of its organization and recognition, passed a bill through both Houses by suspending the rules, on the same day calling a Constitutional Convention. We will show that this so-called Legislature was organized by four Democratic Senators meeting within the military lines of Baxter, where no Republican could enter without a pass from one of his military commanders.

ACTS OF THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

After a long and tedious recital of recent events in Arkansas, with which the public is familiar, and giving the statistics which have been stated, the document concludes:

We intended at first to go into the canvass and defeat the adoption of the new Constitution at the polls, but the convention appointed three State Canvassers to canvass the vote, and clothed these men with the power to appoint County Canavassers, nine of whom are made responsible to the courts of the State for the manner in which they may discharge their duties, and who are clothed with power to appoint the judges of election all over the State, and it refused to let either of the three State Canvassers be a Republican. The State Canvassers, following their example, appointed none but Democrats as County Canvassers, and they have appointed none but Democrats as election efficers, which, with the fact that the ordinance submitting the constitution to a vote of the people does not constitute any tribunal before which the vote may be shown to be fraudulent, and that the courts are closed and the Judges deprived of the power to grant an injunction in relation to the same, leaves no alternative but to submit for the present and ask redress and relief.

THE CONVENTION EVIDENTLY TO BE A FAILURE.

The spirit pervading this statement will probably be that of the convention, and it is hardly necessary to say anything more on that subject. It need only be added that to-night nobody has the slightest idea what is being or ought to be done. It is already apparent that the Chattanooga Convention is to be ranked as one, and not the least, of the failures in American politics. The Civil Rights bill is to-night almost the only perplexity before these gentlemen, some of them, as a matter of principle, as they say, desire to insist in its passage. Others, as a matter of policy, wish it to be left severely alone. As matters stand at present, the latter seem to have the best of the argument in this respect, therefore, as in all others, the convention, viewed from its own standpoint, promises to be a failure.

A DANGEROUS WRECK IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Acting Master, Robert Platt, commanding the Coast Survey steamer Bache, reports that while coming through Long Island Sound, on the 7th of October, he discovered a sunken schooner, of about 150 tons burden, in eleven fathoms of water, off "Eaton's Neck," the eastern point of Huntington Bay, Long Island. The Eaton's Neck light-house, bore southwest by south three-quarters south from the wreck, distant about one and three-quarters miles. The mast-heads of the schooner show about eight feet above the surface of the water, and had topmasts, with gaff topsails set. From her appearance it was judged she had been only a short time in this condition. The distance from shore, and the depth of the water in which she sank, places the wreck in a very dangerous position for vessels passing through the sound, and a careful lookout should be maintained while in this vicinity. The bearing is magnetic and the estimated distance in nautical miles.

THE EL TRIUNFO MINE AFFAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Early last month the United States war steamer Saranac sailed from this port under sealed orders for the Mexican coast. She reached La Paz on the 23th of September, when the Commander put himself in immediate communication with the Mexican authorities on the subject of the recent difficulties between themselves and American citizens, owners of the mine El Triunfo. An investigation followed, and the report of the Commander will be forwarded immediately to Washington.

THE CHEESE MANUFACTURE.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Utica *Herald* will print to-morrow morning tables containing special reports from 350 cheese factories in New-York State, giving the number of boxes manufactured this season and last up to Oct. 1. The summaries show that these factories made last year 416,089 boxes, and this year 434,900 boxes, a gain of four per cent. this year. All the cheese was sold Oct. 1 on an average throughout the State, down to the make of Aug. 23.

WASHINGTON.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ITS LAND PATENTS.

THE EXPECTED REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE ROAD—QUESTIONS WHICH IT WILL HAVE SOME INFLUENCE IN SETTLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The report to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the commission to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, will influence the settlement of very grave complications growing out of the withholding of the patents to its lands. The fact that the patents were withheld, and the reasons which controlled the Secretary of the Interior in his action were first given to the public through THE TIMES two years ago. A commission of eminent gentlemen had reported that the road was not completed within the terms of the law, and the work necessary to completion was stated, and its probable cost estimated. On the strength of the report, the patents for half the lands in Nebraska which had been granted to the company were not issued, and no patents have issued for any of the lands beyond the western boundary of Nebraska, nor have these lands been surveyed. Meantime settlers have bought nearly all the land lying along the first 200 or 300 miles, and they cannot get titles from the road, because it has none yet acquired which it can give. The lands are not subject to taxes, and the State and people were besieging Congress last Winter to pass a law providing for the assessment and collection of a tax on these lands through the Land Office. It was represented that the company had been assured of the appointment of a new commission to examine the road, if they desired. Such a commission has at last been made. There is a growing feeling in Congress and outside, in favor of giving the road its patents. The soft wood ties, of which complaint was made, the company has been renewing as rapidly as possible, and some of the "fills" that were recommended have been made, and the road is well known to be safe and comfortable for travel. No doubt is now entertained that both the Union and Central Pacific Roads will ultimately refund to the United States all it has expended on their account, if some leniency is exercised, and there is reason to believe that the report of the commission, which has already been prepared, though it has not yet reached the Department, will be favorable to granting the patents. One of the acts proposed in the Senate last Winter began by declaring the road completed for the purposes of the act, and ordered the issue of the patents. It was not brought in till near the last day, and did not receive action.

OFFICEHOLDERS IN THE SOUTH—PROMPT REMOVALS TO BE LOOKED FOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already asked for the resignations of two or three officers in Texas, without waiting for the written report of the commission which has been investigating the condition of the public service in that State. So far as gross cases of fraud or incompetency are concerned, they can be dealt with readily enough by the executive authority without waiting for Congress to meet. Where it can be proved that an office has been the subject of bargain and sale, it will be vacated promptly, and it is certain that in such instances no Senator will dare to make public opposition to removal. Secretary Bristow, replying to a question as to his purpose to carry the war against official misdoing into the rest of the South, said that anywhere, in the South or in the North, where such a condition was shown as in the offices in Texas where vacancies are to be made, the incumbents would be immediately removed.

THE APPLICATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN BOSTON.

An officer of the Treasury Department who has been for some time in Boston has been in consultation with the Federal officers there in regard to the application of the civil service rules to appointments and promotions in that city, as recently ordered by the President, and on his return, which is expected very soon, the announcement of the Examining Board, and the grouping of the offices for competition and promotions will be made, and the machinery of the reform system will be set in motion.

PROF. SWING'S WITHDRAWAL.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PRESBYTERY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery to-day, Rev. James McLeod entered a protest signed by himself, Dr. Thomas L. D. Patton, Rev. C. J. Halsey, W. H. Vandoren, and J. Burrell, against the action of the majority of the Presbyterry in erasing from its rolls at his own request thhe name of Rev. David Swing, for these reasons:

First, because the majority acted with undue haste granting this demand of Mr. Swing, especially as the demand was unusual and unprecedented in the Presbyterian Church, so far as we have any law to guide us. It cannot be pleaded that the case was so urgent that it demanded immediate action. It was, moreover, the duty of the Presbytery to defer action in the case, at least until after the meeting of the Synod, which would have occasioned a delay of only about two weeks; and more so, because the decision of the Presbytery, in unqualifiedly acquitting Mr. Swing of the grave charges made against him, has been appealed from, and the Synod has not yet had an opportunity to act on that appeal.

Second—Because the majority, in erasing the name of David Swing from the roll of the Presbytery, have violated our constitution, which declares that a necessary operation of any appeal is to suspend any further proceedings on the ground of a decision appealed from.

Third—Because this action is most dangerous and a bad precedent, its only tendency being to weaken the power of Church Courts in their exercise of discipline. Offending members and those charged with offenses may, in view of this action, fling defiance in the face of our Church Courts and order their names to be erased from the roll, and they may do it with the assurance that their demands will not only be granted, but do so without fear of censure, or even admonition. Indeed, if the action of the majority in this case be worthy of imitation, such offenses, or those charged with offense, may rather look for the approval of the court, and for the expression of its warm personal regard.

Fourth—Because the Presbytery ought not to have respected this demand of Mr. Swing, so long as he continues to occupy the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city. But the Presbytery has now to deal with the fact that one more of its churches is being ministered to by a man who has defied this Presbytery by declaring himself independent of its control, while at the same time grave charges are pending against him.

Fifth—Because the Presbytery owes it to its own dignity not only to reprove the bold and ill-advised demand of David Swing, but it would have been justified in rebuking that wayward brother for addressing to this body so defiant a letter, for we believe such expressions and such contempt of or for this court are censurable and not praiseworthy. We believe that the Presbytery seriously erred in not expressing its unqualified disapproval of such conduct.

An animated discussion ensued on the question of entering the protest on the records, several members declaring it contained unjust and impertinent imputations on the members of the Presbytery. Finally the motion to enter the protest on record was carried, and after some further discussion, a committee of three was appointed to answer the protest.

The Synod of Illinois will meet in this City on Thursday next, and the Swing case will come before it for final settlement.

GEN. DIX AT ALBANY.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR FROM UTICA—HIS RECEPTION AT THE STATE CAPITAL—THE REVIEW IN THE AFTERNOON—HIS MOVEMENTS TO-MORROW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The review of the Third Division of National Guard by Gov. Dix took place here this afternoon on the Fair Grounds. His Excellency left Utica this morning and arrived here at 2:20. He was met at the depot by Gens. Rathbone, Knox, Stonehouse, King, Dunn, Wood, Heath, and Knapp, and Cols. Hamilton Fish, Jr., H. H. Hopkins, and Havens. As it was generally known he was to come by that train, the depot and the streets near it were crowded with spectators. The cars arrived on time, and the staff in full uniform received the commander in chief as he stepped out. Several private citizens were present and greeted him cordially on his return from his long tour of inspection. Carriages were in waiting to convey the party to the Fair Grounds, and they immediately started for the reviewing location, accompanied by a squadron of cavalry.

Prior to the Governor's visit, a brigade review occurred earlier in the day, Brig. Gen. Woodhall and staff inspecting the men. There were present a cavalry squadron, Major G. Schwarzman; the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. F. Andes; the Tenth, Col. Robert S. Oliver, and Capt. J. Pollin's battery of artillery, making in all 963 men. Later in the day the Tenth Brigade, composed wholly of Battery B of Troy, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Alden. At 2 o'clock Major Gen. Carr and staff reviewed this entire division, and two hours later Gov. Dix, his staff, and escort appeared on the grounds. A platform had been erected under the trees, on an an eminence overlooking the plain on which the troops were drawn up, and sentries were posted about it to keep the crowds from taking possession of the spot whereon the Governor was to stand. While the troops were forming line of battle the commander in chief was in the Major General's head-quarters, receiving officers of the staff and gentlemen who had been invited to meet him. About 4 o'clock, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Col. J. A. Dix, Gens. Rathbone, Morris, and staff, he proceeded to the reviewing station, and received the first salute. Here he was joined by Major Gen. Husted, of Westchester County, and other prominent officers of the National Guard. There were on the fair grounds at this time 8,000 or 10,000 persons, independent of military organizations. A little after 4 o'clock the review began, and the troops marched past in this order: Major Gen. Carr and staff; Brig. Gen. Woodhull and staff; the Twenty-fifth Regiment, 451 men; Tenth Regiment, 364 men; Perchin's Battery, 78 men; Schwarzman's Cavalry, 64 men; Brig. Gen. Alden and staff, and the Tenth Brigade. After the review Major Gen. Carr invited the Governor and staff to his head-quarters, where a luncheon had been prepared for them. This part of the ceremonies did not last long, and Gov. Dix left the grounds before 5 o'clock. He went home, and so did his staff. Gen. Husted left by the evening train for Poughkeepsie, where a grand review is to take place to-morrow. The Governor and his staff will leave Albany by the morning train, and be received at Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck by committees appointed to escort him. He will review the troops, visit Vassar College, and dine at Hon. Mr. Eastman's, and a reception will be tendered him in the evening.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

RENOMINATION OF BUTLER, GOOCH, AND PIERCE FOR CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—There were three Congressional Conventions held to-day in this State instead of two. The principal one, of course, was that in the Sixth District, held in Newburyport; where Gen. Butler was fighting for a nomination. With his usual skill in political matters, he succeeded in carrying the convention with the exception of a few votes. There was a good deal of enthusiasm, and after the business had been finished the General was invited to the platform, and made one of his characteristic speeches. He reviewed his action in Congress for the last eight years, especially that portion which affected local interests. His treatment of Sam Simmons' letter was in keeping with the rest of his defense. He turned the laugh against "Brother Sam" by a coarse joke at his mother's expense. The convention was ennthusiastic at having completely defeated Cogswell and Phillips, and some of the old scenes were revived. The General left for North Andover at the close of his address.

In the Fifth District Mr. Gooch was renominated by a good majority. The independont candidacy of Gen. Banks will suffer by the action of the convention to-day, which was so harmonious that there appears to be little chance of success for the old representative. Mr. A. J. Bailey, of Charleston, Gooch's chief opponent, declined to be a candidate, and himself moved the nomination of Mr. Gooch.

In the Third District in this city Henry L. Pierce was renominated by a unanimous vote, and no other candidate has been thought of—the action of the convention only foreshadowing the result of the elections, as Mr. Pierce is the most popular man in the district with all political parties. He has not sought the nomination, and has taken no part in the political disturbances of the last month, having occupied himself solely with his business and the care of his estates in Canton and Dorchester.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

SANTA, BIG TREE, AND THEIR FOLLOWERS DISARMED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Indian Agent Miles, in a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Darlington, Indian Territory, Oct. 5, says, "The twenty-four lodges of Kiowas under Satanta, went into camp near the agency on the evening of the 3d inst. Yesterday morning (Sabbath) Gen. Neill proceeded to their camp and demanned the surrender of all their arms. This was readily and with apparent willingness acceded to. An enrollment was at once taken, which is as follows: Men capable of bearing arms, 39; squaws, 40, and children, 66; total number of souls, 145. The party is headed by Satanta, Big Tree, Woman's Heart, and Strong Bear. Satanta and Big Tree are to be held in close confinement as hostages until further orders. The remainder will be permitted to go into camp near the agency, and will be required to answer daily roll-call. Upon their complying with these requirements I will issue rations until further orders to the Kiowa prisoners. The twelve young Cheyennes have been held in close custody until to-day. Gen. Neill permitted eleven of the party to go to the camp of the friendly Cheyennes, holding two Crows, the leader, (one of them White Horse's brother,) as hostages. In addition to the hostages, "Whirlwind," "Little Robe," "White Shild," and "Pawnee," agreed to be responsible for the eleven men liberated, and to produce the young men at any time they may be required.

WAYLAID AND SHOT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—George T. Gaylor was waylaid and shot in the back, near Amite, Miss. The assassin escaped.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE UNDECIDED DISTRICTS FOR THE COUNCILS-GENERAL.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The general ballot in the Councilor Districts which failed of a choice a week ago, took place yesterday, completing the election for the Councils-General. The following is the total result:

Republicans elected....................672
Monarchists elected....................604
Bonapartists elected....................155

The Republicans have the majority in thirty-eight Councils, the Monarchists in forty-four, and in three Departments the Councils are equally divided.

M. THIERS IN FLORENCE—RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ITALY, PAST AND PRESENT.

FLORENCE, Oct. 12.—Ex-President Thiers addressed the French residents here to-day. He declared his firm belief in the success of the Republic in France. He acknowledges that he formerly opposed Italian unity but explained that he did so solely because of its consequences on general politics. Now that unity was an accomplished fact, his only object was to promote cordial friendship between France and Italy. The French people would never permit any government to disturb the existing relations between the two countries.

SPAIN.

A NOTE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON THE FRONTIER NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Government of Spain has presented a long note to the French Government in regard to the immunity from interference enjoyed by the Carlists in the reception of supplies and munitions of war across the border, and other violations of the frontier by the Royalists. It seems that the French Government required specific charges from Spain, and this note is a reply to that demand. It treats of facts extending over a period of four years, and in conclusion calls attention to the good offices exercised by Portugal, and the anomaly presented by Liberal France identifying herself with absolutism.

GEN. DORREGARAY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CARLIST SERVICE.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Indépendence Belge* from Bayonne, says the withdrawal of Gen. Dorregaray from the service of Don Carlos has made a bad impession upon the Royalist soldiers.

The Republicans now have possession of the left bank of the river Ebro.

DEFEAT OF A CARLIST BAND.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Official dispatches have been received, reporting that a band of Carlists under Lozano has been totally defeated by a force of Republcans near the town of Fortuna, Province of Murcia.

Gen. Cabrera refuses to join Don Carlos in Spain.

AN ENGAGEMENT OF TEN HOURS—THE CARLISTS RETREAT.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—A severe engagement, which lasted ten hours, took place on the 9th inst. between the Republican army and 3,000 Carlists at Arioja di Navarra. The latter lost fifty killed and wounded, and withdrew to Estella.

Don Carlos has arrived at Puente-là-Reina, thirteen miles south-west of Pampeluna.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S HEATH—HIS TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE PARLIAMENT MEETS.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—In accordance with the advice of the physicians appointed by the Government, Count Von Arnim will be removed to-morrow to a sanitary establishment, where he will be guarded by two policemen. His trial will soon take place, and it is intended that the case shall be disposed of before the opening of the German Parliament.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

GEN. MITRE IN COMMAND OF THE INSURGENTS—HIS MANIFESTO.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Montevido, dated yesterday, says Gen. Mitre has issued a manifesto announcing that he has assumed command of the insurgent forces in the Argentine States. He declares that he does not seek power, and that if a successful issue to the movement is reached he will retire to private life.

OPERATIONS OF MITRE'S ADHERENTS—REPORTED ENCOUNTERS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12.—Gen. Mitre's partisans in Montevideo are buying arms, enlisting recruits, and negotiating the purchase of three steamers.

Two slight encounters between the insurgents and Government forces have taken plece outside of the City of Buenos Ayres. An engagement is reported in the north, the result of which is unknown.

THE FOREIGN CROPS.

BAD WEATHER IN ENGLAND—WHEAT DECLINING STILL—EGYPT GROWING COTTON INSTEAD OF WHEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the crop matter says: The weather for the week past has been rough, cold and rainy, but there have been sufficient intervals of fine weather to allow farmers to work the land and proceed with their sowing, except in the North where there have been some disastrous floods. The downward course of prices of wheat is not yet ended. The moderate gain in quantity seems a real misfortune to growers. The same depression in prices rules abroad, and may lead to the illusion that we have a double crop. But it must be remembered that Egypt having exchanged cereals for cotton, another source of supply is cut off. As consumption proceeds the bottom of the well may be reached.

URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY.

THE SPANISH MINISTER RECEIVED IN URUGUAY—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN PARAGUAY.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12.—The President of Uruguay has received the duly-accredited representative of Spain.

Joas Baptiste Gil has been elected President of Paraguay.

CUBA.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT SPECULATION IN GOLD—CONCHA GOING TO CINCO VILLAS.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—A meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of forming a stock company. Its object is to restore confidence in the circulating medium and prevent violent fluctuations in gold. Subscriptions to the stock have commenced. According to the terms of the constitution of the society the members are to do all within their power to counteract speculation in gold.

Capt. Gen. Concha, immediately after the arrival of the Spanish Mail steamer, will go to the Cinco Villas, and the Marron-Zucaro Trocha. He wants to put the line of the Trocha in a perfect state of defense and completely rid the jurisdiction of the bands of rebels before beginning an active campaign against the insurgents in the Central Department.

Eight hundred volunteers and about 200 Civil Guards sailed again yesterday for Nuevitas, in the merchant steam-ship Niagara, the naval transport having broken down.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

UNSETTLED STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th ult were received today. Affairs at the diamond fields are in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state. The Attorney General of the colony has proceeded thither. Another diamond field has been found near Philipstown.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

EFFORTS TO BRING OUT A FULL VOTE—EXPECTATION OF CARRYING THE STATE BY TEN THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—THE CONTEST IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—As the hour approaches for the opening of the ballot-box, the general interest in the election increases, and the indications now are that in most parts of State extraordinary exertions will be made to-morrow by both parties to get out a full vote. the Republican managers say that if it was over-confidence that led to their partial defeat last year, the cause will be removed to-morrow by a much fuller turnout of their forces; but if it was public indifference that brought disaster upon them in 1873, then their chances of success this year are not greatly improved, for there has been up to within a day or two, apparently as much apathy existing among the people as in any previous campaign. The only thing that will tend to bring out more than an average vote is the contest for members of Congress, added to which is the intensely personal fight in almost every county for the fat local offices. The total vote in the State last year was about 430,000, or nearly 100,000 less than at the Presidential election of 1872, when it was in exact figures 529,498. The Republicans believe that if the total vote to be thrown to-morrow shall reach to the neighborhood of 475,000 they will carry the State by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. At all events, an increased vote over last year, however small, will be greatly to their advantage. As to the Congressional race, the Republicans look upon but three districts as being doubtful. These are the Second, Cincinnati; Sixth, Toledo, and Twentieth, Cleveland, of which but one—the Second—is now represented by a Democrat, Matters in the Sixth are in a sort of snarly condition, and advices from there are not the most favorable for Pratt, Republican, as against Hurd, Democrat, notwithstanding the district gave upward of 1,000 Republican majority two years ago. The defeat of Parsons in the Twentieth has been looked upon at Republican head-quarters as almost a foregone conclusion. His chances, however, have brightened up materially within a week past, and it is possible that he may, on the home stretch, come out ahead of Payne, Democrat, after all. The contest between Stevenson and Banning, in the Second District of Cincinnati, has been one of the most animated in the State, and the Republican Executive Committee count confidently on the election of Stevenson. The popular seems to have been in his favor from the beginning of the campaign. Garfield, in the Nineteenth District, who has an Independent Republican and a Democrat running against him, will be re-elected by a majority even greater than that he received two years ago. The Ninth District, which was regarded as doubtful, will most certainly return Robinson, Republican. The party is in fine trim here. Let me add that the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee informed me to-day that they (the Democrats) expect to carry the State by from two to five thousand majority, and gain four members of Congress, making the Ohio delegation stand equally balanced between parties both in House and Senate.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

BOTH SIDES CONCENTRATING THEIR FORCES ON FORMOSA ISLAND—DEATH OF AN AMERICAN MIDSHIPMAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Advices from Japan to the 4th of September are to the effect that the differences between that country and China were still unsettled, and that both parties were concentrating their force on the Island of Formosa and at strategic points on their respective coasts. A settlement of the question is thought to depend on the result of the negotiations of the Japanese Ambassador to Peking.

Midshipman Daniel F. Baker died at Nagasaki, Japan, on the 15th of August, of consumption. He was officially reported as a young officer conspicuous for prompt and intelligent discharge of his duty.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—1 A. M.—The pressure is high over the lakes and southward to the Ohio Valley, with north-westerly winds, clear and cold weather, except cloudy on the lower lakes. The pressure has diminished in the North-west and southward, with clear, cold, and calm weather; north-west to north-east winds, rising barometer, colder and clear weather, in Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States; north-west winds, rising barometer, and cold, clear weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Cairo and fallen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and southward to Missouri, falling barometer, south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, high but slowly-falling barometer, northerly and north-east winds, cold, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional frosts.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, rising barometer, north-east winds, colder, clear weather, and frosts in Tennessee.

For the South Atlantic States, northerly to north-easterly winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, and clear weather.

For the Middle States and New-England rising barometer, north-west and north-east winds, colder, clear weather, and frosts.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	52°	50°	3:30 P. M.	62°	59°
6 A. M.	53°	48°	6 P. M.	55°	54°
9 A. M.	58°	51°	9 P. M.	50°	50°
12 M.	60°	59°	12 P. M.	48°	45°

Average temperature yesterday....................52°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....................[illegible]

HAVEMEYER VS. KELLY.

KELLY'S INTEREST IN A CORRUPT CONTRACT.

HOW OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND WAS PLACED TO HIS ACCOUNT BY A "RING" STATIONER—LEGISLATORS AND SUPERVISORS BOTH DECEIVED—DECISIONS OF COURTS GARBLED TO SUIT HIS OWN CASE—KELLY'S CONNECTION WITH THE OLD TAMMANY "RING."

Mayor Havemeyer was engaged yesterday in completing his review of the reply of Mr. John Kelly to the charges he made against him, and in preparing others. In the evening he had a long consultation with Ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury, who read the new statement of the Mayor, and who is said to have furnished some of the facts. The following is a copy of the document:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1874.

To the Citizens of New-York:

On the 18th of September I addressed, through the newspapers, to John Kelly, formerly Sheriff of this City and County, a letter, in which I charged him with fraudulently obtaining large sums of money from the public treasury. On the 1st day of October he published a reply, in which, as will be seen, he substantially admitted the truth of the most serious of the charges. His letter was characterized, however, by such bold assumptions of denial, such a reiterated display of two or three unimportant inaccuracies in my letter, and such unjust charges of false accusations against me, that the reader of it might well have supposed the question at issue was my fallibility rather than his honesty. I cannot, however, have any further correspondence with him. Neither my self-respect nor my sense of official propriety will permit that. I present to you, therefore, not merely proofs conclusively sustaining my former charges, but also the results of further investigations. You will find them of great public importance, and deserving your serious consideration.

An impression not unnaturally prevails to some extent, that the exposure I have made of Kelly's frauds was induced by vindictive feelings. I admit that when I commenced the work I was prompted by a desire to punish him, if I could, for his malevolent course toward me. But as the evidence that he has been guilty of frauds that must debar him from the society of honorable men has increased in fullness and strength, any merely personal feeling has been lost in my sense of the serious character of the developments. If there were any traces of resentment in my letter to him, they have no influence with me now. I make charges of gross frauds, not only against him, but against his two immediate predecessors as Sheriff, both of whom are dead. Justice, therefore, to the dead as well as the living, demands that I shall present only indubitable facts, and that you shall not condemn unless the case is clear and conclusive.

KELLY'S "BEGINNING."

Before proceeding to the merits of the matter, it is proper that I should notice one point in Kelly's reply to my accusations. In making them, I characterized an amazing assertion in his first letter to me, that the corrupt Tammany Corporation controlled by him and Morrissey is "the only Reform organization in existence here to-day," as made with "an audacity born of a low beginning, raised to an undue elevation." He has endeavored to use this expression in such a manner as to create sympathy for himself and excite prejudice against me. He says: "If, when you say that I was 'born of a low beginning,' you mean that my father was a poor man, you are right for about the only time in your lengthy epistle. I have never denied it, and am not ashamed of it. If you desire to insinuate that my parents, although poor, were not respectable and honorable, you assert what is not true. * * * I built myself up without the aid of my parents, my father having died in my infancy."

I did not say that he was "born of a low beginning," but that his "audacity" was; and it would have been absurd to speak of his dead father as "raised to an undue elevation." I will make, however, what I intended to intimate so clear that it cannot be misunderstood. The great misfortune of losing his father in infancy left Kelly exposed to the evil association of the streets in this great city. In consequence, when the Democratic leaders of that day looked for a candidate residing in the Fourth, Sixth, or Fourteenth Ward, to defeat Mike Walsh, a young man of some ability, who, avowing himself to be the leader of the "Subterraneans," had been elected from that district to Congress, Kelly, at that time an Alderman, although but little more than thirty years of age, was selected as the candidate, because of the ability which his associations gave him to compete with Walsh for the vote of "the roughs."

In this manner he was sent to Congress. Whether he was elected or counted in is now of no consequence. A career of honor was thus opened to him, which he could not have claimed on the score of age, capacity, or merit. I have heard, and repeat it to his credit, that he endeavored after his election, by diligent study, to qualify himself for public duties; and it is generally conceded that he has been attentive and vigilant in performing the duties of every office he has held. But his case aptly illustrates how difficult it is in after life to make good the wasted opportunities of youth. The misstatement upon which I am commenting is a fair specimen of those which pervade every part of his answer. His foolish threats in respect to my exposure of his frauds are yet fresh in the public mind, and it is only two years since, that, at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, he went up to Mr. Creamer, one of the members of Congress from this City, and threatened to whip him for daring to say that "he had no property but what he had made out of public offices, and most of it by the assistance of Tweed." Such conduct is usually "born of a low beginning, raised to an undue elevation."

AUDITOR WATSON.

Another matter should be settled here, because it bears upon the whole story of the frauds. It is Kelly's connection with James Watson. I shared in the general mistake of supposing that Watson was first employed in the Sheriff's office by Kelly. It appears that he was there before Kelly became Sheriff. But Kelly says that my assertion that Watson receipted some of his bills is "false." Such is the hardihood with which he makes assertions. His bills are public records. Those for the quarters ending June 30 and Sept. 30, 1860, and an extra bill for fees in excise cases, are receipted by Watson, and no person but Watson or himself received any of the moneys paid to him by the county during his first term of office.

He does not deny, for he cannot, that he knew, while Watson was in his employ, what his character was. The facts are as follows: Watson and his brother were in business, as partners, in this city. Becoming insolvent, they turned their remaining property into money and decamped to California. They were brought back, upon a requisition by the Governor of this State, on a charge of embezzlement. For some reason that I do not know, they were not prosecuted upon the criminal charge, but remained in prison as fraudulent debtors. They applied to the Court of Common Pleas, before Kelly became Sheriff, for a discharge from their debts under the insolvent laws. The case is reported in E. D. Smith's reports, volume 2, page 429. That learned Judge, Charles P. Daly, said, "That the applicants combined to defraud their creditors is, I think, abundantly established by the testimony of James Watson." Another eminent Judge, Lewis B. Woodruff, said, "His proceedings since his insolvency are altogether unfair, and tend, in every step, to injustice and wrong. Such a man is not the object of that protection and relief the statute has provided for an unfortunate but honest debtor."

Such was the man whom Kelly made his bosom friend and associate as long as Watson lived and Kelly was in this country, and whom Kelly admits that he induced the then Controller to appoint as County Auditor. There is great truth in the saying, that "A man should be judged by the company he keeps." The great loss and damage [illegible] appointment as County Auditor, are too well known to require further statement.

Kelly says, that "at that time the duties of Auditor were comparatively unimportant." If they were, they increased as rapidly as the Sheriff's bills. The area to be cultivated was larger, and the harvest of ill-gotten gains was in proportion.

LAW OF THE CASE.

Kelly, in his defense, makes a number of quotations from the statutes for the purpose of showing that the Supervisors had the right to audit and allow to him any charge that he chose to make. This is done with so much confusion, falseness, and incoherence of citation and arrangement that, if it were not manifest that the object of his "lawyers" was to "darken knowledge," he might better have been guided by the book, which he assumes to have been my counselor, entitled, "Every Man His Own Lawyer." If the labored efforts of his counsel were successful, they would only show that the Supervisors had the same power to allow his fraudulent bills that they had to allow those of Garvey and Ingersoll. But they cannot have even that poor measure of success.

The provisions that he quotes relate to Boards of Supervisors in other counties, where some discretion is allowed by law to the Supervisors. In respect to this City and county the case is different, and the following provision of law, which was enacted nearly half a century since, has a force which no subtlety can evade:

The preceding sections of this title shall not extend to the City and County of New-York, but the officers and ministers of justice in that City and county shall receive such fees for services in criminal cases as now are, or hereafter shall be, specially provided by law. (5th Ed. Rev. Stat., vol. 3, p. 1,050.)

Kelly endeavors to evade the conclusive force of this provision by an allegation that the "preceding sections" to which it refers "have no reference to Sheriff; consequently that section has no effect." Yet the most important of the provisions he had just quoted to sustain his claim were part of these "preceding sections." Its effective force, however, is in the latter part, which expressly limits the compensation to Sheriffs and other officers of justice in this City "for services in criminal cases" to "such fees" as "now are, or hereafter shall be, specially provided by law." Nothing can be clearer than that.

His attempt to evade the force of this provision also avoids the real question. My charges of fraud against him were for obtaining pay for services not rendered, or else charged for in excessive amounts, or at excessive rates. No Supervisors, here or elsewhere, have the right to allow such claims.

I distinctly charged that some of the items of his bills were clearly fraudulent, and it is a well-known principle that fraud vitiates everything it taints.

He also parades garbled extracts from decisions of the courts in respect to the Supervisors of interior counties, and relating, with one unimportant exception, to the accounts of other officers than Sheriffs. The point that the Supervisors of this county can only allow fees authorized by law has, however, been clearly settled in a case that he takes care not to cite. It is that of the People vs. Lawrence, reported in 6 Hill's Reports, page 245. The Court at that time consisted of Chief Justice Nelson and Justices Bronson and Beardsley, three of the ablest men that ever adorned its bench. The opinion by Judge Bronson declares that the Supervisors "have only such powers as have been conferred upon them by the Legislature," and adds, "if this had been a case where the Supervisors had authority to allow the claim, it would have been the duty of the treasurer to pay it, without inquiring whether the account was allowed upon insufficient evidence or at too large an amount. But here the Supervisors had no jurisdiction over the subject-matter, and the fact appeared upon the face of the account which was presented for payment. Their act was *a mere nullity*." This disposes effectually of Kelly's claim that the Board of Supervisors had power to audit and allow his bills for whatever services or at whatever prices he chose to charge.

SUMMONING PETIT JURORS.

I will now examine his defense to the charge that during his two terms of office he collected pay for summoning over 60,000 imaginary jurors. He says very little about it, but squirms like a man who feels that he is caught in a corner, and can only escape by "treading barefooted upon burning coals." The little that he says, however, is a clear admission of his guilt. After stating correctly that I had confined my statements of the jurors for which he could charge to the Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Marine Courts, he adds that I "omit all reference to the various civil courts as if they never had any jurors." He puts in this disgraceful plea hesitatingly, as though he would like to save a loop-hole for retreat. But he clinches the matter afterward by stating that in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 he "summoned and charged for" 662 panels of petit jurors, which number included all the panels drawn in those years for all the courts, both civil and criminal.

He is, therefore, distinctly on record as admitting that he collected from this County pay for summoning jurors for the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts. I will now show what an enormous fraud he perpetrated in so doing.

A GREAT FRAUD.

There is not a provision to be found upon any statute-book of this State authorizing any Sheriff to charge any county any sum whatever for summoning a petit juror for any court. Not being able to find any provision for such a charge, for either civil or criminal courts, in the Supervisor's Manual, by Isaac G. Thompson, Esq., the editor of the *Albany Law Journal*, which is the manual commonly used by Supervisors of other counties, application was made to Mr. Thompson to ascertain if he ever knew of such a charge by a Sheriff. He replied that he had never heard of a case in which a Sheriff of any other county than New-York had charged the county for serving jurors for any court, civil or criminal.

An important difference in the organization of the courts in this and other counties should be noted here. In most counties the same jurors serve in both the General Sessions and the County Courts (or Courts of Common Pleas) and try both civil and criminal cases, while here these courts are separate, and the jurors in the Court of General Sessions do not try civil cases. In 1843, as the Sheriff was not otherwise paid for summoning jurors for the General Sessions, the Board of Supervisors, after a long contest, agreed to pay the Sheriff for the service, although there was no authority of law for the allowance. The rate adopted was $10 for a regular panel, and twenty-five cents each for extra jurors; but the allowance was expressly limited to jurors for the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions. The rate was afterward increase to thirty cents for each juror summoned for those courts, whether regular or "extra."

JURORS FOR THE CIVIL COURTS.

Neither any action of the Board of Supervisors nor any provision of law, has ever authorized a sheriff to charge the public for summoning jurors to try private causes. For that service he is very liberally compensated under the following provision of the revised statutes:

"For summoning the jury to attend any court, fifty cents in each cause noticed for trial at such court, or placed on the calendar thereof for trial." (5th ed. rev. stat., vol. 3, page 925.)

This fee the Sheriff is authorized to collect of the plaintiff in the action; and if the latter recovers a judgment he includes what he so pays as part of his costs. The lowest estimate usually made of the Sheriff's receipts under this provision is $25,000 a year.

In the face of the above explicit provision for payment, Kelly has the assurance to say in his defense that "no statutory rate seems to be fixed for this service. The sum of fifty cents to be collected of the attorney cannot be the only compensation contemplated, as the Sheriff is also to summon jurors for the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and if he is entitled to charge for one, he is for the other." In other words, because the Supervisors have stretched their power to pay the Sheriff for a public service he actually renders, therefore he is entitled to make the public pay him for a similar service rendered to private parties, for which they pay him abundantly. This is about on a par with the logic by which public robbery is usually sought to be palliated. I will give a history of the fraud.

HISTORY OF THE FRAUD.

I cannot find any record of any payment to a Sheriff for summoning jurors for the civil courts, until John Orser became Sheriff. In the bills for his first two quarters, ending March 31 and June 30, 1853, he charged for summoning jurors for the civil as well as well as the criminal courts. He did it, however, in a manly way, specifying that the charges were for the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts. His bills for these two quarters were paid, and he put in a similar bill for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1853. The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of paying it, but the Board of Supervisors referred the bill to a special committee, consisting of Francis R. Tillou, the Recorder of the City, Oscar W. Sturtevant, also a lawyer of recognized ability, and Daniel F. Tieman—a very good committee. They reported (Proceedings of 1853, page 275) in respect to the jurors in the civil courts charged in the bill, that there were "items therein of serving jurors, in all amounting to $347 30, for which the committee is unable to find any lawful authority," and that the deduction as suggested by them had "been adopted by Mr. Orser." Orser's next bill was strictly limited to jurors for the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions. For the quarter ending June 30, 1853, he was paid for 1,706 petit jurors; for that ending Dec. 31, 1853, he was paid for 476, being a difference of 1,230 jurors. From the time that the matter was so passed upon and decided, to the present, no Sheriff has obtained a dollar from the public treasury for summoning jurors to try private causes, except by a most shameful fraud upon the Board of Supervisors and other public officers.

Orser was succeeded by James C. Willett. In his first bill, being for the quarter ending March 31, 1856, Willett charged for 1,937 petit jurors, and stated that they were all for the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions. In his second bill he mixed in "extra" jurors, and increased the number to 4,906. Although the bill was paid, some difficulty was probably experienced, for in the bill for the third quarter the number of jurors was put at about the number in the first bill. The number was then gradually increased until in his last bill, being for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, the number of jurors charged for was 3,902.

Kelly succeeded Willett, and led off with a charge for [illegible] petit jurors in his first bill, which he increased to 7,405 in his second. In his bill for the quarter ending June 30, 1867, he charged for 8,856 petit jurors. The intent to deceive is clearly shown by the bills.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE.

The following is an exact copy of all the charges in his first bill (quarter ending March 31, 1859) for summoning petit jurors; being in the precise form and order of the original bill, which is a public record, the charges for grand jurors being omitted:

1859.		
Jan.	—150 petit jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	$45 00
Jan.	—250 petit jurors for Oyer and Terminer	75 00
Jan.	—588 petit jurors, extra, at 30 cents	176 40
Feb.	—150 petit jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	45 00
Feb.	—300 petit jurors for Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	90 00
Feb.	—488 petit jurors, extra, at 30 cents	146 40
March	—200 petit jurors for General Sessions, at 30 cents	60 00
March	—400 petit jurors for Oyer and Terminer, at 30 cents	120 00
March	—672 petit jurors, extra, at 30 cents	201 60
Jan.	—100 petit jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	30 00
Feb.	—100 petit jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	30 00
March	—198 petit jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	59 40

I make a similar extract from his last bill, being for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867, the intermediate bills being all in the same form:

1867.		
Oct.	—For summoning 153 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	$53 55
Oct.	—For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	105 00
Oct.	—For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	52 50
Oct.	—For summoning 1,324 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents	463 40
Nov.	—For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	52 50
Nov.	—For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	52 50
Nov.	—For summoning 1,124 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents	393 40
Dec.	—For summoning 102 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents	35 70
Dec.	—For summoning 250 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents	87 50
Dec.	—For summoning 186 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents	65 10
Dec.	—For summoning 916 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents	320 60

The manifest intention in making out these bills was that the jurors charged to the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer should be taken to be the regular panels, and those charged as "extra" should be taken to be the extra jurors frequently ordered in these courts in important criminal cases. Yet the jurors charged to the two criminal courts included all the jurors ordered for those courts, whether regular or extra; and Kelly admits in his defense that he charged for the civil court jurors, which are the jurors for the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts. These were the jurors charged as "extra." In order to deceive the Supervisors those high civil courts were not named, although the Marine Court was. It would be difficult to conceive of a clearer case of intent to defraud than is presented by the systematic charging, during six years of the jurors for three high civil courts as "extra" for two criminal courts.

Another difficulty in Kelly's way troubles him. An act passed in 1853, requires the Clerk of every court to notify the Supervisors if a majority of any panel of jurors returned to the court has not been personally served, under a penalty of $100 for every omission; and prohibits the Supervisors from paying the Sheriff for serving any part of such panel. No Clerk of any civil court has ever given any such notice, though the Clerks of the criminal courts have regularly given the notice. As the county was not required nor authorized to pay for summoning jurors for the civil courts, of course there was no occasion for the clerks of those courts to give the notice. But Kelly is caught with the pay in his pocket, and his audacious attempt to brazen out the fraud necessarily arraigns those clerks as delinquents. Two of them—Walsh, of the Supreme, and Boese, of the Superior—have, as I am told, been officious in his defense. He tries to save them—how? The act of 1853, he says, has "been construed to apply only to the criminal courts." But who could limit an express and positive provision of law? His plea in their behalf will not avail them. If he was entitled to charge the county for jurors to try private causes, they are liable for a large amount of penalties, which should be collected.

DECEIVING THE LEGISLATURE.

He not only deceived the Supervisors, but he also deceived the Legislature. On the 15th of January, 1861, the Assembly passed a resolution requiring him to report "the amount of fees, emoluments, and payments of every kind" into his office during the year 1860. His answer presents such strong proof of his fraud that I make a long extract from it. He reported as follows:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

To Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you my report, in accordance with the resolution of your honorable body of Jan. 15, 1861, together with a statement explanatory of the different items. Respectfully, JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

PART 3. Term fees in cases in Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas	$10,000 00
Less payment for service of jurors, collecting fees, &c.	4,300 00
Total	$5,700 00

* * * * * * * * *

PART 8. For summoning juries for Court of Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Marine Court	$4,005 70
Less payments to deputies for services	2,452 85
Total	$2,452 85

* * * * * * * * *

PART 3.—Term fees on suits in Court of Common Pleas, Supreme and Superior Courts.

The amount of fees collected for this class of service is $10,000, from which is deducted the expense of summoning 13,000 jurors. The expense of collecting the fees, &c., amounting to $4,300, leaving me $5,700.

The calendar of the courts from the apparent number of causes would indicate that a larger revenue should be derived from this branch of the business. The Supreme Court, for instance, in January, 1860, numbered 2,800 cases, and at the end of the year numbered some 6,000 cases.

The number of actual cases was not, however, at any time over 1,400, for the reason that, when making up the calendar, the attorneys for plaintiff and defendant each file separate notes of issue, and thus one case is put on as two cases. A large number of equity cases are also on the calendar on which I do not receive fees. A great proportion of the cases are also settled out of court, but still remain on the calendar, and on these I do not of course receive fees.

At the commencement of the year the calendar numbered 2,800, and a certain number of cases were called daily; some were tried and marked so the first month, and then my fees on these cases ended, but they still retained their numbers on the calendar for the remainder of the year. Others were called, and, no one appearing on either side, the cases were ordered to be placed down at the end of the calendar, (and this latter is the usual course of the large majority of the cases,) so that if the first case should have been numbered 1, it would when placed down, be numbered 2,801, and when again reached at that number and again placed down, be numbered 5,601—thus retaining three numbers on the calendar; and should the same case have been originally on another note of issue at another number, this one case would represent six cases for the whole year, while it had in all probability been settled the first month out of court."

All the above extract after Kelly's signature is a part of his report to the Assembly. I have copied it, that the public, and especially the legal profession, may realize to what an extent he imposed upon the Legislature. I am assured that the paragraphs quoted above contain four deliberate untruths, viz.:

1. Instead of every case being on the same calendar twice, it is very rarely that a case is placed twice on the same calendar or twice on the calendar in the same year.
2. Equity cases are not placed on the jury calendars.
3. When cases are called and passed, they do not take new numbers on the same calendar or in the same year.
4. No person has ever known a case to be on the same calendar as six cases.

Yet Kelly deliberately embraced these four falsifications in a report to the Legislature.

It will also be noted that in order to carry out the deception whereby he was obtaining pay from the County for summoning jurors to try private causes in the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts, he does not, in the above report, name the latter courts among those for which the County paid him, but includes them as "&c." to the Marine Court. He deceived the Legislature by omitting to name these high civil courts, although more jurors were summoned for them than for the three courts he did name. It is astounding that a man claiming to be respectable should have been guilty of such fraud and deception. His report is printed as Assembly document No. 49, for the year 1861.

Although Kelly tried so hard to underrate his receipts from private parties for summoning jurors for the civil courts, he admits that he received, in 1860, $10,000 on that account, which left him a net profit of $5,700, after paying all expenses. Yet, with that amount of admitted profits, received from private parties, he unblushingly avows that by deception he obtained pay from the County Treasury for summoning the same jurors. As the whole expense of summoning the jurors was less than half of what he admits that he received from private parties, all that he received from the County Treasury was clear profit.

What greater fraud could there be? It is just as though the Register, under pretense of obtaining pay for deeds recorded for the City during any year, should include in his bill by an "&c." the deeds recorded for private parties, and thus obtain pay from the city for all the deeds recorded in that year, for which private parties had also paid him. The disproportion between the amount he would collect from the city and the amount he was entitled to collect would be greater in the case of the Sheriff, but in principle the two cases would be precisely alike.

The amount admitted by Kelly to have been received from private parties was doubtless understated. In his report he halved the number of cases by falsely representing that they were on the calendars by two numbers. Therefore, it would seem that the $10,000 he admitted he received should be doubled. It is safe to add another $10,000 by reason of his pretense that a large part of the cases were on the calendar by six numbers each. This would make his receipts for term fees $30,000 a year, and, as he undoubtably stated the full amount of his expenses, his net receipts for summoning jurors to try private causes were probably $25,000 a year, to which he added by the deception he practiced $2,000 to $5,000 a year from the County Treasury.

JURORS FOR THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Kelly charged during his six years for summoning 21,527 jurors for the General Sessions. It appears by the minutes of the court, and also by the original panels, that the number ordered was 21,575, which included both regular and extra jurors. He undoubtedly intended to make out his bills for the correct number of jurors, but charged for 48 less than the number drawn. There is a substantial agreement, therefore, in respect to that court.

For the Oyer and Terminer he charged during the six years for 10,176 jurors. Since my letter to him was published I have had the minutes of that court carefully examined, and the result is that only 8,325 jurors were ordered, showing an excess of 1,851 in his charges.

This excess was probably occasioned by charging to the Oyer and Terminer jurors that were drawn for the Supreme Court, and might have been accidental. The intention throughout his bills was manifestly to charge the fraudulent jurors as "extra." He charged for 63,601 jurors as "extra." The excess of 1,951 in the Oyer and Terminer makes 65,552 jurors for the trial of private causes fraudulently charged against the county.

MARINE COURT JURORS.

I am advised that there is no provision of law authorizing the summoning of jurors for the Marine Court by the Sheriff, and that if objection were taken at any trial to jurors so summoned, it would probably be sustained. The law provides for the summoning of jurors for that court by other officers, at the expense of the parties to the suits. The Sheriff appears to have been allowed to do it for the sole purpose of getting more money from the county. In summoning those jurors the Sheriff renders no service to the County, and I repeat the remark in my letter to Kelly, that the $3,993 30 he obtained from the county on that account was "as clear a robbery of the County Treasury as it would be of a bank to walk into it and take money from its vaults." Yet, as he charged for these jurors openly, and practiced no deception, I only charge the amount against him as money illegally received.

I stated in my former letter that Kelly's immediate predecessor charged for these jurors, but I did not think it necessary to add that he made the charge in the last bill that he rendered. He, as well as Kelly, charged thirty cents a juror; but Kelly eagerly seizes a mistake in my letter to him, whereby the rate was printed fifty cents, as proof that he was not always higher than any of his predecessors.

GRAND JURORS.

Kelly admits that he charged $10 each for the extra panels of grand jurors rendered necessary in consequence of his insufficient service of the regular panels. He adds that no one but me "ever thought there was any question about" his right to make such a charge. The law allows the Sheriff $10 for summoning each Grand Jury. He is required to summon thirty-six persons, of whom not less than sixteen, nor more than twenty-three, are to be sworn in. As the Grand Jury list is usually made up of those who have been the most attentive petit jurors, and as those serving as grand jurors are excused from serving as petit jurors, there is always a sufficient attendance if the regular panel is faithfully served. It is a modern trick, only practiced, I believe, in this City, of serving the panels so inefficiently as to require two or three panels to obtain a Grand Jury, and then charging $10 for each panel. I am so old-fashioned as to believe that the law should control even Sheriffs' charges, and to prove that I am right in this matter, I quote the provision of the statute, which is as follows:

Fees to Sheriffs—For summoning a Grand Jury for a Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Sessions, $10. (5th edition, Rev. Stat., vol. 3, page 1,050.)

OTHER JURY CHARGES.

Kelly truly says that there was no authority of law to pay him for summoning any petit juror. For over thirty years, however, Sheriffs, by the deliberate action of the Board of Supervisors, have been paid thirty cents each for jurors for the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and I think he was excusable in taking that pay, so far as he earned it. The practice of paying the Sheriff thirty cents for each juror drawn, whether served or not, led to such abuses that the Legislature, in 1853, passed a law, as above stated, requiring the clerks of courts in this City to notify the Supervisors of every case in which the majority of a panel was not personally served, and "prohibiting" the Supervisors from paying the Sheriff for summoning any of the jurors not so served. The Clerk of the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer has regularly given the notices, and the Supervisors have regularly treated the law with contempt. Kelly could only be paid under that law for summoning 6,722 jurors for the criminal courts; but the Supervisors also paid him for 23,030 jurors he had not served as the law required. Every time they passed one of his bills they became liable to indictment; but the anxiety to prosecute public officers who violate the law, which he professes now, did not move him then. The jurors he was so paid for I charge against him as illegally received.

Kelly, in his defense, admits that the Supervisors had no lawful authority for paying him thirty cents each for jurors for the Criminal Courts, consequently they had no right to pay him thirty-five. If they had voted to do so I should have called the extra payment illegal. But as it was obtained, as Garvey and others obtained moneys, by charging, I count the five cents extra that he was paid for 21,582 jurors during the year that Connolly and he were both in office, as fraudulent.

The Supervisors, over thirty years ago, without authority of law, agreed to allow the Sheriff one dollar for attendance at the drawing of each panel of jurors. Kelly admits that he included in his bills attendance at the drawing of jurors to try private causes. I put down his charges for 365 panels for the criminal courts as excusable and for 822 for the civil courts as illegal.

CORRECTNESS OF KELLY'S FIGURES.

In his defense Kelley makes a great parade of figures, and speaks of the records which he has in private, showing that his bills were all correct. Such talk is foolish. He must be judged by the public records over which he has no control. I have neither time nor space to show the incorrectness of the figures with which he has interlarded the jumble he has put forth, not to prove his innocence, but to deceive the public. It may be well, however, to make one contrast of his figures, as presented at different times. I give his statement of his receipts from this County for the year 1860, as reported by him to the Legislature, contrasted with the amounts he actually received from the City:

	Reported to the Legislature.	Received from the County.
Summoning jurors for "Court of Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Marine Court," &c.	$4,905 70	$5,030 90
Reporting convictions to the Secretary of State	8,739 50	9,105 50
Conveying prisoners to other than State Prisons	2,094 00	1,971 75
Proclamations of Oyer and Terminer, summoning constables, and serving election notices	61 40	94 40
Reimbursement of moneys paid out	485 00	408 35
Fees on execution of murderers	....	50 00
Serving papers in excise cases	....	711 20
Total	$16,285 60	$17,372 10
		16,285 60
Excess of receipts over amount reported for the year 1860		$1,086 50

It is noticeable, that for disbursements and for conveying prisoners, which are charges authorized by law, the amounts reported were in excess of the receipts, but each of the other items was understated. The total amount reported as received from the County was $1,086 50 less than that actually received according to his receipted bills now on file. This would be a small matter, but for the fact that the whole report was a palpable effort to underrate the value of his office.

He asks, in his defense, "What business man is there" who, after a lapse of six years, "would be able to give a satisfactory and clear explanation?" It would be a poor business man who would vary, as Kelly did, over six per cent. at the end of a month, for his report was presented to the Legislature just thirty days after the expiration of the year embraced in it. At the rate of six per cent. a month his departure would be five hundred per cent. at the end of six years.

How severely he strained the truth is shown by the fact that he included as part of his "disbursements!" "one year's interest on cost of fitting up office, ($1,500,) and deterioration in value, $300." In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1859, (page 323,) is a resolution adopted on a report by Tweed to pay Kelly $467 23 for work to his office, "such as painting, papering, cleaning, and fixtures." As it would appear from this that the City paid for the "fixtures," he must have kept his books by "double entry."

VALUE OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Kelly labors severely in his defense to make it appear that the Sheriff's office is hardly worth having. It is very strange, if such be the case, that the office-seekers should make desperate efforts to obtain it. Kelly himself was well understood, when he first took the office, to be a poor man. He has since attended to its duties and to politics and has traveled abroad; yet its profits have made him a rich man, for such he is now conceded to be.

He backs up his attempt to show that the office is of little value by a letter from the present Sheriff. But the office now, under the United States Bankrupt law, is somewhat different from the office that Kelly had.

All effort of that kind, however, is a mere "begging of the question." It is absolutely silly. If the Sheriff's office does not afford a fair compensation for the labor and cost that it imposes, and for the responsibilities, which are great, the proper way to do would be to present the matter for the action of the Legislature. But, surely, no inadequacy of that kind presents the least excuse for obtaining money from the County Treasury on fraudulent bills for services not rendered.

CONVEYING PRISONERS.

The State pays for taking convicts to the State Prison, leaving the County to pay for conveying prisoners to other prisons. The rate of payment was, many years ago, the subject of controversy between the Sheriff and Supervisors. The only provision of law upon the subject applicable to this City and County is the following:

Fees to Sheriffs.—For every person committed to prison, thirty-seven and a half cents; for every prisoner discharged from prison, thirty-seven and a half cents. (5th ed. Rev. Stat., vol. 3, page 1,050.)

When Col. William Jones was Sheriff the matter was for a long time under consideration, and was finally settled by the adoption of a report of the Committee on County Officers to allow the Sheriff seventy-five cents for conveying to Blackwell's Island each prisoner convicted at the Sessions. That this result was reached by giving to the Sheriff the two fees of thirty-seven and a half cents each allowed by law, as above stated, would seem to be clear, from the fact that the committee added that they had "confined themselves to their strict legal authority." (Proceedings of 1847, page 820.)

The arrangement thus made has been in force to the present time, and the Board of Supervisors has no power to make any further allowance to the Sheriff, except that by an act afterward passed it is also authorized to pay him for conveying prisoners to the House of Refuge or to the Lunatic Asylum. I will now give the history of another fraud.

ANOTHER FRAUD.

Orser made out his bills strictly for the service performed, and the greatest number of prisoners he charged for conveying in any quarter was 360. Willett's first bill was made out properly for "conveying prisoners sentenced by Courts of General and Special Sessions" to the "Penitentiary and House of Refuge," and was for 407 prisoners. In his second bill he increased the number to 1,186, and in his last bill he charged for 2,499, sentenced, as he averred and swore, by the Courts of General and Special Sessions to prisons other than the State Prison, for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1859." This was not true, for the clerks of those courts have certified to me that the whole number sentenced during that quarter to the Penitentiary, City Prison, and House of Refuge was 623. So Willett overcharged for at least 1,876 prisoners. It appears that he sought to palliate this fraud by saying that he was entitled to charge for the vagrants sentenced at the Police Courts, although they were never in his custody.

After Willett was out of office, and before Kelly's first bill was presented, Controller Haws discovered the fraud, and it had to be carried on in some other manner. Kelly therefore made out his bill correctly in this respect. He charged in his first bill for conveying 635 prisoners "sentenced by Courts of General and Special Sessions to prisons other than the State Prisons." This form he adhered to in all the bills of his first term.

When Kelly's first bill was presented to the Board of Supervisors, one of his personal friends offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on County Officers report "the nature of the service charged for by the present and late Sheriff," for conveying prisoners, etc. Tweed reported that Willett had charged in part of his bills "for the transportation of both vagrants and prisoners," that "vagrants" were "transported at the expense of the County through the Alms-house Deparement;" that Kelly had not "charged for this class, who are transported by the said Department, believing that he was not warranted by law in so doing," and that Willett claimed that "the charges were legal and the statute fully justified them." The committee reported a resolution requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but the Board would not adopt it. That office was then held by Richard Busteed, and as Kelly believed that the law did not authorize the preposterous claim, there was no occasion for Busteed to say anything on the subject.

Kelly's subsequent conduct, and the unblushing avowal he makes in his defense, shows that his profession then, though it was undoubtedly the true position, was only a little "confidence game." Although he believed "he was not warranted by law in so doing," he determined, if he could, to get the money. Having charged in his first bill for conveying 635 prisoners during the quarter ending March 31, 1859, in his second he included the following:

For prisoners committed to and discharged from prison during the months of January, February, and March, 1859, 3,691, at seventy-five cents, $2,768 25."

Tweed reported, of course, that the bill was a "legal County charge," the Supervisors passed it, and the Controller, who had been lulled to sleep by Kelly's professions, paid it. Kelly took the money and kept it, and I include the amount in his fraudulent receipts.

He tried it again. In the bill for his third quarter he put a similar item for the second quarter, except that he increased the number to 5,024, and the amount of the charge to $3,788. Tweed reported it as before, and the Supervisor's passed it, but Controller Haws was wide awake now, and Kelly did not get that money.

KELLY'S CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

It is an important fact, which should not be overlooked, that not one of the four quarterly vouchers on which Kelly obtained $20,191 01 from the County for his first year as Sheriff, includes an affidavit of any kind. The Board of Supervisors appear to have allowed his bills in the face of an express provision of law (5th Ed., Rev. Stat., vol 1, page 855) that "no account shall be audited" by any Board of Supervisors, unless accompanied by an affidavit "that the items of such an account are correct, and that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made or rendered, or necessary to be made or rendered." Kelly swore to the bill for his fifth quarter. It would seem, therefore, that it required fifteen months for him to nerve himself up to the oath. I am willing to give him credit for not wishing to swear to such bills as he presented, but I do not see that a man who deliberates over temptation for fifteen months and then yields, is to be more favorably regarded than one who acts under the impulse of interest or passion.

I once said that he could beat any of his predecessors, and I will here prove that the remark was just. Willett, although he obtained pay for both vagrants and prisoners, appears not to have charged twice for any of them. Kelly would seem, by the following statement, to have charged twice for the prisoners:

	Willett's last quarter.	Kelly's last quarter.	Kelly's last quarter.
Number of persons sentenced by General and Special Sessions to prisons other than State prisons	623	651	561
Number of prisoners charged for as conveyed	2,499	635	557
Number charged for as committed and discharged	....	3,691	5,024
Total charged for	2,499	4,326	5,581
Number of convictions reported to Secretary of State	3,799	4,118	4,911

Whether Kelly's charges were double or not, he charged in his second quarter for a greater number of commitments than of convictions. If the prisoners conveyed were not included in those committed, the total number of both was 670 in excess of the convictions, he reported at fifty cents each. He would not have failed to take that $335. It would seem clear, therefore, that he charged twice for the prisoners.

As Controller Haws had blocked his game, he was driven to an application to the Board of Supervisors for the money he did not believe "he was warranted by law" in charging. The Controller informed the board that he declined to pay, because "the service was not performed" by Kelly, and he submitted an opinion by William Curtis Noyes, Esq., that Kelly's opinion that he was not "warranted by law" in making the charge was sound, and consequently that his claim was illegal. The matter was referred to the Committee on County Officers, and died there. It was too heavy for even Tweed to carry.

But I am only at the beginning of the fraud. Kelly had to abandon it for his term, but his friend Lynch, who was his successor, made the fraudulent charge for the commitment and discharge of vagrants in his first bill, and obtained $3,649 30 by the oversight of the Controller. A new man to the office, as Lynch was, would not have started with this fraud. He required a prompter. There can be no doubt who the prompter was. Lynch made a like charge in every bill he rendered. Of course he was not paid. Neither Controller Haws nor Controller Brennan could knowingly aid in such a fraud. The amount of the unpaid items for two years and nine months was $47,865 75.

NEW WAY OF "RECOVERING" CLAIMS.

Kelly says, in his defense, that Lynch "succeeded in *recovering* the amount from the county." I will state how he succeeded. In the Board of Supervisors, on the 5th of December, 1858, on motion of Supervisor Henry Smith, it was

Resolved, That the bills of the following-named (with three other small bills) be audited and allowed, and the Controller directed to pay the same, with interest thereon: (Proceedings of 1868, volume 2, page 311.)

Keyser & Co., repairs, &c.	$7,647 10
Keyser & Co., repairs, &c.	4,600 33
George S. Miller, repairs, &c.	40,325 94
Gregg & Co., repairs, &c.	16,854 33
Ingersoll & Co., repairs, &c.	104,660 77
James W. Smith, repairs, &c.	5,680 00
James Lynch	47,865 75

This was carried by the votes of Supervisors Bleakley, Brice, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, and Tweed. (Hayes is the same man Kelly and Morrissey have now nominated for Register.) To consummate the robbery the Controller issued this certificate:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 8, 1868. }

The claim of James Lynch against the County of New-York having been duly audited, the Controller, in pursuance of and as authorized by section 3 of the act, chapter 854, laws of 1858, in order to save expense of litigation and interest arising on said claim, hereby adjusts the same, and allows the sum of sixty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-one cents, in full settlement of all demands arising therefrom.

The County Auditor will draw a warrant for the above-stated sum, viz.: $65,224 81, to the order of James Lynch, and charge to account of "adjusted claims," and upon payment receive and file full releases and acquittances therefor.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

This shameless proceeding Kelly calls "recovering" a claim. There can be no doubt that in so calling it he intended a deliberate imposition upon the public.

THE PUBLIC IMPOSED UPON.

He has been Sheriff six years, and it is not possible that he should be ignorant of the fact that a claim is never said to be "recovered" unless it is obtained by legal proceedings.

He adds, with the utmost assurance, "if I had done this—and there was no reason why I should not—I should have received $100,000 more from the County than I actually did." Whether he could have got any more money from the Ring depends upon a point that he overlooks. The resolution to pay Lynch was passed a few days after Kelly had betrayed the Anti-Ring Democracy by throwing up, when it was too late for them to get another candidate, the nomination for Mayor, which he had positively accepted. If Kelly had accepted the nomination by agreement with the ring, for the purpose of betraying their opponents, they would have given him more money. But, if he had accepted the nomination in good faith to help break the ring down, and they had been compelled to drive him from the field by threatening to expose his fraudulent bills, they would not have given him another dollar. Although the ring made large amounts by allowing fictitious claims, they only passed them for favorites. They had so many waiting upon them who would be content with a small share that they could pick the men to whom they granted such favors.

Kelly knows, as every man well informed in respect to the Ring frauds knows, that they never paid fictitious claims like that of Lynch, unless they exacted at least half. Lynch was limited in the amount he could claim, because his bills had been presented four years previously, and, therefore, could not adopt the usual practice of doubling or trebling the bill to obtain what he really wanted.

Kelly says he could have obtained "at least $100,000" by doing as Lynch did. Then he would have had to put in a bill for at least $200,000. In my letter to him I stated that while we know to what figures Lynch ran the fraud in three years, "no mortal mind could conceive what it might have amounted to" under Kelly's bold hand. He shows that I was correct.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

Kelly, when he says that he could have obtained "at least $100,000" by doing as Lynch did, forgets that, in another part of his defense, he tries to sustain one of his frauds by claiming that his bills included the transportation of vagrants to Blackwell's Island. Perhaps, however, he means that he would have charged seventy-five cents because they were committed, and $1 75 each (which was the rate he took when Connolly became Controller) because he did not convey them to the island; thus exacting from this county $2 50 each for every drunken vagrant sent to the Work-house for five or ten days. This is the only explanation of his meaning that makes his defense consistent with itself.

During Kelly's first term as Sheriff, Controller Haws, who had been deceived by both him and Willett, prevented his obtaining pay for conveying any prisoners except those sentenced by the Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions to prisons other than the State Prison. His charges for this service during his first term appear to have been correct. But, during his second term, when Watson had become Auditor, he charged for more than double the number he did during his first term, although the records of the courts show that the number of persons sentenced was smaller.

I was unable to obtain the exact number he might have conveyed, in consequence of the difficulty of separating the entries of such prisoners in the books of the City Prison from those of vagrants sent there for transportation by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. I therefore estimated the number he conveyed at 8,397, allowing 1,000 for convictions in the Police Courts, which he calls a "beggarly number." It appears, however, that I was too liberal.

Kelly, in his defense, gives the number of prisoners he conveyed to the City Prison during his second term, and I have obtained from the Penitentiary and the House of Refuge the number each year received into those institutions upon sentences by the courts of this city. These figures give the following result:

Year.	Penitentiary.	City Prison.	House of Refuge.	Total.	Number Kelly ch'ged for.
1865	1,674	324	419	2,417	5,247
1866	1,908	189	458	2,555	6,648
1867	1,680	171	377	2,228	5,951
Total	5,262	684	1,254	7,200	17,846
Kelly claims to have conveyed to same places					7,302
Excess charged for					10,544

As Kelly claims to have conveyed to the Penitentiary and the City Prison 102 persons more than the books of those institutions show were received there, I have allowed him for that number. By his own figures, therefore, he charged for 10,544 more than he conveyed. Caught in this fraud, with the books at the several institutions shutting out any other defense, he boldly says that the number he charged for included 9,740 for the Work-house, and 1,797 for the Juvenile Asylum. The law, however, only allowed him for "persons committed to prison," and in his bills, each of which was sworn to by him, the charge was for "conveying prisoners to prison." Surely the Sheriff knew that the Work-house and Juvenile Asylums are not prisons, as ordinarily understood, or within the meaning of any statute of this State.

But, he says, "they were carried by my deputy, and I was responsible for them, and entitled to charge for their conveyance." Neither any statute nor any action of the Board of Supervisors placed them in his custody. If he had any authority in respect to them it must have been nominal, by a secret arrangement with the Ring, to ease his conscience. The fact, as I understand, was that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction transported the vagrants, and Kelly sent a man at the same time with the prisoners sentenced by the courts, the county paying the expense of transporting both vagrants and prisoners.

Kelly says that he has receipts for those sent to the Penitentiary and House of Refuge, but if he had charge also of those sent to the Juvenile Asylum and the Work-house, why did he not take receipts for them?

Again, he says that it appears by the report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that 38,524 persons were received at the Work-house during the same period. But why did he not charge for the whole number? If their transportation was in his hands he must have conveyed all; then why did he not charge for all?

But his pretenses are frivolous. His figures were fraudulent, and he cannot escape from them.

When Kelly became Sheriff the second time, Watson being Auditor, he charged $1 50 each for conveying prisoners, instead of seventy-five cents—just doubling the legal rate. He was paid for 13,260 prisoners at this double rate. He says the Supervisors passed his bills; but he does not say that they ever voted to allow him the double rate. They passed Garvey's and Ingersoll's bills in precisely the same way, and just as honestly. He rails at me for saying that they had no power to increase the rate, but he does not venture to say that they had. As shown above, when the Supervisors fixed the rate at seventy-five cents, they exhausted the limit allowed by law, and could not legally give him another cent.

When Connolly became Controller the saturnalia of fraud was reached, and Kelly went in for a share. He put the price for carrying prisoners up to $1 75, and Tweed and Roche continued to pass his bills, and Watson audited and Connolly paid them. He was paid for 4,586 prisoners at that rate.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Kelly, in his defense, refers to my acquaintance with Connolly. When I became President of the Bank of North America, I found Connolly there as discount clerk. He was an excellent clerk. While there he was elected County Clerk, and I believe he was re-elected. After he left the County Clerk's office he was employed in the Central National Bank, and was so employed when elected as Controller. During all that time I never heard a word, to his discredit. But I took no part in his election as Controller, though I probably voted for him, and if I had been asked about him, would probably have spoken favorably. I have no recollection, however, of conversing with him upon any subject from the time he left the Bank of North America until the Ring sought to put the frauds of the whole concern upon his head, and "let him go for a scape-goat into the wilderness." Then, by reason of the confidence in my judgment he had acquired while serving under me, he came to me and asked my advice. I advised him to turn the Controller's office over to Mr. Green, and he did so. To say nothing of Kelly's active part in making Connolly Controller, I am of opinion that the benefit I secured to the public in regard to Connolly does not need for its due appreciation to be contrasted with the benefit Kelly gave them in Watson.

SMALL FRAUDS.

Kelly admits that he charged fifty cents for summoning constables to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer, although, to quote his own words, "there were no constables in New-York." He attempts to justify this petty fraud, because at each Oyer and Terminer he gave a number of his hangers-on the job of attending that court at an expense of $2 a day each to the County. He says truly that Orser and Willett also appointed attendants to that court, but he untruly represents them as making the fraudulent charge that he did. There is no such charge in any of their bills.

He attempts no defense of his obtaining $24 25 in the last year of his official life by mixing fees for proclamations of Courts of Oyer and Terminer in with his disbursements for advertising the same. I only mentioned it to illustrate the truth that when a man has become habituated to fraud, he will, as he sees his chances slipping away, grab at any little amount within his reach.

He insists upon the rightfulness of $89 that he obtained by charging $1 50 at each election for sending a messenger around to leave a printed copy of an advertisement—printed at the expense of the County. These small charges are not only without authority of law, but without precedent in the bills of his predecessors.

As I intend to make a complete analysis of his bills, I include as illegal charges an item of $6 24 for fees on two writs of habeas corpus, and $25 for attaching a jury in the Common Pleas, which, though a penal proceeding, was in a private action.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Kelly charged for several classes of disbursements, generally small in the aggregate, and apparently reasonable.

He charged $150 90 for advertising proclamations of Courts of Oyer and Terminer; rightly enough, except that when he began to mix in a fee of $4 85 for himself for each court, to help cover it up, he advertised in more papers.

For board of prisoners under sentence of death he charged $207 for his first term and $2,766 49 for the second. This latter amount for one term was greater than the aggregate of all such payments to previous Sheriffs. It is singular that as such large charges began Kelly should omit to give the names of the prisoners and the periods for which they were boarded. Formerly the Board of Supervisors would not pass such items unless the Sheriff produced a voucher signed by the person to whom he paid the amount charged.

He also charged $185 10 for sundries for prisoners, and very earnestly sets forth the necessity of having a barber to shave prisoners under sentence of death; which is merely an effort to divert attention from his frauds, by discussing a matter to which no objection had been made.

During his first term he charged $162 35 for the miscellaneous expenses of executing two men, and for such expenses for the execution of four men during his last term he charges $2,614 65. It is noticeable that for the last of the executions the item of "sundries" is greater than the whole expense of an execution during his first term. He made large charges for watchers for Friery and O'Brien, though I have always understood that men attended by priests of his church were not likely to commit suicide.

He also charged $74 17 for miscellaneous disbursements.

REPORTS OF CONVICTIONS.

In my letter to Kelly there were two unimportant inaccuracies in respect to this matter, which he seems to have regarded as the greatest of blessings. He devotes one-third of his defense to the subject, and hoists the inaccuracies up, and turns them around so often that one might well imagine his whole case depended upon those unimportant errors. They were as follows:

1. Taking the figures of the printed abstracts of Kelly's reports, made by the Secretary of State, and published annually in the legislative documents, I gave 113,090 as the total number of convictions he pretended to report to the Secretary of State. I stated the source of my figures, and they are there stated as I gave them; but it appears that the Secretary of State made a mistake, and that the number Kelly pretended to report was 120,359. Kelly's display of figures upon this point is the merest trifling. The charge he has to meet is, not that he omitted to report enough convictions, but that the reports he did make were false and worthless.

2. That in my letter to him I did not attach enough importance to the convictions in Police Courts. It is true that I did not. Having had but very slight opportunities for personal observation of the proceedings in those courts, and only such knowledge, in respect to their business as I had gathered from the newspapers and the cursory examination, from time to time, of public documents, I had an underestimate of the numbers brought before them by vice and infirmity. But Kelly's reports were so worthless, that even my error in this respect was of no consequence.

I am going to examine the matter now solely upon the basis of his own figures and statements, and he will have to answer for no one's errors and shortcomings except his own.

GREAT FRAUD ADMITTED.

Kelly, in his defense, distinctly admits that, without any authority of law, he included in his reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in the Special Sessions for the years 1859, 1860, and the first three months of 1861, persons convicted in the Police Courts, and that he did not give the names of any of the 42,243 persons he reported as convicted in the Special Sessions during that period.

The law upon the subject was explicit. It required him to report to the Secretary of State, at stated times, "the name, occupation, age, sex, and native country of every person convicted" at any Criminal Court of record, with other particulars, and also to make "similar reports respecting persons convicted at any Court of Special Sessions." (5th Ed., Rev. Stat., vol. 3, page 1043.)

His excuse for violating the law by including Police Courts, (whereby he took over $20,000 from the County Treasury, fraudulently, in two years and three months,) is that—as the object of the law, as defined by the Secretary of State, was "to obtain such accurate statistical information concerning convicts and crimes as might guide intelligent legislation," and, as returns were required from "all criminal Courts in Rochester, Brooklyn, and Buffalo"—it would have been "absurd" to omit the returns from the Police Courts in this City! Even this shameless pretense is false. The law required, for the cities of Albany, Schenectady, Hudson, Troy, and Utica, as for this City, returns for the "Special Sessions," and no man whose eyes were not fixed upon the public Treasury would have ever dreamed that the use of the words "any criminal court," in respect to the cities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester, was intended to secure any different returns from these cities than were required from the other cities of the State. The object of the law was to obtain returns of convictions for crimes before courts, and not of vagrants committed to the Almshouse by a single magistrate. But it was not for Kelly to pass upon the objects of the law. Its language in respect to his duties was explicit, and admitted of but one construction; and laws are made to be obeyed, by public officers at least. And when the incumbent of a fat office puts $20,000 in his pocket, not merely by disobeying, but by a fraud upon the law, he deserves but little charity in the condemnation he should receive.

His excuse for not reporting the names is that as the offenses were not of an "aggravated character," the "names of the prisoners were unimportant," and, therefore, "the practice sprung up," introduced, "he believes," by his predecessor of "forwarding a tabular statement only, retaining the detailed and bulky returns in the Sheriff's office." This man avows that using the statute as a pretense for defrauding the County in an amount exceeding $20,000, he did not pay it the respect of appearing to comply with its provisions, but made the "detailed and bulky repturns" to—himself.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The report Kelly was required to make of his receipts by the Legislature of 1861 probably frightened him. Precisely three weeks after his answer was presented, a bill made its appearance from the Judiciary Committee changing the law in regard to reports of convictions. It was reported by a gentleman who stands high for ability and integrity, who has been a personal friend of Kelly, but who will be able to see now how grossly he was imposed upon. Every change made by the bill was in the interest of the Sheriff, and against the public interests. For instance, the penalty imposed by the previous statute for not making the returns required was omitted as to the Sheriff, but retained as to the Clerk.

By this new law the total number of convictions in the Special Sessions was to be returned, instead of the names of the convicts, as was previously required. The returns from every city in the State were specifically limited to courts of record and of Special Sessions, with a special provision for this City for Kelly's benefit. It declared, "for the purposes of this act," courts where "summary convictions are had," whether "composed of one or more police magistrates," to be "Courts of Special Sessions." Kelly thought it would be "absurd" not to violate the old statute, to secure a pretended uniformity, when the violation would put money in his pockets, but he saw no occasion to violate the new law, to secure actual uniformity, when to do so would deprive him of money. He was right in the latter view.

The new law also provided that for the Special Sessions the number of convictions should be reported, and did not require the names of the convicts.

Kelly thus obtained a law by which he could legally adopt the fraudulent course he had previously pursued. Supervisor Weissman, who had noticed the enormous charges the Sheriff made for reports of convictions, upon the passage of the new act, offered a resolution in the Board of Supervisors that the fees should be reduced, after the expiration of Kelly's then term, to fifty cents each for conviction in the courts of record and Special Sessions, and twelve and a half cents each for convictions in the Police Courts, but the board changed it to fifty cents for "any criminal court of record," and twelve and a half cents each for persons convicted at Courts of Sessions or other courts." In my letter to Kelly the original resolution was accidentally quoted, instead of the one passed, but he, though he knew well that it was a mere mistake, paraded it as an "admission" by me that the Sheriff was entitled to charge fifty cents for convictions in the Special Sessions as eagerly as a drowning man grasps a straw. But my mistake could not alter the resolution adopted by the Supervisors.

Kelly had a good reason for his anxiety to make the most of the mistake. The resolution took effect as Lynch became Sheriff. In his first bill he charged for 156 convictions in the General Sessions, at fifty cents each, and 2,710 in the Special Sessions, at twelve and a half cents each—the Police Courts being classed as Courts of Special Sessions under the Act of 1861. In his next two bills he preserved the same form, but increased largely the number of convictions. In his bill for the last quarter of his first year, however, he openly began a new fraud, and charged for 1,669 convictions at General and Special Sessions, and 2,980 at Courts of Special Sessions and Police Courts. He adhered to that form during the remainder of his term. Kelly then came in again, and in his first bill went ahead of Lynch. He charged for 566 convictions in "Courts of General and Special Sessions," at fifty cents, and 1,748 in the "Police Courts," at twelve and a half cents; but afterward increased the number of convictions largely. During his whole term he charged fifty cents for convictions in the Court of Special Sessions, although the resolution of the Board of Supervisors expressly limited the charge to twelve and a half cents. In this manner, by the aid of Tweed, Roche, and Watson, he collected thirty-seven and a half cents extra for 8,353 alleged convictions. I have observed nothing in the shape of "Ring" frauds more barefaced than this was.

MANUFACTURED STATISTICS.

In my letter to Kelly I characterized his reports of convictions to the Secretary of State (except for the courts of record, in which cases he gave the names,) as "manufactured statistics," and I am going to show that I described them correctly. It is a very singular circumstance that the records of Police Courts for the Second and Third Districts have been so mutilated that it is impossible to make a comparison of Kelly's pretended reports with the records of convictions. I have no evidence that Kelly had any participation in the outrage; and I would not be so unjust as to insinuate that he had. I mention the fact I have stated merely to explain why such a comparison is not made. For only one complete month (October, 1866) during his two terms of office is such a comparison now possible. For that month Kelly reported the convictions in the Special Sessions, including the Police Courts, as 595 males and 772 females—total, 1,377. The records of the courts give the following results:

OCTOBER, 1866.

	—Nos. Convicted.—			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Committed to Com'rs of Char. and Cor.
Special Sessions	228	80	308	...
Police Court, First District	264	378	642	107
Police Court, Second District	244	234	478	99
Police Court, Third District	101	144	245	25
Police Court, Fourth District	122	55	177	27
Totals	959	891	1,850	253
Reported by Kelly	595	772	1,367	
Differences	364	119	483	

Kelly's report for that month was 364 below the right number, as nearly as it can be ascertained. It is not clear whether the commitments to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were in all cases for examination or confinement. If any of them were for confinement, they would increase the disparity. The value of statistics depends upon accuracy, and is as much impaired by statements under the real number as by those over. Kelly's guess, therefore, is not helped by the fact that he guessed too low instead of too high.

When I sent to the Secretary of State, the only reports of Kelly for the Special Sessions that could be found were for the year 1859, 1860, and the first ten months of 1866. I have since learned from the Secretary of State that those for 1861 have been found. I shall base the rest of my examination of his returns upon his original report for the year 1859.

THE IRISH BIRTH QUESTION.

In my letter to Kelly I stated that when he "gave the names, he reported two-sevenths of the convicts born in Ireland," and when he "did not, he made, about twice as many born in Ireland as in all the rest of the world." He admits the truth of my statement, but endeavors to justify his pretended report by other statistics. He produces nothing, however, to give any color to his preposterous returns, except an alleged report of arrests in New-York and Brooklyn for some rather indefinite period before he become Sheriff, in which about three-fifths were stated as of Irish birth. The only other figures he produces are the convictions in the Brooklyn Special Sessions during four selected years, of which less than one-third were persons of Irish birth; and a report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by which it appears that of the persons received into the institutions under their charge during the year 1867, less than half were of Irish birth. His gleaning of records does not appear to afford much support to his pretended return that more than two-thirds of the convicts in this City were of Irish birth.

He tries further to excuse his pretended returns by saying, perhaps truly, that the people of that race are "impulsive and passionate," and "apt to be guilty" of minor offenses, but that greater crimes are "more rare among them." I have always understood, however, that the women of Ireland were generally chaste, and that the reputation of no country in Europe was better in this respect. He "reports" that in 1859 there were 19,961 persons convicted in the inferior courts of minor offenses, 13,675 of whom were born in Ireland and 6,186 in all the rest of the world; and he says that I should "surely know" that in large cities the number of females convicted of minor offenses "is unhappily very large." Of the 19,961 persons so convicted of minor offenses, he "reported" that 6,167 were prostitutes, and as more than two-thirds of all the convicts were born in Ireland, the proportion of prostitutes so born would be over 4,000. I can understand that the children of Irish parents, born in this City and exposed to its dangers, might furnish a preponderance number of fallen women, but his "report" was in respect to those born in Ireland. I understand, also, that some prostitutes are committed more than once in the course of a year; but it will require more than Kelly's figures to change the impression I have in respect to the general chastity of women born in Ireland.

NATIVITIES OF CONVICTS.

In Kelly's reports of convictions in the courts of record, for which he gave names, and which were less than 800 in any year, he included Austrians, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles, Swiss, Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, West Indians, and Chinese. But in his reports for the inferior courts, over 20,000 a year, he never included any of those races. The minor convicts were all born in the United States, Great Britain, France, or Germany, except that once he reported three East Indians.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

For 1859, Kelly "reported" that 14,052 of the convicts had received religious instruction, 4,134 had not, and that it was "unknown" in respect to 1,655, all of whom were in the first and second months of the year. For 1860 he "reported" that 22,434 convicts had received religious instruction, but that 218, all of whom were convicted during the last three months of that year, had not. Every convict in 1866, however, had received religious instruction. This "report" leads to very melancholy reflections. We know, unfortunately, that a large portion of the inhabitants of this City have had no such instruction. But it will be very discouraging to missionary effort to learn on the strength of Kelly's figures that all the convicts, including the drunkards and prostitutes, had received religious instruction, and that none of the convictions were of those who were without what has heretofore been considered a blessing.

CHILDLESS PERSONS.

Kelly was required to report the number of married convicts, of those married and having children, and of the single. He regularly "reported" something less than one-third as married, and the rest as single; and as regularly that there were none married and having children. It has always been realized that a family of children around parents was promotive of virtue; but no one could have imagined, without Kelly's figures, how much greater the tendency to crime is among childless persons in this City. It would seem that we have not reached here the days foretold at the crucifixion, "in the which they shall say, Blessed are the barren, and the wombs that never bare."

I think I have clearly shown the worthlessness of Kelly's "manufactured statistics."

EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.

No part of Kelly's bills is more disgraceful, in my opinion, than his charges for the execution of murderers. Kelly was the first man holding the office of Sheriff of this City and County who sought to make that painful duty a matter of profit. The total amounts of the payments for that purpose during fifteen years ending with Kelly's second term were as follows:

Orser's Term—Saul and Hewlett, $98 43; Clarke, $63 25; Fitzgerald, $71 40; Hoare, $109 79.

Willett's Term—Dorsey, $93; Rodgers, $69 87.

Kelly's First Term—Stephens, $124 67; Crimmins, $113 78.

Lynch's Term—None.

Kelly's Second Term—Friery, $972 84; Ferris, $720 97; Wagner, $774 04; O'Brien, $940 80.

The enormous expenses during Kelly's second term were not only caused by large expenditures, but by the most extraordinary charges for his personal services. Orser only received $12 50. The $25, which by prescription was the Sheriff's fee, was, I believe, usually given to the man who actually cut the rope. In Orser's time £1 was rated at $2 50, but in Willett's time it was rated at $5. Kelly, however, jumped up to $250 for the hanging, $10 for inviting the few persons the law allowed to be present, and $25 for a formal certificate of the execution, about two hundred words, and making two copies for publication.

The mere thought of a fellow-being, by the stern hand of the law, torn from his agonized relatives, and, as the last prayer in his behalf that he could ever hear in life was finished, swung, with distorted features and convulsed limbs, into eternity, is so harrowing to my mind, that I am unable to realize how a man of ordinary feelings could conceive the idea of making a duty so repulsive a source of pecuniary gain. Yet Kelly, without the slightest warrant of law, by the help of Tweed, Roche, and Watson, took from the County Treasury, for himself, from $235 to $285 for each man that he executed during his second term.

CLASSIFICATION OF KELLY'S BILLS.

I annex hereto, marked "B," an analysis of Kelly's bills. I make the total amount of charges clearly fraudulent, $87,864 93, and the total amount of charges which, though not fraudulent, were illegal, $11,680 54, making the total amount wrongfully received by him during his two terms, $99,545 47. His charges for disbursements (which I have not contested) were $6,160 66. His clearly legal charges amounted to $14,859 75, and those which, though not strictly legal, were sanctioned by long custom, and were really earned, and which I therefore consider excusable, amounted to $8,381 60—making a total of $23,402 01, which it appears he might rightly have received for his two terms.

I have made no examination in respect to his charges for expenses of the county jail, which, I am informed, ought to be investigated.

PAYMENTS TO DIFFERENT SHERIFFS.

Excluding receipts from fees in excise cases, which were special and temporary, the total amounts received by Kelly and his predecessors were as follows:

John Orser, 1853, 1854, 1855	$12,964 25
James C. Willett, 1856, 1857, 1858	38,070 77
John Kelly, (first term,) 1859, 1860, 1861	56,474 16
James Lynch, 1862, 1863, 1864	48,259 52
John Kelly, (second term,) 1865, 1866, 1867	66,473 32

Including the fees of excise cases, Kelly obtained from the county treasury, for his two terms as Sheriff, $159,712 73.

SHARING IN A DIVISION.

I subjoin hereto, marked "A," a letter from Mr. H. F. Taintor, (who was employed by Mr. Tilden to search out what disposition was made of the money obtained by the "Ring" frauds,) by which it appears that part of the proceeds of one of the fraudulent bills, paid under the celebrated "adjustment of claims" act, was traced by him into Kelly's bank account. It appears by Mr. Taintor's letter that on the 12th and 16th of September, 1868, the bills above mentioned, amounting to $183,474 78, were paid to W. D. Roe & Co., predecessors to T. W. Roe & Co., who are under suit and indictment for gross frauds against the County since perpetrated. Peter Moneghan, who was the partner of each of the Roes, I am informed, is an intimate personal friend of John Kelly, and the same concern furnished the stationery and blank books for Kelly's office while he was Sheriff. Of the $183,474 78 fraudulently paid as above stated, Moneghan, on the 12th and 17th of September, 1868, deposited $97,139 79 in the National City Bank, and on the 15th and 16th September, 1868, Moneghan drew two checks, together amounting to $15,599 30, which were on the same days deposited to Kelly's credit in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and were paid out of the part of the fraudulent moneys so deposited to Moneghan's credit in the National City Bank.

Mr. Taintor is very charitably disposed, and desired a copy of the letter to be sent to Kelly for explanation. I can have no further correspondence with him, but leave him to make his explanation to the public. He will probably say, as Tweed said in respect to the money he received from Woodward, that it was in repayment of borrowed money. It is certain, however, that he appears with wonderful frequency in very bad company.

CONCLUSION.

I have now performed a very important public service. I have shown beyond any possible dispute that John Kelly has committed the gross frauds with which I charged him. If in the face of such an exposure he can remain a recognized political leader, and associate with men of honorable character, I do not see how we can expect honesty in politics, or why the prison doors should be shut on such men as Tweed and Ingersoll.

In his defense Kelly speaks of my exposure of his frauds as prompted solely by revengeful feelings, and says I have cast "aspersions upon all who have been in any way concerned as complainants, counsel, or witnesses" in the complaints he made and procured to be made against me to the Governor. Not a word can be found in my letter to him reflecting upon Alderman Ottendorfer, Mr. Watrous, or Mr. Crosby, and his legal associates, for their participation in the charges. I regretted that they permitted themselves to be used by Kelly, but I said nothing to which any of them could possibly take exception. The persons whom I made the subject of censure were Kelly and his man Wickman and his counsel, Fellows, Wingate, and Clinton, and all that I said respecting each of them was strictly true.

You cannot, fellow-citizens, fail to perceive that the subject of this letter is a public matter of great and pressing importance. Kelly and Morrissey claim, and are exercising the power to dictate to you your most important officers. They seek to own the men you elect to office as completely as Tweed and Sweeny owned them in their day. Kelly says that Wickham is his candidate for Mayor, and Morrissey forced the nomination of Hayes for Register. You well know what Morrissey is. I have shown you what Kelly is. Are you willing that these men should be your rulers?

In a few months I shall be at liberty to enjoy the pleasures of private life. I shall have the pleasing reflection in my retirement that, by my exposure of the frauds I have described in this letter, I have aided you, if you will make the necessary exertion, in securing a good local government. The danger is great. Your relief depends upon yourselves. If you will be equal to the emergency and vindicate the good name of our City I will cheerfully endure all the annoyance that Kelly and his dependants can cause to me by libel suits or otherwise.

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

EXHIBIT A.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: Thomas W. Roe and Peter Moneghan, composing the firm of T. W. Roe & Co., were, in 1868, 1869, and 1870, guilty of perpetrating gross frauds against the County. An action to recover $200,000 has already been commenced against them. They have been arrested and are now under bonds for $50,000, your Honor individually signing the bond for $1,000, required from the City, by the court, upon granting order of arrest. They are also under indictment and bail for certain of these offenses.

This firm was formed 1st of January, 1868, as the immediate successor of W. D. Roe & Co., (which firm consisted of W. D. Roe and this same Peter Moneghan,) W. D. Roe having died in 1867.

Evidence shows the same class of frauds perpetrated in the name of W. D. Roe & Co. as by T. W. Roe & Co.

On Sept. 12 and 16, 1868, Controller Connolly, under the famous "Adjusted Claims" act of that year, "adjusted" (paid) bills in name of W. D. Roe & Co. to the extent of $183,474 78.

These claims were all audited by the late James Watson.

Of the warrants issued in settlement, there were deposited to the credit of F. W. Sterry, $41,[illegible] 07; and

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RECEPTION OF AN INDIAN DELEGATE—MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—THE SECRET SESSION POSTPONED—RELATIONS WITH THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Convention resumed its session at St. John's Chapel, Varick street, yesterday morning. Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, Rev. Dr. Stone, of Delaware, and Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Maryland, conducted the religious exercises. At 11 o'clock the house was called to order, and after the minutes of Saturday's meeting had been read an interesting incident took place. Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, announced that an Indian delegate from Dakotah was present. The Indian's credentials having been read by the Secretary, Mr. Welsh, Ex-Gov. Stephenson, of Kentucky, Mr. Samuel B. Rugg'es, and others having made brief addresses in reference to missionary work among the Indians, Waumdixun, the Indian delegate, was introduced, and made a short speech in his native tongue, which was interpreted by Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, the Missionary Agent at Dakota. Among the messages received from the House of Bishops was one declining to concur in the resolution of the House of Deputies relating to the appointment of a special committee on the Hymnal, as the report of the joint committee of the last general convention upon the Hymnal had not yet been laid before the convention. In other messages the Bishops consented to the formation of a new diocese within the Diocese of Michigan, and another within the Diocese of Ohio. After a short debate the report of the Committee on the Consecration of New Bishops was postponed until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, when the House will sit with closed doors. The principal question before the House yesterday was the relation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to the Church of England. The matter came up on a motion made by Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, expressing cordial approbation in any measures that may be proposed by the Church of England for the reassembling of the Lambeth Conference in a second session, the design being an organic or integral union between the Church of England and the Sister Church of this country. An animated discussion took place on Dr. Schenck's motion, to which several amendments were moved. It was strongly opposed by several speakers, who protested against any organic union with the English Church. They protested against the House initiating such a movement, and they would take no part in sending the Bishops to the Lambeth Conference. Rev. Dr. Paret, of Central Pennsylvania, thought the House should defer action until they had definite information from the Bishops on the subject, and he moved an amendment to that effect. A motion to table the whole question having been lost by nearly an unanimous vote, the discussion was renewed with much vigor, some of the speakers protesting that the Protestant Epistopal Church of the United States was not in any sense a member of the Anglican Communion, but a sister church of like faith. Finally, Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Texas, moved the adoption of a substitute for the resolution, declaring that the exchange of friendly greetings and evidence of a community of spirit between the two churches would be always welcome to the House of Deputies. This substitute was adopted, on a division, by a majority of twelve, the yeas being 108 and the nays 96, and, it being 4:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

RECEPTION OF AN INDIAN DEPUTY—MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—THE QUESTION OF THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the President took the chair, and the business session was immediately opened by the usual reading and approval of the minutes. The attention of the house was first occupied by the introduction to the house by Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, formerly Indian Commissioner, of a deputation from the missionary jurisdiction of Niobrara. The clerical deputy is Rev. Samuel Hinman, and the lay deputy is Henry Waumdixun, a full-blooded Dakota Indian. Mr. Welsh, in introducing the latter to the house, first said that the Diocese of Niobrara extends along the west bank of the Missouri River to Wyoming Territory, and on the east bank it includes the Indian reservation, from which came the first full-booded Dakota Indian who had ever been introduced to that house. He came from the tribe usually called Sioux, but which includes fourteen smaller tribes, so that, speaking more particularly, Waumdixun is a Santee Sioux. Until 1862 he and his tribe had lived in peace in Minnesota. In that year they were dispossessed of their lands and treated with shameful cruelty. They rebelled, and 1,000 whites fell. Consequently they were obliged to remove first to Missouri, but finally they settled in Nebraska. Waumdixun was one of the bravest warriors of his tribe, and had attained the distinction of being a conjurer warrior. But after he and his companions went to Missouri he became an earnest, devoted Christian, liked and praised alike by his friends and enemies. He is the best farmer on the reservation, and is warden of a church erected by a lady of New-York, and of which his nephew, Paul Mazakute, was presbyter. Mr. Welsh futhermore gave it as his opinion that in intelligence and morality the Indians of whom Waumdixun is one, are equal to any settlers to be found anywhere on our frontier. They have a small police of their own, but there is no military near them. Mr. Welsh concluded by saying that though delegates from missionary jurisdictions are usually only allowed to speak on special occasions and on special questions, yet he asked that Waumdixun might have the privilege of saying a word.

Ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said it ought to be a proud day that witnessed the introduction of a red delegate to this Christian body, for it is a practical witness to the glorious success of the Church as a missionary. It had been thought that the Puritans were exclusively the missionary body. But when we see what has been done in evangelizing the Indians, and when we see an Indian representative before us, it stamped as a falsehood the assertion that the Episcopal Church is not a missionary body. It was, he said, a blessed thought that the Church is an active agent in bringing souls to Christ. [Applause.]

At this point Gov. Stevenson was interrupted by the President, who said that there had been many similar breaches of order which he ought to have noticed, and would notice now. They were assembled, he said, in a consecrated building, and there ought to be no applause. The impulse to applaud was a natural one, but it was neither proper nor reverential, and ought always to be resisted. The right to applaud carried with it the right to express dissent, and then there would be a Babel.

Gov. Stevenson then went on to say that if that body could only know, as he knew, the interest the missionary labors of the Church were awakening they would feel a glorious satisfaction. The Indian is not destitute of sense or sagacity, and fully appreciates the efforts made for him. He had himself received letters from Indians that would almost draw tears. In most cases the people ought, he thought, to be made to assist in the effort to evangelize them, but he thought the Indians an exception on account of their extreme poverty.

Mr. Samuel Ruggles, of New-York, said he hoped the delegate would be admitted to the privileges of the floor. For a century the United States had been execrated and rebuked for its treatment of the Indians. He hoped the time had come when that stain could be wiped out, and with it a part of the wrong done to Waumdixun's race.

The President said he thought Waumdixun ought to be allowed an opportunity to acknowledge the courteous remarks which had been made concerning him. But it would require a motion for the purpose. The requisite motion was made, and Waumdixun came forward. His Indian blood was clearly apparent in his dark skin and straight black hair, but his dress was not unusual, except for a pair of ornamented moccasins. He addressed the House without embarrassment in the Indian tongue, which was then translated by Rev. Mr. Hinman. He said that his country was very badly off, and his tribe had never thought to be noticed by a great Church. But when he returned and told how he had been received it would make his people very glad. He said he had walked for years in darkness, but through the Gospel which had been given to the Church and by the Church to him, he had found the light. He concluded his very brief remarks by saying that he thanked his friends for his reception.

The Secretary then read in succession the five following messages from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

I.

Resolved, That this house does not concur in the resolution of the House of Deputies communicated to it in message No. 5 from that house relative to the appointment of a special committee on the *Hymnal*, for the reason that the report of the joint committee of the last general convention upon the *Hymnal* has not been laid before the convention.

II.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That Canons 8 and 9 of Title I. of the Digest of 1868 be printed in the digest, and, further, that Canon 8 of Title I. of 1868 be numbered Canon 12 of Title I.; that Canon 9 of Title I. of 1868 be numbered Canon 11 of Title I., and that the remaining Canons of Title 1. be numbered in accordance with these provisions.

III.

Resolved, the the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That clause [6] of paragraph vii. of Canon 13, of Title i., be amended to read as follows:

[6.] Every such Bishop shall yearly appoint two Presbyters and two laymen, communicants of this Church, resident within his missionary jurisdiction, to perform the duties of a standing committee for such jurisdiction, who shall continue in office till their successors are appointed.

Provided, That no standing committee constituted under this section shall have power to give or refuse assent to the consecration of Bishops.

IV.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That this convention hereby consents to and ratifies the formation of a new Diocese within the limits of the Diocese of Michigan, to be composed of the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Eaton, Barry, Ottawa, Kent, Allegan, Ionia, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oceana, Newago, Mecosta, Isabella, Saint Clair, Osceola, Lake, Mason, Manistee, Wexford, Missoukee, Kalcoska, Grand Traverse, Burzie, Seekenaw, Antrim, Charlevoise, and Emmett.

V.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That this Convention hereby consents to and ratifies the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the Diocese of Ohio, to be composed of that portion of the present diocese lying south of a line running along the south line of Mercer, Shelby, Logan, Union, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Coschocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison, and Jefferson counties.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Peter R. L. Pierce, of Michigan, was adopted:

Resolved, That the message of the House of Bishops just received, together with the official consent of the Bishop of Michigan, to a division of said Diocese; the official action of the Michigan Diocesan Convention with reference thereto; the list of Presbyters in the proposed new diocese; the number of Presbyters in the old diocese; a list of self-supporting parishes; the exact boundaries of the new diocese; and the statement of the provisions made for the Episcopal fund now here reported to this convention, be referred to the Committee on the Admission of the New Dioceses.

The President then announced that the reports of the several committees were in order. No reports were offered, but it was stated that the Committee on the State of the Church would sit to-day at 9:30 o'clock.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Motions and resolutions were now declared in order.

Rev. Samuel S. Harris, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution for reference to the Committee on Canons:

Whereas, The law of this Church is threefold, embraced first, in its constitution, which is its organic law; second, in the Book of Common Prayer, which contains its ritual law; and third, in its canons, which regulate and determine such matters as are not provided for in the organic and ritual law afore-mentioned; and

Whereas, The sole law governing the public worship of this Church, or in other words its sole ritual law, is contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and particularly in the rubrics of the same; and

Whereas, Any canon of ritual prescribing or enacting what may or may not be done in the performance of public worship would constitute a part of the law governing the public worship of the Church, and would therefore necessarily be in effect an alteration or addition to the Church's ritual law contained in the Book of Common Prayer; and

Whereas, The constitution of this Church provides that no such alteration or addition shall be made except in the manner therein prescribed; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to consider and report whether any canon prescribing what may or may not be done in the performance of public worship can be enacted by this convention without violating the spirit at least of the constitution, article 8, of which provides that "No alterration or addition shall be made in the Book of Common Prayer, or other offices of the Church, or the Articles of Religion, unless the same shall be proposed in one convention, and by a resolve thereof made known to the convention of every diocese, and adopted at a subsequent general convention."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, of Massachusetts, proposed a reference to the Committee on Canons, asking for an alteration in the baptismal rubric, changing the word "shall" into "may," and allowing an alternate prayer.

The resolution was carried.

Rev. Dr. Philander K. Cady, of Poughkeepsie, proposed, on the part of Rev. Dr. Haight, of New-York, a resolution to be referred to the Committee on Canons, providing that in all cases of public worship every minister shall use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same shall be used by the General Convention of the Church, and specifying certain prayers to be read on particular days.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston, of New-York, said that they had a Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to which he thought the resolution should be referred before referring it to the Committee on Canons. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Rev. Dr. Farrington, of New-Jersey, said that after its reference to the Committee on Canons it would then be in order to refer it to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland, said that they already had an experience showing that there was very great difficulty in having those two committees sitting separately. He suggested that this might be obviated by a change of the rules which would permit those two bodies to meet together.

The President observed that, as he understood it, the proposition to refer the matter to the Committee on Admendments was now the question before the house.

The question was then put, and lost.

The motion to refer it to the Committee on Canons was adopted.

Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, of Texas, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to consider and report to this convention whether any constitutional amendment is necessary to empower the General Convention of this Church to cut off missionary territory from the territory of a diocese, at the request of said diocese, duly made known.

The resolution was adopted.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

The President announced that the reports of the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops was next in order, having been made the special order of the day.

Mr. Thomas C. Montgomery, of Western New-York, moved the postponement of these reports, and that they be made the special order of the day for Tuesday immediately after divine service. It was desirable, he said, to know at what time the convention was about to sit with closed doors, so as to secure the absence from the church of all persons but the deputies. The object of secrecy, he said, would hardly be accomplished if they entered into the business proper by reading the minutes. If the consideration of these reports was made the order of the day immediately after divine service, those who were not entitled to be present would then have an opportunity of withdrawing.

Rev. B. A. Rogers, of Texas, hoped that the convention would take no such action as that which was proposed. There was reason why they should attempt to regard the convenience of their visitors, and inform them that there were certain days on which they would go into secret session, and that then the public might not come. They have adopted a certain rule—he did not know whether it was a wise one, but it was a rule, nevertheless—and therefore let the public take notice of its effect and be governed by the laws of the convention. The adoption of such a resolution would be simply overriding their rules of order.

Rev. Dr. Beach, of New-York, said that in order to discuss the subject in the way proposed by the resolution, it would be necessary to dispense with the rule of order.

Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved to amend the resolution by deferring the consideration of the reports until Wednesday.

Mr. Henry P. Baldwin, of Michigan, thought that they could not dispense with one of their most important rules of order. He apprehended that they could not, until the order of business was completed, take up any other question without suspending the fifth rule.

Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Illinois, wished to mention certain reasons why a postponement would be desirable. In the case of Dr. Seymour there were some very important papers bearing on his claims to the Episcopal office, which were now on their way from Chicago, and which it was proper should be fully discussed. He asked the convention to bear this fact in mind as a very important reason for a postponement.

Rev. B. A. Rogers, of Texas, suggested that if there were an adjournment until Wednesday, 12 o'clock should be fixed upon for the consideration of the reports, so that there might be no setting aside of the rules of order.

A Delegate—What is the question before the house?

Chairman—It is the question of whether the reports of the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops be proceeded with now or be taken up on Wednesday. The Chairman, then turning to the delegate from Illinois, asked if that would be sufficient for the receipt of the documents to which he referred.

Rev. Dr. Sullivan replied that he supposed Wednesday would be a reasonable time to wait. He inquired, however, if the papers should not arrive before Wednesday, whether this fact would preclude the possibility of their being put in.

The Chairman—I think not. The matter will be at all times open to the house, to dispose of as it thinks proper.

Mr. Rogers, Texas—I move an amendment, that the question be taken up as the first in the order of the day on Wednesday.

The Chairman—I would suggest, in reference to that matter, that, although a special order can be made for overriding the rules, yet I would rather rather have a special committee to consider it. I think it would be much better for us to make the order for Wednesday.

In reply to a delegate, the Chairman said that 12 o'clock on Wednesday would suit him. The motion was then put to have the question taken up at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, and was carried.

RELATIONS WITH THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Chairman then stated that he thought it important that a resolution brought forward by Dr. Schenck, but which was not then in order, in reference to the address of the Bishop of Lichfield and of the Metropolitan of Canada, in respect to the second assembling of the Lambeth Conference, should now be proceeded with.

Dr. Schenck's resolution was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

Whereas, In the address by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, made to this house on the occasion of his former presentation, on the 9th inst., as well as in the address of the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of Canada, and the Bishops of Kingston and Quebec, upon the same occasion, reference was made to the probable reassembling of a Lambeth Conference at an early date, including an intimation that an expression of the sentiment of this Church upon the subject might possibly facilitate the convening of the second session of this conference; therefore

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies respectfully submit for the consideration of the House of Bishops its cordial approbation in any measures that may be proposed by the Church of England for the reassembling of the Lambeth Conference in a second session.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be communicated to the House of Bishops as a message from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

The Chairman then asked Dr. Schenck if he had anything to say on the resolution.

Dr. Schenck—I hope very much that it will not elicit any debate, but will meet with the full approval of the House. In this event, I have nothing to say. If not, I have a great deal to say.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut—I confess that I rise with diffidence to express the opinions I am about to offer. This, Sir, is to be a repetition of a scene which took place in 1867, on the invitation of the late Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishops of the Anglican Communion or these in any way connected with it in the United States. And now American gentlemen were called upon by the polite invitation of one gentleman to travel thousands of miles—many of them 4,000 miles—to go and visit the present Archbishop of Canterbury. The meeting at Lambeth in 1867 was said to be a conference, but only four days were appointed for that conference. It was a mere invitation to a Canterbury tea party; that was all. Our Bishops go there, and what is the result? They go there full of the idea of this Colenso business, and they find that by a private arrangement the Bishop of Canterbury had prohibited the discussion of the question, knowing that it could not be entertained. At the expiration of the time allotted for the conference what had they done? What could they do? The Church of England could not move in a matter of that kind unless the State would join them. But we belong to a Church with which the State has nothing to do. When these right reverend fathers gathered there from Australia, from America, and from the little domain of England, after the four days' conference, they proposed to separate with the understanding that they should hold their final meeting at Westminster Abbey. What was the result? The priest in charge of the Church there said, No, gentlemen, you shall not go there. Now, gentlemen, are we going in any way to countenance a repetition of such a conference? The right reverend gentleman who has taken so strong an interest in this question, has made a proposition that we should become one great province over which the Bishop of Canterbury, as the great metropolitan or patriarch, is to preside. Gentlemen, are we prepared. We who know that the Church of England did not give us a Bishop until they got the consent of Parliament, are we to take the alternative of those who can ask you to elect as Bishop whoever they please? Are we to put this very Church in the hands of such men? You cannot do a thing will injure this Church more in the estimation of this Republic than that. God forbid that I ever forget what the Church of England did in her society, or what the sovereignty did for this Church. But I never can forget that the Church in this country petitioned for a Bishop, and that two-thirds of those who went over with that petition died before they came back with permission to have an American Bishop consecrated. And why did they refuse? Simply because they were afraid they would injure their influence with the State. And now people are wont to call the Church of England the Mother Church. I hold that she is not. Or if so, I hold that she is a very poor stepmother; and if we acknowledge a Church other than the Mother Church of Jerusalem, we must acknowledge Scotland, not England. I think I have said enough to satisfy you gentlemen that you had better let that alone until the Bishops tell us what they think of it.

Dr. Schenck—I had no conception that the venerable deputy from Connecticut entertained such feelings of animosity.

Dr. Mead—It is not animosity: it is self-respect.

Dr. Schenck—I am to be permitted to use my own words. I cannot contain my astonishment at the remarks he has made. When I was asked if I had any remarks to make I said no, because I had not, unless it would elicit a debate. I took it for granted the way was clear for a unanimous passage of the resolutions, having endeavored on Saturday to ascertain the average sentiments of the house on the subject. But after this cogent speech I feel it is necessary to say something in defense of the resolution. The Bishops who went out to the conference in 1867 had no opportunity of being advised by this house. Furthermore, the Bishops regarded it as a delicate matter to elect themselves to a distant conference without some action in this House. Therefore, the deputy was right when he said we would wait a good while before the House of Bishops would make any move in this respect. I was present at the opening of the religious services at the conference at Lambeth, and I know there were some of the American Bishops representing different parts of the country who were well satisfied with the result of that meeting. The late Bishop of Ohio said that the Bishops felt that that conference was designed to represent more formally the conservative character of the Church, and make it more completely one, and that the interchange of feelings there would have a tendency to guard against extremes. It was purely a voluntary gathering, not for the promulgation of dicta or dogma, but simply of a friendly kind. There is no idea entertained of any such thing as that of the Archbishop of Canterbury assuming the direction of the Church in this country as its metropolitan. Nothing of the sort was intended. I cannot say that I take any very special personal interest in this matter. I prefer referring it to those who have more experience. I can only say I can see nothing detrimental growing out of it, while I can see a great deal of good. When the Bishop of Lichfield states, as he did, that he regards that event as the most important since the Reformation, I think we should give some weight to his words.

Dr. Norton, of Virginia—Mr. President: In all the deliberations of this house, which have come under my observation, I have never felt so great surprise as that a resolution of this kind should be offered and urged as one of mere courtesy. I presume there is no one in this house who could for a moment hesitate in our anxious desire to express our warm gratitude to those who have come here from the mother church. If it be a mere question as to whether the Bishops of this Church shall accept the social invitation, if such invitation shall be given them, to meet for social conference, I submit that the language of this resolution is entirely out of place. But if there be something more than this contained in it connected with this conference, then pass upon the subject in a formal manner.

Dr. Schenck said he did not say it was nothing more than a social entertainment.

Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts—It seems to me that the proposition should hardly be made so entirely gratuitous, and so suggestive of all pregnant mischief in another instance—gratuitous because we are not called upon to say anything. We have no authority to take any such action. Touching the other view of the matter, as a mere administration, is it necessary there should be a repetition of 1867. Let the Conference of Lambeth pass as it may, the prospective is not a conference for social intercourse? All we have read in the English papers seems to indicate that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall be its legitimate Primate. Now let us look at the bearing of that. It is not a mere social gathering. It is not a festival of reason, but to take into consideration Church interests in some shape, and inasmuch as the Church of England cannot legislate without the approval of the State, we should take into account that circumstance and the effect it would have upon our Church. Remember, the idea is to have this conference periodical. It was to effect organic union, and are we ready for organic union with the Church of England? I don't say to receive our laws from her, but are we ready to sit down to be taught by her? Are we so far removed from our origin as a Church? Do we not remember our fathers' labors, and has it not been a matter of commendation to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country to be able to say that it was truly American. I am sure that every American here to-day will agree that if we joined ourselves now to the Church of England, it could not be worked and would be fatal to our interests. The Bishops might go to Lambeth, but it should be on a friendly visit alone.

On motion of Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., of Connecticut, the following deputies were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of Missions: Rev. Alexander Burgess, D.D., Massachusetts; Rev. John Scarborough, Pittsburg; Rev. Clinton Locke, Illinois; William Welsh, Pennsylvania; William Cornwall, Kentucky, and George C. McWhorter, of Central New-York.

Mr. E. H. Bennet, of Massachusetts, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Constitution be directed to inquire and report whether the eighth article of the constitution does not prohibit any alteration of the Book of Common Prayer, except the mode therein prescribed; and whether a short or different form of prayer than there laid down can be authorized by a mere canon of this church.

The motion was carried.

The House then took a recess.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL B. RUGGLES ON THE PROPOSED LAMBETH CONFERENCE—SPEECHES BY OTHER DELEGATES—THE QUESTION SETTLED.

On reassembling after recess Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles addressed the convention. He said: If I did not feel most deeply the importance of this debate I should not, in my present delicate condition of health, venture to participate in it. I wish to define my position at the outset, and to declare that I am utterly opposed to relinquishing one iota in any manner, directly or indirectly, affirmatively or by implication, of the national existence of this Church. I am opposed to the death to anything which by any description of ingenuity can interfere with the continental independence of this Church. In the first place, I do not think that this Lambeth Conference, if properly conducted, can in any way endanger the independence of our Church. There are several parties of different temperaments to this movement, and one of them is the illustrious prelate we have welcomed to this Church, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield. I desire to speak of him in terms of the most unbounded admiration, as a churchman, a gentleman, a scholar, a historian, and a man, and in every other respect in which human nature deserves honor and commendation. Still we may not agree with his opinions about this particular movement, when he is endeavoring to gratify what he has largely developed in his great nature, the power of organism. He wants the organic unity of the two Churches, and the two great English-speaking races. That movement is to a certain extent meritorious, but to a certain other extent it is extremely dangerous and utterly inadmissible. The Bishop of Lichfield has proposed some measures that shall secure the integrity of the Prayer Book, but who is there here who does not want to secure its integrity from all mutilation, or indiscreet alteration, or partial readjustment for any local or temporary purpose? I would go to the last extremity to oppose any alteration whatever in the Prayer Book, and I am willing to go as far as he goes to say that we will not alter it, except with the general consent of the two great English-speaking Churches, the great Church of Old England and the greater Church of New-England. Old England has a laity 30,000,000 of laity, but we represent a laity of 40,000,000, and we have a larger Church than they have; therefore I do not want to make this Church subordinate to the Church of England in any way. So far I do not see that this movement will be injurious. If our Bishops go to the Lambeth Conference I am not unwilling that they should have a fraternal conference without committing us in any way, and I, for my part, will pay out of my own pocket the expenses of my Bishop. There is nothing wrong in the conference if it be voluntary, but if it be organic trample it under foot. The Bishop has proposed another thing—that these two great English-speaking races, one representing 30,000,000 at home and 50,000,000 in India—who are not all Episcopalians, by the way—and the other representing 40,000,000, with a prospective increase of 100,000,000 in a century, should always be at peace. I would gladly have peace; and when England came forward two years ago, and paid $15,000,000 in settlement of the Alabama Claims, John Bull acted like a gentleman on that occasion, if not on others. I do not wish to rake up old sores, and being treated well by her in the past, I am not opposed to England. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield also suggested that in the conference a president or patriarch should be chosen, and, being the representative of the oldest Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury would naturally be selected to this position. The Archbishop shall then, in the course of time, appoint a council, with power to pronounce on all controverted questions of doctrine, especially in all alterations of the Prayer Book, and that our action should be governed by the decision of the council. I am opposed to that. That is organic—very organic, indeed. It is an organism that strikes right into our doctrines, and I am opposed to it. I trust this House of Deputies is opposed to it, and therefore we don't agree with the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The report on the subject which I have in my hand contains a statement from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the effect that he was opposed to the name of president, patriarch, or any other word of a similar import, and that he would not consent to call this Lambeth Conference except on condition that no such proposition should be made. He also says, what is still more important, that he would not invite this conference if they were to do any business of an organic character. He does not use these words, but the substance was that they should not recommend any measure for adoption; that they should sit together and confer, but propose no distinct measures. Therefore this conference is simply one for fraternal explanations, as mother and daughter would consult together, and any man who is ashamed to call the Church of England mother of our Church I am ashamed of him. The daughter is able to take care of herself, but that question must not arise, because the Archbishop says that he will not be patriarch, or anything else, and that this will be a friendly conference. If you are not willing to let your Bishops go as far as that, state how far they may go. This is an invitation to the Bishops to go over to England. Our Bishop in New-York will worthily represent us anywhere, and it is for him, and not for laymen, to say whether he shall go. If the proposer of the resolution will not withdraw it, I hope that an amendment will be proposed which shall secure the independence of the Church from all organic change. We have all got a solemn duty to discharge, and a single foe to encounter, and that is the Pope of Rome. He is the enemy to be feared here and elsewhere, and I will stand by the British Church in fighting the Pope. I do not like to say I will fight the Pope, because it is unmannerly; but we will resist Papal assumption here and elsewhere, and that is the great thing we shall attain by the conjunction of these churches. The junction strengthens both, and both will derive fresh strength from the conference. When the English speaking communities agree on this subject the Slavonic races will also join us, and the Greek Church will be represented in the assembly. The power of the Pope will then be restricted and Papal aggressions will be futile. I had the honor to go to Europe as a representative of this country on certain occasions, and I did not consider that my action governed the action of this country. With my colleagues I was there to confer with the other representatives their equal in rank and dignity, but nothing else. So our Bishops will attend the conference, and I therefore am in favor of sending our Bishops to the Lambeth Conference under certain conditions of limitation.

REMARKS OF OTHER DELEGATES.

Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, said: Our guest, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, called our attention to this matter and to the great benefits which had resulted from the previous conference, and to the benefits he anticipated would accrue from this conference. I have been spoken to by one of our Bishops, and as I understand, they are ready and willing, in the true American style, to receive suggestions from this house, and I understand from them that if we express our willingness that they should go over and meet the bishops of England, it will be a reason for leaving their duties at home, because they go for a certain religious object. I don't understand some of the objections on the subject, for we simply advise our Bishops that if they are invited to attend the conference, let them go. They can do nothing; they can't legislate until the matter comes before us. Here is a common method of saving souls, and human nature is the same here as it is in England. We may learn something, and the benighted Britishers may learn something also. I was at a church conference in England about four years ago, and you would think from the proceedings that the Church of Christ was confined to the realm of England, and I am glad to let them know that if they come over here they can travel three thousand miles on our continent and find an Episcopalian Church at every railroad station. Let them realize the extent of our communion, and I think great good will result from the conference. My colleague speaks of potentiality, &c. It is potentiality that after I leave this church I may fall down and break my neck. [Laughter.] Still I will go out of here. I am willing that our Bishops should attend the conference, and tell us the result, and then it will be time for us to consider the matter.

Rev. William Paret, of Central Pennsylvania, proposed as an amendment to the resolution the following:

Resolved, That this house having received with deep interest an intimation given by Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield of a probable call to a renewed Lambeth Conference, will for action await definite information from the House of Bishops upon the subject.

He said: This subject is so indefinite and so far in the future that I don't see what its bearing or effect is to be. We are not prepared to take any action in the premises, and we cannot commit ourselves in the manner suggested by the resolution.

Rev. Dr. Mead thought that this matter was one to be decided solely by the Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Maryland said: I have no objection to the amendment, for the reason that it meets the duty which this house ought to perform in response to the address from the Bishop of Lichfield, and it also enables the Bishops to act in the matter. For them to take the initiative in a measure which is apt to compromise, this church, is too much to ask at their hands. I believe they are ready to respond but they want the approval of this house. I dissent from the remarks of the reverend gentleman from Connecticut, and consider that the last conference at Lambeth was fraught with good. I am in favor of preserving our nationality; we cannot surrender it. No legislation for the national Church can be otherwise than national, but I believe it is possible to have intercommunion between the branches of the same faith, and a conference that shall represent unity, but no power to control. The Bishop of Lichfield expects more; he thinks some surrender will perhaps be asked for. He wants something like an organic unity, but the Archbishop of Canterbury refuses to be thought of as patriarch or primate or anything else. He did not wish any such title, and if it was conferred it might create interminable confusion.

The delegation from New-Jersey called for a vote by orders, and, though several times requested to withdraw it, persisted in sustaining it. Accordingly the roll was called, with the following result: Of forty-one clerical deputations, forty voted nay upon the motion to lay on the table, and one voted affirmatively. Of thirty-seven lay deputations, thirty-five voted nay, one yea, and one was divided. The motion to lay on the table was therefore lost, and the question returned upon Rev. Mr. Paret's amendment.

Dr. Kidney, of Minnesota, said he was opposed to the amendment, and was in favor of the original motion. In expressing this opinion he assumed that, however much the matter might be discussed, no organic union was possible between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, before a concrete proposition to that effect had been submitted to this house. Taking that for granted, he was in favor of a second meeting of this Lambeth Conference, because it would furnish an additional safeguard against divergence in doctrine. He thought this was a great and imminent danger. The Protestant Episcopal Church of America is now independent, and he was opposed to giving up this independence. But independence may be carried to the point of isolation, and that is an error. He thought those agreed in doctrine ought to meet for conference. He had heard propositions made in memorials to this house which, if favorably acted upon, would separate the Churches of England and America. And it was because the Lambeth Conference would be an additional safeguard against any such division that he favored it. A division in doctrine, furthermore, is almost always followed by division in practice. But the proposed conference would strengthen the ties of cohesion—therefore he favored it.

DEFECTS IN THE LAST LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, thought the present debate was one of the most important the house would be engaged in during this session. The last Lambeth Conference was, he said, one of the greatest bodies that ever met, and ever since its meeting we have felt stronger, as a Church, for it. Therefore he was not indisposed to support almost any movement for a second similar conference. And yet he favored the amendment, rather than the original motion. First, because the manner in which the invitation would be given to our Bishops was not yet made known. Three different terms have been used in giving these invitations. In the first the Bishops are invited to attend a conference. This, he, for one, would be glad to have them accept. In the second a "conference is convened," and this form of invitation ought to have a few questions asked about it before it was accepted, such as for what reason the conference is convened, and by what authority. In the third form "a synod is summoned," and if the invitation is sent in this form he hoped it would be unhesitatingly refused. Therefore, since nothing is known yet as to the form of invitation, he favored the amendment rather than the original motion. In the second place, although he gloried at what was done at the last Lambeth Conference, yet there were some positive defects in it. One was that when our Bishops arrived in London they found that the programme had already been decided upon, and the very subject which they most wished to discuss had been left out. Again the Conference only sat during four days, a far too short period for the discussion of the well-being of the whole Catholic Church. This, too, was decided upon without a word being asked of our Bishops as to their wishes. Again, the Lambeth Conference sat in secret. He knew that one House of Bishops sat with closed doors, but in the case of the conference it was a measure full of danger. He then went on to say that we are not left in doubt as to the objects for which the conference was to be called, for the Lord Bishop of Lichfield had himself announced them in a sermon which the speaker had read with great wonder. The whole drift of it was to the effect that a Patriarchy should be erected in the name of the Anglican communion in the person of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This does not mean nothing. There have been titular nonentities in our Church, but this patriarch would not be such. The Archbishop of Canterbury would infallibly be looked upon with greater jealousy because of such appointment. Another object of this proposed conference was the establishment of a Court of Appeals in matters of doctrine, this Court of Appeals to consist of the Patriarch and other persons resident in England. Would this ever be submitted to by our Church? In view of these considerations, he hoped the house would not commit itself to any resolutions of a gushing sort, but would adopt the calm, dignified course of the amendment. The English Church ought to confer with the American as a father with a grown-up son. When it did so he hoped for another, larger, and even more glorious conference than the last at Lambeth.

Dr. Schenck, of Long Island—The remark of the deputy from Alabama touching the general resolution ought to have little weight, because he has never seen the invitation itself.

Dr. Fulton—I have heard it read.

DR. SCHENCK'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

Dr. Schenck—No, Sir, you have not. I am opposed to the amendment because it is intrinsically meaningless. There is no use in trying to get anything out of the House of Bishops. You can extort nothing from them. The simple fact is, intimations are given in harmony that the idea of assembling is entertained, and if they act on the resolution, and send word to the House of Bishops that the invitation will be responded to, then the conference will be held. The House of Bishops feel a certain degree of delicacy in acting on such a matter themselves, or in deciding upon any action, at least until they hear from the House of Deputies. Touching this idea of an organized unity, if you please, all the suggestions made by the Bishop of Lichfield—what are they but suggestions? What has he done but uttered an opinion? Suppose he puts that opinion in form and lays it before the meeting at Lambeth, they have no power to pass it. But, supposing they had the power, would this Church accept their action? No, Sir! The representation from America would have no power to act for us at all in such a case, and if they came back here after taking such action, this house would undoubtedly put its foot on it. I want the members of the convention to understand that this not a political question, nor is it so much as a historic question. I deprecate the reference to the political relations existing between England and this country. They all ought to be buried so deep that nothing can resurrect them. There is no difference between us at all. On the contrary, we are one in the sentiments of our hearts and in the blessed communion of that Church which is one in Christ Jesus. If I am a member of this Church in New-York, I am a member in England—in London, or in Jerusalem, or anywhere else. I therefore submit that all these chimeras be allowed to die out that have, by the Hotspurs of debate, been summoned from the vasty deep of their imaginations. Those things are only born of men's fears. I am prepared to say there has not been argument submitted here this afternoon on this qustion that is based on things as they are. I am exceedingly sorry that the deputies have allowed themselves to run into extremes; but since those questions have come up, let us meet them. I am not in favor of sending our Bishops over there to this second Lambeth Conference, if we are to send them harnessed down from head to foot with provisions and instructions. It is just the same as saying, "We will have nothing to do with this conference." If the argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts is good against this conference, then it would hold good against all preceding conferences. I am not afraid that this Church would be overwhelmed by the Church of England. Overwhelm this giant Church of America! No, Sir. I am not afraid of any sister Church, or of any mother Church, or of any grandfather Church. [Laughter and applause.]

Several deputies claimed the floor, and the President recognized Dr. Meade.

A deputy from Alabama asked for the reading again of the original resolution, which was done.

A deputy from Missouri rose to a point of order. He said there was a rule of order which prohibited any member of the convention from speaking more than twice on the same subject, and here now was a gentleman who had already spoken more than four or five times on the very question now before the house.

Dr. Meade—The gentleman's memory is defective. I have spoken only once on this question.

Several Deputies—That is true. He has spoken only once.

The President—You can go on, Dr. Meade.

DR. MEADE'S REPLY.

Dr. Meade—I shall occupy the attention of the House only for a few minutes. I shall not answer my brother from Long Island in his own vein of poetry. I am not competent as far as the poetry is concerned. I am entirely too old to indulge in poetry now. But I will ask him this question. He says he belongs to the Church Catholic, and he would be as much a member of that Church if he went to London or Jerusalem as he is in New-York. I now ask him if he went, or if one of our Bishops went over to England to-morrow and asked to preach there, would he be just as good a member of the Church as he is at home?

Dr. Schenck—Just as good.

Dr. Meade—No, Sir, you would not. You could preach in England only by the permission of the Houses of Parliament. Stick your pin there. In what terms have we been invited to take part in the second Lambeth Conference? We have nothing before us from the Bishop of Lichfield or anybody else. Nobody has asked us yet. Let us wait until they do ask us. I want you to understand that the laity have no voice whatever in the management of the Church of England. We are not at all on an equality with that Church in this respect, and until the Church of England is as free as we are, and she has what she has been yearning for and crying out for these many years past—until that day comes, it comes with a very ill grace from any deputy in this house to urge our Bishops to go over there and humiliate themselves—where they can only bow down lowly—"the humble servants of your lordships."

Dr. Adams—I wish to say, Mr. President, that there has been a great deal of learning and ability shown by the gentlemen from Connecticut, and by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and by the gentleman from Alabama, and by my old and respected friend from New-York, in their discussion of this question, and I think that what the gentlemen have said will fly convincingly to-morrow all over this Union. But on looking over that amendment and the original proposition, I find they do not express what I understand to be the feeling of the members of this convention. I therefore take the liberty of proposing an amendment to the whole question, which I think will express the full power and force of the arguments that have been brought forward by those gentlemen.

A Deputy—Read it.

Dr. Adams—I mean to read it, Sir; but I may take my own time to read it, I believe. [Laughter.]

Deputy—I wish to explain to Dr. Adams that the hour for adjournment will be here in a few minutes, and I feared it might arrive before he could read his resolution. I now move that, to accommodate Dr. Adams, this house remain in session to-day until 4:30 o'clock.

The President—Shall I put that motion, Dr. Adams? I ask you, because you have only five minutes, and if the motion be lost you will lose the greater part of that.

Dr. Adams—Well, put it.

The motion was put and carried.

DR. ADAMS' AMENDMENT.

Dr. Adams—I shall now read my amendment. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby desire the reassembling of the Lambeth Conference, and we hope that our Bishops personally may attend according to the best of their judgments. And when uttering these expressions of opinion, we hereby solemnly and emphatically declare that the Church of these United States is not in any sense a member or branch of the Anglican communion, [roars of laughter,] but is a sister Church which, in our faith and belief, is in the future to be the Church of the whole people of this great land. And we request the Bishops who attend at this second Lambeth Conference to take their stand most distinctly on this ground.

Now, continued Dr. Adams, I wish to say a few words. In the first place, I am not opposed to the Lambeth Conference and the attendance of the Bishops there. Therefore I can't—speaking in my own behalf and putting words into the mouth of this convention—I can't blame the Lambeth Conference. I think that when the Bishops are invited it is their duty to attend according to their own judgment. But Barrow has told me, that when power begins it continues for a long time. It is the Bishops who have been invited, and we, the deputies, have nothing whatever to do with it. There has been an intimation that if we expressed an opinion on this question it would be very gratifying indeed, and so forth. Now, I am for expressing an opinion, and my opinion is a strong one, as you know, Sir. [Laughter.]

Dr. Meade—Who gave the intimation?

Dr. Adams—Dr. Shattuck.

Dr. Meade—You are mistaken, Sir. I could tell another story from the House of Bishops.

Dr. Adams—There is no man in this house who has greater respect for the Church of England than I have; but the action of the English Government with regard to our Church in times past is by no means to be respected. If the English Government could prevent it, we should never have a Bishop nor an organization of any kind. For years and years it was crushing us until it crushed us into the shape of an unconnected mass of Congregational ministers having no bond whatever, and to this is due the existence to-day of the crowd of Congregational churches all over the country that torment all the churches and all the ministers. [Laughter.] I have no respect for the Government that laid its strong paws upon the property of the Irish Church, and that will take the property of the English Church as well whenever it thinks proper to do so. The doctrine of England to-day is the doctrine of the omnipotence of Parliament. Parliament can do what it pleases. In the debates on the Irish bill, some one remarked that "the Government could not do that to a dissenting denomination," and was answered, "You make a mistake; we can do whatever we like with any denomination." What does this English Government do? It has the Church of England tied hand and foot. Why should this Church be tied down also? Why should we tie a living body to a corpse? What is the use of us making a union with a Church that is in that shape? It is no use at all. The English Church is cold and dead, without a pulse, without hands or feet. I, therefore, in reference to this matter, simply gather together the conclusions that have been come to from the speeches. I think we can approve of the Lambeth Conference, and send over our Bishops as gentlemen, and, at the same time, cut away this last branch of Anglicanism. I think in a short time our organization will be perfected, till the whole mass of the American people will look upon us as the American Catholic Church of this great land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the North to the South.

Mr. Henry Meigs, of New-Jersey, said he did not see any of the dangers so vividly portrayed by some of the gentlemen who had spoken.

Rev. Dr. Paret had no wish to discuss the resolution proposed by Dr. Adams. So far as his own amendment was concerned, its intention was to declare that they were not prepared to commit themselves on any proposition which was so indefinite, unstated, and as yet so far in the future.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Texas, proposed a further amendment, which, he thought, would meet the difficulty without committing them to any organic union with the Church of England. It was that all the exchanges of friendly greeting or evidences of the existence of a community of spirit between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, whether by the Bishops in conference or otherwise, were especially welcome to the house, and that this resolution be communicated to the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Illinois, thought that something in the nature of a conference between their Bishops and the Bishops of the English Church was very desirable, and that there was no ground for the apprehension that existed that the American Church would come within the influence of the Church of England by this contact. There was another aspect in which the question had not been looked at, and that was the benefit to the entire Anglican Church by this commission. The Church of England might be said to be in a state of transition. The Church of Ireland had passed through that state, and it was now as a consequence in a condition of new life and energy. It was considered by the deepest thinkers that the Church of England would have sooner or later to pass through the same stage, and that the community of the two Churches would result in great benefit to it in preparing it for disentanglement from the trammels of the State. With respect to the acceptance of the invitation to the Bishops, he thought that it was a matter for them and not for the convention. The invitation came to them, and it was not the business of the convention to accept or decline it.

A vote was taken on the amendment proposed by Rev. Dr. Rogers, and it was carried by 108 yeas to 96 nays.

The original resolution, as amended by his proposition, was then declared adopted.

The house adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MISSIONARY JURISDICTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The following memorial of the Diocese of California concerning the establishment of two missionary jurisdictions within its borders, is to come before the House for discussion:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26, 1874.

Right Reverend Fathers and Brethren:

Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D. D., Bishop of California, has, in several addresses to his Diocesan Conventions, urged a division of his diocese. In 1871, as follows:

"As, my brethren, a General Convention will meet in a few months, there is one subject which I wish at this time to bring forward for your consideration. It is evident that this diocese should be divided. Placed on the Atlantic side, it would cover the coast from Boston to Savannah. It is impossible, therefore, for any one Bishop to exercise over it that Episcopal supervision which is necessary for the growth of the Church. Although during the past year I have performed more duties than in any previous one, I have not been able to visit the southern part of the State. The increase of the Church in San Francisco and the neighboring country will each year be making greater demands upon the Bishop's time."

In 1873, as follows:

"Our number of clergy is constantly increasing by the addition of working, earnest men, and we need only a division of this diocese, thus affording increased Episcopal supervision to double the strength of the Church on this coast."

And in 1874, as follows:

"The most important business before the convention will probably be the report of the Committee on the Division of the Diocese. Of the necessity of this division there can be no question. That any one Bishop can attend to the increasing wants of a diocese 900 miles in length, with often but little facilities for traveling, is impossible. At the last General Convention we applied to have the northern and southern portions of the diocese set off as missionary jurisdictions. There was every disposition on the part of the House of Bishops to comply with this request, but it was found there was no provision in the constitution to provide for the portion of an old diocese being set off to form a missionary jurisdiction. This will be remedied by the proposed alteration of the constitution at the approaching convention in October, and then the desired arrangement can be made.

It is, of course, necessary that these portions of the diocese should become missionary jurisdictions that the Bishops may receive at least a partial support from the East. It is impossible that either could be supported by his portion of the diocese; while, by the present canon, in forming a new diocese, it is stated: "Consent shall not be given by the General Convention until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the new diocese." (Article 5.)

Whether both jurisdictions will be granted by the General Convention I think is doubtful. There will probably be other applications of the same kind from different dioceses, and they may not feel authorized to undertake the support of so many new Missionary Bishops. I would advise, therefore, that at present we ask for but one division. There is no doubt but that one will be allowed, and the northern part of this diocese formed into a new jurisdiction.

It remains for us, therefore, to agree upon the line of division, and then address a memorial to the General Convention praying that this portion may be set off, and that the House of Bishops would then appoint a Missionary Bishop to hold jurisdiction over the new diocese."

The convention of 1873 appointed a committee to take the whole subject into consideration.

The said committee reported to the convention of 1874, as follows:

The committee appointed at the last convention to consider so much of the Bishop's address as refers to a division of the diocese, most respectfully report that they have given the matter their careful attention. As far as they have been able to ascertain, there is but one feeling in reference to the importance and necessity of this measure.

The development of the resources of our State and the growth of our Church give additional weight and emphasis to the utterance of our Bishop three years since, and to the resolution at that time offered by a like committee, and unanimously passed by the convention.

It was hoped that your committee could have had reasons for recommending the separation of an independent diocese in the northern portion of the State, and thus seeking to erect but one missionary jurisdiction, to meet the requirements of the southern division.

Although this does not seem practical at this time, the present plan contemplates giving such a liberal portion to the new Diocese of the North as to enable it at an early day to dispense with missionary aid to support its Bishop. Your committee, therefore, propose the following boundary to the Northern Diocese: Beginning at the sea-coast on the northern boundary of Marin County; thence eastwardly along the southern boundary of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and El Dorado Counties to the State line.

For the southern jurisdiction the committee propose the following southern boundary: Beginning at the sea-coast on the southern boundary of Monterey County, thence eastwardly along the southern boundary of Tulare and Inyo Counties.

This plan contemplates asking the General Church to take only temporary charge of the Diocese of the North. But the vast field at the south of us must be purely missionary ground for many years to come. To adopt the language of the committee of 1871: Believing this measure to be one of great importance for the future extension of the Church, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of California requests the General Convention to set off as a missionary diocese all the territory lying north of the following line, namely: Beginning at the sea-coast, on the northern boundary of Marin County, thence along the southern boundary of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and El Dorado Counties to the State line; and, as a diocese, we hereby give our consent thereto.

Resolved, The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of California requests the General Convention to set off as a missionary diocese all the territory lying south of the following line, namely: Beginning at the sea-coast, on the southern boundary of Monterey County, thence eastwardly along the southern boundary of San Benito, Tulare, and Inyo Counties to the State line; and, as a diocese, we hereby give our consent.

Your committee would further recommend that a memorial be drawn up and addressed to the approaching General Convention of the Church, soliciting the adoption of the foregoing measures, and for the appointment of Missionary Bishops to occupy the dioceses thus constituted.

The committee beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishop be and is hereby requested to give his canonical consent to this proposed division of the diocese.

[Signed,]
ELIAS BIRDSALL,
J. H. C. BONTE,
JOSEPH BOSTON,
R. W. KIRKHAM,
THOMAS WALSH.

The resolutions contained in the above report were then adopted, as will be seen by the following extract from the attested proceedings of the convention of 1874:

The resolutions as presented in the report were then put to the convention and adopted. The resolution requesting the Bishop to give his canonical assent to the divisions was adopted. The Bishop at once signified his assent to the convention.

The convention thereupon appointed the undersigned a committee to memorialize the General Convention on this behalf.

The committee, therefore, respectfully submit to the General Convention the following statement of facts:

THE NORTHERN DIOCESE.

This proposed Missionary Diocese contains twenty-five counties, or all the territory north of the southern boundaries of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and Eldorado Counties. A brief statement of a few of the characteristics of this section of the State will convince the convention of the wisdom of the proposed measure.

This northern section of California is very remarkable for its varied characteristics, and its solid capacity for the sustenance of a dense population. The Sacramento Valley is especially noted for its immense crops of wheat, barley, and oats, and ordinary fruits and vegetables. But while it produces all the substantial foods, it also brings to a high state of perfection many of the tropical fruits and nuts. The foot-hills and mountain ranges which begin on the sea-coast, at the south-west corner of the diocese, run up the coast, across below Oregon, and down to the south-east corner, thus almost surrounding the diocese. This vast range of hills and mountains is dotted by innumerable meadows even to the highest summits, so that rich pasturage can be had at all seasons of the year for millions of domestic animals. These hills and ranges, unlike many others, are undulating and easily reached. This same mountainous region, up to an altitude of 3,000 feet, is, as has been well tested, peculiarly adapted to the production of Northern fruits. The timber of this region is without practical limit, and in quality without a rival. The gold, silver, and quicksilver mines of California are chiefly in this northern section of the State, and it is the opinion of scientific men that the richest points have as yet been hardly touched. At no very distant day the fisheries of Northern California will realize vast sums of money.

These simple facts, known to us as facts, will enable your honorable body to see that these solid, enduring inducements will soon give this section of the State a very large population. Only a few years have passed since it was known that the soil of California was productive, and yet in those few years a population of 210,000 people have accumulated $146,000,000 of wealth. And when we take into consideration these inducements, this growth, the fact that a large portion of this section is considered the best sanitarium for consumptives, the accessibility of the whole, the evenness and regularity of its mountains, the rich variety of its soil, the general healthfulness of its climate, we are forced to the conclusion that a very large population will soon make its home here.

Shall the Church be on hand to receive, educate and bless these multitudes? There exists already the healthy germ of a magnificent diocese. In this proposed Northern Diocese there are two Church colleges, (St. Augustine and St. Mary's Hall,) in excellent condition, fifteen church buildings, church property valued at $70,000, nine self-sustaining parishes, about 600 communicants, and seventeen Presbyters. The offerings of the past year have reached $20,000. Of the 210,000 people in this region, but few know anything whatever about the Church. It cannot be said that any denomination, Protestant or Roman, has any fair start among the people. But we are confident that twenty missionary stations could be started at once, and that in four years the diocese will be self-sustaining. At present nothing whatever can be guaranteed toward the support of a Bishop. The wealth of California is not in the hands of church members, but rather in the hands of men who have grave doubts as to the real value of any kind of church.

THE SOUTHERN DIOCESE.

This proposed division contains seven large counties, namely: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego, embracing one-third of the State and containing more square miles than do all the New-England States. This section of the State is semi-tropical, and will at no distant day supply the West with tropical fruits. Its climate, which is inferior to no other part of the world; its prospective fisheries; the Southern Pacific Railroad opening its mines; irrigation recovering the soil, and its easy connection with China and the Gulf States, will inevitably fill this part of the State with a wealthy population. The accumulated wealth of this region is estimated by the State authorities at about $30,000,000. The present population is about 40,000, but it is rapidly increasing. The dominant religious body is the Roman Catholic, which is still in a large numerical majority, and controls most of the moneyed interests. So far as our own Church, and indeed all Protestant denominations are concerned, this whole Territory is now, and for some years to come will be, most emphatically, missionary ground. There are but three self-sustaining parishes of our Church in all this section, viz: at Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Missionary work is being done at San Louis Obispo in the county of that name; Anaheim, San Gabriel, Compton, and Wilmington, in Los Angeles County, and at Riverside and San Bernardino, in San Bernardino County.

There are many other promising points were but the men and means at command. Were there a Missionary Bishop in charge we believe he would find his hands full of work, and that in a few years he would see many a prosperous, if not self-sustaining parish, where now only occasional services are held. We know of no section of the country in the United States where such ecclesiastical supervision and work are more needed and demanded.

We have quoted the above statement of the case of the Southern Diocese from a paper prepared at our request by some of the clergy at that end of the State.

Right Reverend Fathers and Brethren, we lay these facts before you, and urge upon you the necessity of favorable action in this matter. In the name of the neglected souls for whom Christ died, and for the sake of the millions who will soon be pressing to these shores, we beg you to accept these two missionary jurisdictions, and send a man of God for each.

Submitted on behalf of the Diocese of California.

J. H. C. BONTE,
EDWARD P. GRAY,
GEORGE W. FOOTE,
WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,
J. McALLISTER,
Committee.

SENATOR BROWNLOW WITHDRAWS.

In his card withdrawing from the contest in the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, Hon. William G. Brownlow says: "I did not announce myself for Congress with the view of dividing the Republican Party so as so elect a Democrat, who would have no influence when he got to Washington. My time is too valuable to be occupied in that way. Therefore it is that I now withdraw from the contest. In doing so I return my heartfelt thanks for the assurances of support which I have received from old Republican friends and from many valued citizens who have heretofore differed with me. Of this latter class, I have to say that their course toward me is a source of satisfaction. It augurs well for the country, that there are in the district brave and patriotic men who have shown themselves capable of rising above party, and doing that which they sincerely believe to be for the best interests of the country. I shall continue to fight the abominable Civil Rights bill, and all such sectional, class legislation, but I will do it inside the Republican Party. The platform of the Republican State Convention is sound on civil rights, and on this platform the Republican candidates, from Maynard down, will, as they deserve, carry this district by several thousand majority. This is my prediction, and I put it in opposition to that of the small politicians who believe otherwise and who really know nothing of the district."

A SMALL SWINDLE.

A Jeremy Diddler who has succeeded in obtaining from a discharged employe of the late National Bank of the Commonwealth the names of, and amounts due to, some of the small creditors who have overlooked their claims, is notifying such parties, personally or by letter, that he will give them information which will enable them to collect sums of money, if they will promise him a moiety. It will be well for people so approached to be on their guard, and to especially except the above institution from any such bargain. When the final dividend is declared, which will be within a few weeks, every effort will be made to ascertain the address of all persons to whom the bank is indebted, in order that they may be paid in full.

RUSSIA.

A DIPLOMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF A GYPSY CONCERT—THE PLEASURES AND PAINS OF DIPLOMACY—A ROYAL "NAMESDAY" CELEBRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

It is touching to see how grief puts its mark upon everything in this world, said I, as the note was handed to me. Quarter of an inch of black bordered all the margins of the envelope; a huge black coronet was on the back, and the letters of the monogram were locked together in a death-grip of woe. Inside it was the same thing, but the words—one more example of the contrariness of things worldly—were cheery. "Dear Sir," they ran, "some people are coming to the Embassy to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock to drink a cup of tea and listen to the gypsies. Will it be agreeable to you to join them? It will be a bachelor's party—no dress. A thousand friendships. — X—."

Thus smoothly, without even the friction of a comma, flowed the note to the graceful words with which the French tongue replaces the "faithfully yours" of English civility. It need scarcely be said that I sent off an acceptance without delay. I knew that the whole diplomatic corps, or a great part of it, would be at Count X—'s, and I might pick up chunks of wisdom with regard to the important topics of the day. The peculiar relations of Russia to the recognition of Serrano's Government and the Brussels Congress made discussion of one or both of these matters highly probable, and, should such heavily-weighted men prefer to steer clear of Madrid and Brussels in the hour of relaxation, still their lightest talk must be rich with information and suggestions to an unpretending mortal like myself. Europe is the happy possessor of thirteen actually reigning sovereigns, including Charles III., of Monaco—I had almost called him Prince Florestan—to say nothing of the Pope and the mob of the German dispossessed, and to be near so much of majesty in the persons of its representatives must surely lift one above the level of common information. It is true that I was already acquainted with a good many men belonging to this brilliant circle without having thus far added much consequent wisdom to my stock; but the fault lay doubtless with myself. I was no warrior for their steel. When I should see diplomatic Greek matched with fellow Greek, I should see my pleasant gossipy acquaintances transformed; then would come the "tug of war." Those rapier thrusts of wit, those lively sallies, those prompt parries of which diplomatic ana are full—how attentive must I be to miss no one of them! Should I carry along a note-book? No, I would trust my memory; I might feel my note-book obtrusively out of place if by any untowardness I should be so situated as not to realize my expectation. In that case, there were the gypsies to fall back upon. I had once heard a gypsy band, and their songs were weird and with a very gamey flavor; I had seen them dance a dance full of savage contortions and almost superhuman energy. I knew, too, the beauty of their costumes, where is still manifested a sense of color and design that has disappeared from the dresses of so-called civilization. My memory brought back the former exhibition, its wild poetry smacking of heath and wood and untrammeled life, and I decided that the gypsies were, after all, a pretty good reliance to fall back upon. It is now time for my curtain to rise.

At the door we met a friend from the British Embassy, who, with the exception, perhaps, of the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Schuyler, is said to be the best informed man in the diplomatic corps of St. Petersburg. It was a satisfaction to know that I was to appear upon the scene in the company of one of the undoubted repositories of wisdom whose utterances I had come to gather. Divested of our wraps we slowly mounted the noble staircase, and traversed a vista of ante-chambers of real embassadorial proportions. It is no wonder that kings acquire a regal bearing when the rooms they daily tread are of such inspiring dimensions. In the last room of the suite we found a little knot of gentlemen, among them Count X. Conversation is flowing with rapidity. "When were you down in Finland?" "I trust you have good news from Mr. Jewell." "Did you get any sport?" "Ah, that new horse of yours strikes my fancy amazingly." "It's an age since I saw you—where do you keep yourself?" "Mon Prince, but this is charming."

It was evidently too early in the evening for my purposes, and I soon wandered into the grand salon. The chairs were already placed at one end for the gypsies, while at the other, conversation of a tone very slightly in advance of that heard in the ante-room was going on. We all know that diplomacy is a business of tact and delicate shadings. "My wife said that she had the pleasure of meeting you at Imatra." "Yes, I thought the ballet was very stupid; I never did like that Vazem." "I wonder if Shouvaloff likes a place that keeps him so far away from the Emperor." That last speech had something of the right ring in it; if it was not information, it at least suggested information. It was, then, possible that the new Ambassador to England might not regard the honor bestowed upon him as a blessing; if so, why had it been given, or why received? What opinion might have been elicited as to Count Shouvaloff's position and feelings will never be known, for just then a door was thrown open and the gypsies entered. Gypsies indeed! These creatures dragging yards of gaudy silk after them, overskirted and fringed, with hair inextricably tangled in braids, curls, bands, and frizzes, and spattered from head to foot with artificial flowers—were these the mysterious, the untamable, half-savage beings that so many writers had tried to describe without ever succeeding in defining? Nothing was savage but their complexions, which seemed all the darker by contrast with the flaunting gowns. For the rest they might have been actresses in any second-rate theatre, or Cheyenne Indians decked out by a Bowery milliner. Three men of the troop were in better taste, for if they were not quite gypsies in appearance, they were at least in the guise of Cossacks, and a Cossack is more like a gypsy than a German actress is. A few chords are struck upon a guitar by one of the men, and the concert begins with a wild, swinging chorus, sung with sharpness and precision, and as gypsy as one of Liszt's rhapsodies. Its conclusion is followed by a slight, well-bred applause, "Cela a vraiment du cachet," remarks my neighbor to me, and the guitar again preludes. My ear, attuned to savage measure, inclined the "wood note wild" to hear, when a horrible creature in the centre of the group was suddenly thrown into prima donna convulsions, and writhed and languished through a Brummagem cavatina. She was more applauded than the chorus; then she arose and performed the orthodox stage telescopic bow, and furrowed her face with smiles of unimpeachable ghastliness, after which she tossed off a glass of champagne tendered by a footman, and engaged in a duet about as Bohemian in character as Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," which concluded, however, with applause and general champagne to the singers. About this time conversation became general in the august audience, and henceforth choruses and cavatinas had to struggle not only with champagne, but also, if I might be allowed so bold a metaphor, with the popping of diplomatic corks and much consequent sparkle. I ventured to suggest to my neighbor that somehow the champagne seemed to be acting upon the audience rather than upon the singers. "N'est-ce pas, Monsieur," replied he; "l'effet est bien Mousseux." Profane witticism; but if it was frothy, the bubbles continued rising until the first part of the concert terminated with a spirited arrangement—admirably sung, too, it must be confessed—of Strauss' "Schönenblauen Donau," when the guests retired to another room, for tea or champagne; which last, according to a fashion generally observed here, was standing upon a buffet for any one who wished it.

No doubt the music was a ruse for making the conversation at once private and unembarrassed. Under cover of that friendly noise, who knows what great ideas were exchanged, or what plans were concocted!

Here in the tea-room the talk continued to flow on, though I know not whether to take the tenor of such as I heard as a sample of that of the evening. The gentleman sitting beside me betrayed some lack of acquaintance with St. Petersburg.

"Then you are but newly here?" I asked.

"Within the last two months," he replied.

"But have you been long in the service?"

"Sixteen years."

I was surprised that so young and rosy a face should have survived sixteen years of such a profession.

"You know, then, all the pleasures and pains of diplomacy?"

"Pains," answered he; "pains, yes; I have yet to discover the pleasures. I have been sixteen years in the service. This is the seventh capital of Europe I have lived in, and I assure you it is all emptiness from one end to the other."

I did not venture to ask what had turned the pleasant fruits of this garden into apples of Sodom, especially as I was immediately interested in the talk of two standing near me.

"You do not mean to say that these people are real gypsies?" The question was addressed to one of the two well-informed men.

"O yes, as much so as any; but somehow, in Russia, they have given up, in part, their vagabond life. There is an entire quarter at Moscow inhabited by them. The men sometimes wear a distinctive dress, but the women go about like any other women. They trade in horses like gypsies, but they go to church like Russians. They keep up their own language, and they talk Russian with an accent; otherwise, to all intents and purposes, they are loyal enough and good-for-nothing Russians."

"But this music makes no pretension to being gypsy."

"No, these people are spoiled by living in St. Petersburg and making too much money. They used to sing in the gardens their own national music, but now they have grown so exorbitant that they are only heard on occasions like these, when people as rich as our friend, Count X., can afford to gratify their friends. They will sing better soon, for they always improve on champagne."

"That little one—the pretty one I mean—does not look like a gypsy."

"Oh, you need not be singling her out for your admiration unless you are disposed to contribute largely toward the support of the whole band. They are still gypsy enough to make personal transactions conduce to the benefit of the community."

In point of fact, when the concert was resumed it was evident that the hospitality had done its work. Most of the choruses were now genuinely gypsy—wild, noisy, stirring things, not without a certain savage beauty. Soon the chorus opened full upon an impetuous air with strongly accented rhythm, and a large, dark, pulpy gypsy in pale blue, arose, and putting back her voluminous drapery with one hand, advanced a few steps. She opened her eyes till the white showed all round, then a shiver ran over her frame from head to foot, then she clapped her hands, and gave a short, shrill cry, and went gliding and shivering about the semi-circle, while the chorus grew ever faster and louder, until it became one confused mass, as when a chime of bells is played too fast, and the sounds go tumbling pell-mell over the heels of one another. Then followed the pretty girl, when the excitement suddenly reached a height impossible to describe; it was a spasm rather than a dance, an inextricable tangle of shiver and scream, which lasted two minutes and then was over. For those who love strong contrasts, here certainly was one sufficiently piquant, between the wild dance and the savage cries on the one hand and the noble salon and decorous, high-bred audience on the other. An Indian war-dance exhibited before a bench of Bishops would scarcely have afforded a more forcible opposition.

As before, the choruses were supplemented by champagne for the troop, and as the song became gayer and noisier, there is no doubt that a great deal of diplomatic wisdom found refuge under its shelter.

A distinguished-looking and very amiable old gentleman next me remarked: "You see, Sir, how even here they preserve the tradition of their original costume. Those swathing scarfs are reminders of ancient Greece—in fact, they make a classical garment. C'est une espèce de péplum."

To my eye the peplum was merely an attempt at fashionable artistic drapery, but I could not venture to disturb so amiable an hypothesis. The benevolent old gentleman was apparently highly gratified by his own discovery, for in one of the broken pauses of the next chorus I heard his voice murmuring to some one else, "C'est une espèce de péplum." It cannot be his fault if France, Germany, and Italy, to say nothing about America, are not persuaded of the classical descent of the gypsy wrappings. There was still another dance, and amid the applause at the end I distinctly caught the words, "C'est une espèce de péplum." By this time whatever doubts I may have had at the outset regarding this garment were thoroughly dissipated, and I may here chronicle as the chief gain in information of the evening, "C'est une espèce de péplum."

Well, I had seen the great ones at their play. If the impression was that of a circle of very much bored men trying to appear amused, the fault is probably less with them than with their time and circumstances. If you wish to see genuine, hearty enjoyment you must go to a servants' ball, or to any dearly-bought treat of hardworking people. As for the so-called favorites of fortune, perhaps at no period of the world's history have they relished their pleasures with any keener zest than to-day. However that may be, I went to bed that night so depressed in spirits by festivity that I looked forward with something of pleasure to the next morning, when I was to see the same people engaged in the performance of one of the duties of their station. It was the "namesday" of the Emperor and several Grand Dukes, as well as a birthday of some of the Imperial family, and a Te Deum was to be celebrated in the Church of St. Alexander Nevsky, to which the diplomatic corps was invited. Indeed I was to have in myself the fullest knowledge of the sensations attendant upon the diplomatic office in such ceremonies. The courtesy of Count C—— had assigned me a place with that august corps, in order that I might escape the struggle and crush of the ordinary sight-seers. The newness and the ephemeral nature of my honors may have added a sense of enjoyment to representation which was absent in the case of the real diplomats, but I think that gratified vanity will not color my narrative—I shall strive after the calmness of truth.

The Nevsky Prospect was kept clear by the Police for the carriages of the court and the diplomatic representatives, and our carriage rolled over the noiseless wooden pavement between two dense walls of living human beings. In all seriousness, this was the most impressive part of the day's sight. I dare say that reigning Princes become so accustomed to being gazed at that it seems no more than natural that crowds should turn out to enjoy the spectacle of their greatness; they neither see the ludicrousness nor the sadness of such curiosity. But let an ordinary mortal find himself the object, even for a moment, of twenty thousand eyes, and nothing but a colossal self-conceit can keep him from either crying or laughing over the dear people, according to the nature of his philosophy.

About the church were troops and equipages in the brilliant, ordered confusion usual on such occasions. The steps of the church were covered with crimson cloth and guarded by soldiers. Inside was a dense crowd, with a narrow passage somehow maintained through it for those who had places assigned in front, and by means of which we reached the cleared space just before the altar rails, on one side of which stood several members of the Imperial family with a number of gentlemen of the court, while on the other side were the members of the diplomatic corps. Somehow they didn't look as bored here on duty as they had over their amusement, but smiled and nodded with unaffected cheerfulness as we pressed on to our places. Cheerfulness stands out in high relief at a solemn religious service, especially from people blazing with gold embroidery and covered with orders. Indeed it is not every diplomat even who can be cheerful when stiff with such gorgeousness. Long usage helps a man to bear gold lace lightly. Just after us came young Baron ——, whom I knew privately as a rosy cherub of a man, with smiles and dimples like a maid, and an ingenuous love of gossip. Behold him transformed by his cocked hat and sword into a Jupiter Tonans, but revealing the weight of his state by a little nervous brush of his back-hair with his hand just before reaching the awful space in front of the altar. Count X., on the other hand, whose breast resembled a court jeweler's window with crosses and stars, and who looked far more grand than any of the Imperial group, accompanied his nod with a suggestion of smile that was a light sarcasm, revealing the emptiness of all pomps and vanities. Just between the Austrian Embassador, in his white uniform, and Count V., of the French Embassy, stood Mr. Schuyler, in the evening dress to which ignorant legislation has condemned American representatives. The contrast was so striking that, to my mind, Mr. Schuyler's simplicity, like that of Lord Castlereagh at Vienna, gave an impression of distinction that no uniform could have conveyed; but I know that my opinion is not that of the world at large, which obstinately refuses to be converted to our lofty disdain for the gewgaws and trappings of courts.

The Emperor is absent in the Crimea, and the Imperial family was represented by the Cesarevitch and Cesarevna, the Grand Duke Vladimir with his bride, the Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrovna, and two or three grand dukelings.

As for the service, it was conducted in Russian. Since it was absolutely unintelligible to me, I trust that my impressions of it may not seem to be prompted by willful irreverence.

At one point when the doors before the altar were thrown open and revealed the Metropolitan in cloth of gold and radiant from head to foot with diamonds, and a group of attendant Bishops, arrayed with similar gorgeousness and in the most effective of attitudes, I could not help agreeing with my neighbor, who whispered that it was a capital *tableau vivant*. And then again, when prayers for the various members of the Imperial family were chanted by a long row of priests in succession, the invocation increasing always in length and volubility, I could not in my turn resist the impulse to remark that they seemed to be performing a sort of religious "house that Jack built." But the music at least was intelligible. At one side of the chancel inclosure was the choir of the Imperial chapel, on the other that of the Cathedral of St. Isaac, the one in red and gold, the other in blue and gold. Their singing was simply superb, and in itself might afford subject for a letter. The music of the Russian Church, always unaccompanied by organ or other instrument, is characterized by a devotion unhappily infrequent in other churches, and as sung by these two choirs should produce always a deep impression.

The Cesarevitch, however, who will some day be temporal head of the Church, seemed to endure the service by evident self-control that certainly was worthy of any cause. The Grand Duke Vladimir alternately glanced and smiled at his bride, or swallowed a yawn. The Princess Dagmar and the new Grand Duchess were, as might be expected, not overardent participants in the innumerable crossings and bowings exacted by Russian ritual. Only the Grand Duchess Alexandra Perovna bore the burden of devotion for the whole augustcircle. The diplomatic group, on the other hand, manifested unimpeachable politeness toward the forms of the strange Church, but consoled themselves for the self-imposed restraint by occasional stage asides. The lovely color of the Princess Dagmar's dress, the looks of intelligence passed between the Grand Duke Valdimir and his wife, the bonnet and diamonds of the Grand Duchess Alexandra—nothing escaped observation, and few things escaped comment; and so, with weariness on one side and polite indifference on the other, and I know not what mixture of feelings in the nave of the church, the service was conducted with its magnificent music to the close. The Imperial party were personally blessed by the Metropolitan, and then took their way toward the front of the church, followed by the court and the corps diplomatique. Of course, now that service was over, we were free to be as chatty as we pleased. Baron M. was anxious to know how we enjoyed the entertainment at Count X.'s. "I tell you what," he said, "if the money had been given to me, I should have managed it very much better. We should all have sat down to supper, and the gypsies would have been well plied with champagne. If you get them a little drunk, then they will give you singing and dancing worth hearing and looking at. They should have been made to dance upon the table." With this worthy comment, which supplemented perhaps properly the evening before, and the solemnity of the morning, we reached the porch, where, among the soldiers, stood the footmen and chasseurs with the wraps that were to cover various uniforms, resumed our places in the carriages, and moved off one by one through the human lines that watched our progress to the church, and awaited our return.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

Speaker Blaine and Congressman Bass spoke at a Republican ratification meeting in Buffalo Friday night. From the *Commercial Advertiser's* report of the remarks of the former we quote the following:

It might seem an intrusion, continued Mr. Blaine, for an outsider to participate actively in a State election, but in our national system what concerns one State does another. The people of the whole country honored Gen. Dix, who had added to the decalogue the eleventh commandment, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." In the far East, said the speaker, we are waiting anxiously to see what New-York will do in this election, and for his own part he was confident she would honor herself and those who had so faithfully served her. It was sometimes interesting to examine the precise lines of demarkation between the two great parties. There was one point upon which there is an absolute difference; that was, the rights of citizenship. We who are contemporary with the war have seen events of great historic interest. We have entered into our organic law three great principles which, in their concrete form, are the net results of that great struggle. The speaker alluded to the three Constitutional amendments. Never since the time of Jefferson had there been an amendment to the Constitution till Lincoln added the thirteenth, which abolished slavery. But the Republican Party discovered the fact that this did not make the slave a free man, and therefore the fourteenth amendment was added. Since the time when Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence there has not been penned a paragraph of so great importance as this amendment. Before, a thorough definition of the rights of citizenship did not exist. There was no common ground upon which these rights could be determined. This amendment was submitted to the country by the Republican Party, and adopted. The law was followed by a provision that Congress should enforce it by appropriate legislation. The Republican Party in Congress claim they have the right to legislate for the protection of citizens when the State Government is unable to do so. But read what the last Democratic National Convention said on this subject. If a poor fellow got abused and maltreated at the South it was a great comfort to refer him to the Democratic platform. If the local authorities did not vindicate a man's rights, it was the duty of the National Government to do it. The Democrats inveighed loudly against centralization. The speaker accepted that issue, and would go still further and claim that it was right to centralize to the extent of protecting the rights of the humblest citizen. We have gone to extremes in vindication of the rights of our citizens when assailed by foreign governments. Mr. Blaine here mentioned two cases, the one occurring during the administration of Franklin Pierce, the other in Cuba two years ago. The first was a Democratic precedent, the other a Republican precedent, and he could heartily express concurrence in both. He could not understand the modern Democratic doctrine which would see a citizen outraged, half murdered, in Louisiana or Alabama, and desire the Federal Government to stand by, wring its hands, and say, "We really have no right to interfere." That was home rule! That was Samuel J. Tilden's platform! It should be the effort of every man having a vote to strengthen and dignify American citizenship. No greater blunder could be committed than to act differently. We ought to derive inspiration from the example of England. She challenges the admiration of every thinking man by the way in which she always defends the rights of her subjects. She incurred the Abyssinian war for the purpose of maintaining the rights of four British merchants. What we want is that American citizenship shall be its own panoply. Whenever and wherever the local authority fails, the strong arm of the Federal Government should be invoked and exercised. But, according to the doctines of the Democracy, if a man wanted to be safe, he must go into a foreign country! This was a question which separated the two great parties on the radical rights of citizenship. He had never known the Democracy to accept in good faith, and agree to enforce, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments. He had a solemn belief that if, in the providence of God, as a punishment for our sins, the Democracy should be restored to power, these amendments would be nullified. They would be as dead as though in the bottom of the Dead Sea. The entire trouble at the South to-day lies at the door of the Democratic Party. And for the reason that if the late rebels could be made to understand that the Democrats of the North accepted in good faith those amendments, they would cease their present agitations. He could name fifty men in the Democratic Party—yes, ten men—who could stop the Southern troubles if they would. If these ten Democrats should command peace at the South, there would be peace.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A DISCUSSION OF TOPICS AND CANDIDATES.

THE RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES AND THE PARTY—THE LAST CONGRESS AND ITS ACTS—FINANCIAL TOPICS, AND THEIR BEARING ON THE CAMPAIGN.

From the speech delivered by the Hon. Lyman Tremain at the Republican ratification meeting, held at Albany recently, we make the following extracts, in which the candidates and issues of the campaign and the acts of Congress at its recent session are reviewed:

The people of New-York will be called upon, at the ensuing election, not only to elect their Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the principal State officers, one branch of the Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator, but also to choose their Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress, and to vote upon the adoption of the amendments proposed to their State Constitution. Such an election brings with it important and sacred duties and responsibilities. It brings before the people, for examination and judgment, the whole merits and demerits of the State and National Administrations. It presents for their consideration the principles and claims of the contending political parties, and their respective candidates.

JOHN A. DIX.

I will commence our examination of candidates and parties, in our own State, with reference to our State politics. On looking over the field of battle here we recognize at the head of the Republican column the venerable form of John A. Dix. What will our Democratic friends say concerning his capacity to administer the Government, as illustrated by his conduct during his present administration? We find his breast decorated with numerous stars and ribbons of honors won in various public positions, civil and military, during a long and honorable life. As Secretary of State in New-York; as Secretary of War; as United States Senator; as Major General in the army; as Minister to France, and as Governor of our State, he has been found equal to every emergency, and has discharged all the duties of these high positions with signal fidelity, with credit to himself, and honor to his country. He has administered criminal justice with a firmness that has inspired universal confidence. He has aided to the extent of his ability in hastening a return to specie payments. By the influence of his presence, his example, and integrity, he has nearly banished from the Capitol the professional lobbyists, or at least has rendered their vocation unprofitable. With sleepless vigilance he has arrested the passage of laws containing jobs, or provisions adverse to the public welfare. He has taken care that the laws should be faithfully executed. He has held the reins of Government with a firm, strong, and steady hand. When Gov. Dix took possession of his office he found that the Democratic Party had used up, for the ordinary expenses of the Government, about $6,500,000 of the funds that had been created under the operation of the State Constitution for the redemption of certain specified debts of the State, and that the amount of these funds had been wrongfully reduced to the sum of $1,000,000. On repeated occasions he called the attention of the Legislature to this unwarranted and unconstitutional perversion of the moneys that had been sacredly appropriated for these special objects, and in earnest and emphatic language recommended that prompt and efficient measures should be taken to repair these wrongs. A Republican Legislature, aided by the earnest co-operation of Controller Hopkins, a Republican officer, applied themselves diligently to carry out the Executive recommendation, and the result is that, to-day, these funds are fully replenished, and contain $15,000,000. This is one of the noble results of two years' experience under Republican policy as vindicated and enforced by the Republican Administration of John A. Dix. Fortunate, indeed, are the people of the State, in being able to continue a chief magistrate in office, so able, faithful, and wise. Among the many illustrious statesmen who have held the office of Governor of New-York, no one, it is believed, will fill a higher place upon the roll of honor than John A. Dix.

Some Democratic critics say that he is too old. His is the age which brings wisdom without weakness. His will and resolution were never stronger; his mind never clearer or more vigorous than to-day. There is not one among his critics who can bring down a bird upon the wing with greater accuracy of aim, or who can wield a more vigorous pen, or perform a greater amount of mental labor, or discharge all his duties with greater promptitude, energy, and dispatch than he. There is not one among them who retains so freshly in his memory the classical learning he acquired in years gone by, or who exhibits a keener relish for literature, science, and the fine arts.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

One most important question involved in this election is the choice of a United States Senator for the ensuing six years. It was never more important that New-York should be represented in the United States Senate by a Republican. Questions relating to the currency, the public debt, to repudiation, to civil rights, to inland improvements, to the transportation from the West to the sea-board of inter-State commerce, in all of which New-York possesses the deepest interest, are now pending, and our State should be represented in the Senate by a man who is imbued with the spirit of progress, and in sympathy with the cause of honesty, economy, and reform. Let the Republicans look well to the election of members of the Assembly. Let them see to it that no votes are thrown away upon third candidates who may be running only in the interest of the opposition.

Sound and beneficial legislation also may be more reasonably expected from a Republican than from a Democratic Legislature. The last Republican Legislature deserves the confidence and approval of the people. Although absent from the State during its session, I carefully watched its proceedings, and I think the general verdict of the people was that it was an honest, capable, and efficient Legislature. Its action has provoked far less than the usual amount of criticism, while charges of corruption or extravagance have not been made against it.

REVIEW OF DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION—TWEED AND THE NEW-YORK FRAUDS.

There is no good reason to suppose that the public welfare will be promoted by the election of a Democratic Legislature. Since the Democratic orators and organs wish us to confine our discussion to the present issues, we look to the latest evidence afforded by our history for drawing the contrast between the ability and integrity displayed by both parties in managing the legislation of the State. We turn from the gratifying exhibit made by the Republicans last Winter to the most recent experience afforded by the Democratic Party. Four years ago that party held possession not only of the executive but also of the legislative branch of our State Government. It is said that the century plant blooms but once in a century. Four years ago the Democratic Party in this State bloomed and blossomed. It seems to me that the fruit which the people gathered, if not enough for the next hundred years, ought at least to suffice during the memory of the present generation.

That was the session when the notorious Tweed held the reins of power, and all the Democratic members of the Legislature acknowledged him as their chieftain. That was the year when money wrung from the tax-payers of New-York, was poured out like water in shameless bribery of the members. It was the era when profligacy, extravagance, and corruption held high carnival in the legislative halls. The party managers were unwilling to confront the consequences of their extravagance, and threw over until the next year the payment of millions of dollars of just and necessary obligations.

It was under the Democratic Administration that all vestige of local self-government, in the City of New-York, was destroyed. The Board of Supervisors was abolished. A new City charter was framed. To three of the Democratic chiefs, Tweed, Connolly, and Hall, was confided the power of auditing all bills against the City and County of New-York. All municipal power, more than imperial in its magnitude, was conferred by laws passed by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor, upon four men, chieftains of Tammany Hall, Tweed, Connolly, Hall, and Sweeny.

The consequences are matters of universal history. In three months the Board of Audit pretended to allow, and did allow, without any legal audit, more than six millions of dollars, not more than one-third of which had any foundation, and the money was drawn and divided among the members of the ring. It appeared upon his trial that more than one million of dollars passed directly into Tweed's bank account and was used by him. Horace Greeley stated that the amount of money stolen from the people in New-York in various ways by this ring, was thirty millions of dollars, and it is believed to be much more than that sum.

While Mr. Tweed was carrying all these Democratic measures through the Legislature with a high hand, there was not found, in the Democratic majority, one single man of sufficient courage and integrity to oppose him or any of his nefarious schemes. They were all willing to close their eyes and ears and blindly support them all, for had not "Boss Tweed," their new Moses, by the great skill with which the votes were canvassed in New-York, and the wonderful liberality displayed in spending money throughout the State, brought the Democratic Party out of the land of Egypt, and restored them to power.

Behind all these corrupt schemes was the deliberate purpose to place the Democratic Party in power at Washington. This was to be accomplished by using the princely revenues of New-York, procured under the forms of laws enacted by Democratic Legislatures, to purchase nominations and elections for the Tammany Hall candidates. Nor is it impossible that the conspiracy would have been successful, if a discovery had not been providentially made of these wicked outrages, whereupon the people rose *en masse* and buried from power the party which had so shamefully abused its trusts.

Are these events forgotten by the people of this State! These are the evidences of the superior ability and honesty of the Democratic Party, which must be considered when we are asked to restore it again to power. Give to that party power again in this State, and then the people ought to instruct their Governor to extend a free pardon to Tweed, Ingersoll, Farrington, and all that crowd. Return to power the Democratic Party, and then you should send out official invitations under the broad seal of the State, inviting their return to Connolly, Fields, Genet, Woodworth, and all the rest of that noble band of Democratic exiles from their country who are sighing in their retreat for the return to power of the good old Democratic Party. If the party for whose benefit, as well as for their own, they have suffered, is restored to power, why should these lonely wanderers be longer persecuted? Do they not deserve the eulogy pronounced by the poet upon the Botany Bay convicts?

> "True patriots, they; for, be it understood,
> They left their country for their country's good."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. GRANT.

Nor shall we find any good reason for a change in administration, or for the opinion that the Democratic Party is better entitled to the popular support than the Republican Party, if we extend our inquiries into the broader field of national politics. The Administration of Gen. Grant has been eminently successful in its management of our foreign relations. We are at peace with all the world. At no former period in our history has there been less complication in our dealings with other nations. The serious difficulties existing with England, growing out of our civil war, have been peacefully adjusted by an international award highly honorable to both countries, and especially creditable to our Government. By prudence, firmness, and wisdom a war with Spain, which seemed so imminent, has been averted. And in relation to our domestic affairs, it may be safely asserted that, considering the difficulties incident to the abnormal condition of the currency, resulting from measures which the war rendered necessary, the administration of General Grant has given general satisfaction to the capitalists, to the laboring classes, and to the substantial, thoughtful, business men of the country.

The money market is the barometer which indicates the strength and credit of a Government. At no time since the breaking out of the war have our Government bonds or our national credit stood so high, or has there been so little difference between our national currency and gold as at this moment. I think that man's faith must be greater than his knowledge who believes that our Government could borrow money on terms so advantageous if the Democratic Party were in power.

THE CURRENCY—NATIONAL FINANCES.

If the action of Congress is examined in a fair and candid spirit, such examination ought to produce sentiments of approval and satisfaction in the minds of the American people. When Congress convened in December it was under circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment. A disastrous financial storm had burst upon the country in the month of September. This was followed by a severe commercial panic, which extended from the great centres throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It is unnecessary to consider the causes of this commercial revulsion, because no political party was responsible for them. While the business interests of the country were paralyzed; while commerce and trade were languishing, and labor was vainly seeking employment, appeals were made to Congress to afford relief. But the difficulty was that the evils were, for the most part, beyond the reach of Congressional relief. Congress could not recall into existence the millions of property which had been destroyed by the terrible conflagrations at Chicago and Boston. Congress could not restore to the channels of commerce the hundreds of millions which had been invested in non-paying railroads and other wild and unprofitable schemes. Congress could not arrest the shrinkage of values resulting from the gradual return to the sound and normal condition which had been disturbed by the war. Congress could not reform that wild and reckless spirit of speculation which had seized so many of our people, and drawn them away from the regular pursuits of industry and business, leading them to seek for fortune in the hazardous ventures of the stock market, or other visionary and uncertain experiments.

This financial question was the most difficult subject that was presented to Congress. It called out the most earnest debates, which continued, at intervals, during the period of several months. Various plans were recommended, and numerous bills for relief introduced. The conflicting opinions which were entertained may be divided into three classes, consisting

First. Of those who were in favor of retiring the greenbacks at an early day, and of fixing a period by law when specie payments were to be resumed. These argued that the legal tenders were in the nature of a forced loan by the Government from the people, which was to be justified only by the necessity of war, that all experience, as well as sound political economy, proved that no people could prosper with an irredeemable paper currency. They also appealed to the pledges given by Congress and the Republican Party that specie payments should be resumed at the earliest practicable moment. The answer was given that the present condition of the country would not justify any contraction of the existing currency, that such action would greatly increase existing embarrassments, and therefore a just interpretation of these pledges did not require that the proposed action should be taken at this time.

The second class consisted of those who demanded that there should be a large increase, in some form, of the present currency. They complained that the currency in their localities was entirely insufficient for the business wants of the people. They complained also that under existing laws, they had been deprived of their fair quota of the national bank currency, while such currency was held in excess in the Middle and Eastern States. Some of them demanded that the increased currency should be supplied by free banking, and others quite too numerous insisted that the Government should issue an increased volume of legal tender notes. In answer to the pledge which Congress had given that the amount of these notes should not exceed four hundred millions of dollars, the answer was shamelessly made that this was only a pledge made by one Congress which another could repeal. It was claimed that the decision of the Supreme Court maintaining the validity of legal-tender notes was broad enough to justify their issue in time of peace, and that such currency was cheap, safe, and sufficient. I regret to be obliged to confess that this class contained a very large number of members of both political parties in both branches of Congress. A most vigorous opposition was made to these views. They were denounced as in violation of plighted faith, national honor and sound political economy.

The interpretation given to the decision of the Supreme Court was challenged and denied. The evils of an irredeemable paper currency were forcibly exposed and warnings given drawn from the history of the French assignats, the old Continental money, and the more recent Confederate currency. It is impossible to determine to what extent the majority would have carried their doctrines, or where Congress would have landed, if, with that wonderful faculty which he possesses of doing the right thing in the right place, President Grant had not vetoed the first inflation bill which was passed.

Up to this time the opponents of inflation had been making as gallant a fight as they could against an adverse majority, and had supposed that they must rely for their ultimate hope upon the integrity and good sense of the people to correct the impending evils. These had been greatly strengthened by the ringing message of Gov. Dix, and the almost unanimous indorsement of that message by the New-York Legislature.

But when the veto came the aspect was instantly changed, and the minority became practically the majority. Since the days when the vetoes from Andrew Jackson electrified the country no veto has done so much good, or been so cordially upheld by the honest and thoughtful masses of the people From the hour when it came the tide was turned, and the victory lay, after a hard-fought battle, with the friends of a sound currency.

The third class included those who believed that at this time the volume of currency should neither be increased nor diminished by law, but that if the present legal situation was maintained, correcting simply any injustice in the distribution of the currency among the different sections of the country, the natural laws of trade, commerce, and political economy would do the rest, restoring at no distant day a resumption of specie payments. These views finally prevailed.

The only law which was passed upon this subject was an act providing that $55,000,000 of currency should, when required, be taken from the banks in the Eastern and Middle States, and given to new banks to be organized in the West and South. This act also fixed the maximum of the legal-tender circulation at $382,000,000, the amount now outstanding. It also provided for releasing part of the reserves theretofore required to be maintained by the banks upon their circulation and deposits. This act was passed with great unanimity, receiving in the House 220 votes to 40, and was promptly approved by the President.

Under this law only a few applications have been filed for new banks in the West and South. What they really needed was capital rather than currency. If they were suffering, it was because they had invested so much of their money in unproductive real estate, and because a great commercial revulsion was sweeping over the country. If the Eastern and Middle States possessed any advantages over them, it was only because they had more capital, for the reason that they were older communities, and had been engaged for a longer time in its accumulation.

INFLATION, REPUDIATION.

You, who only peruse the guarded expressions and studied utterances pronounced upon the floor of Congress, failed to acquire as clear and correct conceptions of the real animus which influences the advocates of inflation as those who mingle with them in the freedom of social intercourse. To my mind the proposition seems entirely clear that there is no issue pending before the people or which is likely to come before them for years so serious and important as that which relates to the finances of the country and the payment of the national debt.

There were occasions during the progress of this debate when I felt that the country was in greater peril than it had been since the suppression of the rebellion. It was to me a great relief when the danger seemed to be averted for a time, at least, by the final passage of the act referred to, by such an overwhelming vote. But I can still see, with my mental vision, the sullen waves as they retired with the receding tide before the Presidential veto. One element of our weakness is found in the danger that in some great commercial revolution the Democratic Party, aided by unsound Republicans, may steal into power, and put into execution their repudiation doctrines.

Recent events, also, have served to give increased significance to this issue. In 1868 the Democratic National Convention put itself squarely on record in favor of repudiation. In the same year I was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and some fears were then entertained that the Pendletonian scheme would prove an element of discord in our convention. Much loud talk was heard before the convention was held, as to the strength of this heresy among the prairies of the West. Well do I remember, however, that when the platform from the Committee on Resolutions was reported containing a resolution pledging the party to the payment of the debt or its equivalent, no single plank was received with such prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. The people sustained us in that campaign with an overwhelming majority, and, for a time, the abominable heresy has lain dormant, only to be now revived, because circumstances are supposed, by its supporters, to favor its success.

Look at the action of the recent Democratic State Convention, held in Indiana. This body, presided over by Gov. Hendricks, a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and one of the trusted leaders of the party, resolved to pay off the national bonds in greenbacks. In other words, as the bonds are payable at a specified time, with interest, and the greenbacks are not payable at any time, and draw no interest, and as they would be of no value whatever if issued in such a volume as would be required, the resolution means repudiation. Repudiating resolutions, quite similar to the Indiana resolution, have been adopted at their recent Conventions, by the Democratic Party, in the great States of Ohio, Missouri, and Tennessee.

I appeal then, to the Republicans of the State, and I would that my appeal could be heard by the Republicans of the Union, to stand fast by the principles of the National Republican Conventions. Suffer no man to be elected to office, by your suffrage, who is unsound upon the subject of the currency or the national debt.

Repudiation is a high crime. Repudiation belongs to the same family with slavery, treason, secession, and rebellion. Repudiation must be spit upon, trampled under foot, and crushed to death beneath the heels of the Union soldiers and the Republican masses of the country. The honor and credit of the nation must be maintained. The pledges of the Republican Party and the trusts created by acts of Congress must be sacredly observed. Let repudiation live and die in the Democratic Party.

TAXATION AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The action of Congress in relation to taxation and the expenses of Government is worthy of the highest commendation. At the commencement of the session, the falling off in the receipts, resulting from the panic and other causes, was so great that the Treasury officials anticipated a large deficiency, and they urgently requested Congress to provide for additional revenue. As this could only be done by taxation, Congress believed that their duty to a people already heavily burdened, required that this should only be resorted to in the last extremity. Congress believed that with proper economy the expenditures could be kept within the receipts derived from the present Tariff and Internal Revenue laws.

The Committee on Appropriations under the lead of its able chairman, Gen. Garfield, first called upon the heads of departments to revise and reduce their estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, and when this was done the committee proceeded to apply the pruning knife wherever it could be applied with prudence and safety. The House cheerfully sustained the committee in their action, and the grand result was that the aggregate amount of the twelve appropriation bills was nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars less than they were for the preceding year. In the meantime the revenues increased beyond the official estimates, and at the end of the fiscal year all danger of a deficiency had passed away, and the people were spared from the infliction of additional taxation. No Congress was ever more earnest in its resolution to promote economy, retrenchment, and reform in every department of the Government. The address by the Republican Congressional Committee shows that the expenses of government, after deducting the cost of the war, are less per capita than they were under the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS REVENUE LAWS.

A system of moieties paid upon seizures to informers had existed since the days of Hamilton. Jayne, a special agent of the Government, had shown that the system was capable of great abuse, and it had in fact brought great reproach upon the customs revenue laws. Congress repealed the system. Existing laws authorized the arbitrary seizure of private books and papers as evidence of the guilt of the owner. These provisions were at war with the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution. They were at war with the rights and privileges of the people according to the principles of English and American law. Their enforcement had introduced a system of terror against which honest merchants remonstrated. Congress modified the system.

Existing laws provided for the forfeiture of an entire invoice if one single article was entered at the Custom-house by an innocent mistake for less than its actual cost. Phelps, Dodge & Co. had been compelled to pay $271,000 of penalties under this law, where the only complaint was that the Government had lost $1,600 of duties. The amount of penalties actually incurred by this firm was $1,700,000, although, after full examination, the Committee of Ways and Means believed they had committed no fraud upon the revenues. Such monstrous forfeitures were believed to be in conflict with every principle of justice, if they were not prohibited by the constitutional declaration that excessive fines should not be imposed. The Committee of Ways and Means reported unanimously bills to correct these evils, and the new laws were passed by this Republican Congress.

The great officers of the Government at New-York were allowed by existing laws to share in the proceeds of all seizures and recoveries for frauds. All this was changed, and moderate fixed salaries were substituted. This was not because the investigations had disclosed any improper act whatever on the part of the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, or District Attorney, all of whom were faithful and honorable public officers. But the system had proved to be defective. The merchants of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore with great unanimity, demanded the reform, and a Republican Congress fearlessly made the changes, although the compensation of their own political friends was thereby largely reduced.

It is believed that these changes will prove to be wise and efficient. No voice was raised in the House against the repeal of the Sanborne and Jayne abuses, while the repealing laws were under consideration. The bills were passed with entire unanimity.

CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.

It is no light praise to say of this Congress as has been repeatedly said with entire truth that no "big jobs" were successful. If any measures were projected appropriating public moneys, or granting public lands for improper or doubtful objects, they were either killed in committees or mercilessly slaughtered upon the floors of Congress.

In closing this review I will add a few words in vindication of the character, the honor, the integrity, and the ability of Congress as a whole. There is an unfortunate tendency in modern times on the part of sensational, irresponsible scribblers, correspondents and reporters for newspapers, to assail the character of Congress as a body, or of individual members. This practice is greatly to be deplored. My own impressions were entirely changed by personal intercourse and actual observation. I declare to you, and I am willing to stand or fall by the declaration, that in my opinion no legislative body ever convened in America that was less liable to charges of corruption or dishonesty, or to imputations of being affected by improper influences than the Forty-third Congress during its first session. This Congress contains no leaders whom the members of either party will blindly follow. It contains a large number of able, learned, accomplished, and independent members, and, as a whole, will compare favorably with any of its predecessors.

If it be true, as former Congressmen have assured me, that during those good old times, when the newspapers indulged in no criticisms, the committee rooms were liberally supplied with liquors and cigars at the public expense, for the free use of members, reporters, and others, all that is happily changed. If it be also true, as I learned in the same way, that not many years ago a large number, and perhaps a majority of members during business hours were were under the influence of liquor, all that is changed. During the seven months of the late session I have never seen or heard of any member who, during the session, was intoxicated in the slightest degree.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD IN CONGRESS.

Perhaps you are inclined to ask me before closing my account to present to you the record made by the minority during the session. Ah, gentlemen, there is a wonderful paucity of materials from which to construct that record! At the commencement of the session they voted for Hon. Fernando Wood, their caucus candidate, for Speaker. There were some thoughtless people who, remembering the public utterances of Mayor Wood during the war, and the assurances of the Democratic Party that they had entered upon a new departure during the Greeley campaign, expressed surprise at his selection, instead of the selection of a known war Democrat. But it was a very natural event. Fifty-two members of the House were either Ex-Confederate Army officers or gentlemen whose course during the war was such that they were obliged to take the modified oath prescribed for rebels before they could occupy their seats as members of Congress. It would be a work of supererogation to ask whether they were Democrats. Fifty-two votes constitute a majority of the Democratic representatives, and surely the majority could not be expected to choose a war Democrat for Speaker, or any other Democrat whose selection could reflect any implied censure upon themselves or their action during the war. And these men constitute a fair sample of the material composing the present Democratic Party in Congress.

On the floor of the House the Democrats seemed to be like sheep without a shepherd. To be sure, there was my witty friend Cox, ever ready to make fun, and to play the rôle of the flying artillery of the Democratic Party. There was my able friend Beck, always ready to do the heavy grumbling for the party. There, too, were very many able and accomplished Democratic representatives, gentlemen who would adorn any political party. But the action of the members as a whole seemed more like the skirmishing of guerrilla soldiers than the movements of regular troops. They lacked the ancient discipline which once distinguished the party. They seemed to be without a policy or a platform, cohesion or consistency, and to be drifting along without map, chart, or compass, or waiting, like Wilkins Micawber, for "something to turn up." I intend no disrespect to any of my esteemed Democratic colleagues, nor would I be irreverent when I say that they seemed to act very much as I should expect men would act who were dancing a hornpipe to the tunes of every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost.

Democratic principles are equally loose and uncertain, as expressed in their State Conventions. Thus in Maine they resolve in favor of free trade. In Pennsylvania they are for a protective tariff. In Indiana they are for paying the national debt in greenbacks. In New-York they are for honesty and a sound currency. On one subject only did they present an undivided front. On the Civil Rights bill and any other measure affecting the negro they were a unit. The Republicans at an early stage of the session passed, with great unanimity, a measure for universal amnesty, hoping that their generosity might be reciprocated by like generosity toward the blacks; but not one vote was given by the ex rebels or the Democrats in favor of the African. How invincible are their ancient prejudices! How true it is that "the ruling passion is strong even in death."

VERMONT POLITICS.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER—DEMOCRATIC PERSISTENCY—OLD TIMES AND THE PRESENT—THE OFFICERS ELECTED—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

To-day has been an exciting one at our usually quiet Vermont Capitol. The excitement consequent upon the organization of the Vermont Legislature during the past fifteen years has been very small, owing partially to the fact that the Democrats have seldom adhered to a party candidate longer than for a single ballot, it being understood that their vote for their leader was purely complimentary, and to show how many members they could muster. Whenever more than one ballot was necessary to elect a Speaker, the second vote was given by the few Democratic members (usually from one to two score) to the Republican candidate who would best appreciate their aid in the making up of the several House Committees. This year, however, their motto has been "hang," and the tenacity with which they have hung to their candidate has set their Republican fellows an example of party discipline worthy of imitation. The Republican candidates for Speaker were H. H. Powers, of Morristown, and Loveland Munson, of Manchester, while the unterrified Democracy, without the slightest hope of accomplishing anything for themselves, for ten long and tedious ballots, during which time, of course, they held the balance of power, cast their votes for Bradley B. Smalley, of Burlington. On the tenth ballot enough of the supporters of Mr. Munson came over to the aid of Powers to elect him, thus ending a harder fought battle than has been witnessed for Speaker in Vermont for many long years.

In the olden times, when Free Soilers, Whigs, and Democrats were each a power in Vermont politics, combinations were frequently made that resulted in interesting contests, but those times are no more, and many an old veteran who comes up to Montpelier to "lection," and boastingly assures the younger blood in Vermont politics, that he hasn't missed a "lection" for "goin on these forty years," heaves a long sigh for those good old "ante-railroad days," when the Governor elect rode from his home to the capital on horseback, and was met by the militia and escorted to the State House. The event was looked upon as the proudest of Vermont holidays, and everybody from far and near participated. Then in those "good old days" the Governor publicly received the oath of office, and personally delivered his message to the good people who gathered to hear it. Now he writes it, sends it in by his Secretary, it is duly ordered to be printed, and by the grrat majority (who have not the time or disposition to read it) it is carefully consigned to the same receptacle which usually received the Patent Office and Department of Agriculture reports in the day of the franking privilege.

The organization of both branches of the Legislature is complete, with H. Henry Powers, of Morristown, Speaker; D. M. Camp, of Newport, Clerk; Lieut. Gov. Lyman G. Hinckley, of Chelsea, *ex-officio* President; and F. W. Baldwin, of Barton, and C. W. Brownell, Jr., of Burlington, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The session promises to be a more than usually interesting one. The temperance laws, the school laws, taxation of railroad property, and regulation of railroad tariffs are all to be warmly discussed; and present indications are that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are to come in for their full share of attention. Representatives have been elected in that portion of the State through which the Rensselaer and Saratoga Division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's line runs in Vermont, for the express purpose of getting legislative interference in behalf of those heavy commercial interests, which, it is charged, the "Delaware and Hudson" oppress with tariff rates double and treble those charged by other companies. It seems now a fully settled fact that an organized effort is being made in Vermont in opposition to railroads generally, which bids fair to rival even that in Wisconsin. This opposition is headed by Bradley Barlow, the great "mail route" man, whose conduct at Washington was called in question somewhat last Winter; but who is a very shrewd, energetic man, and President of the Vermont and Canada Railroad. This corporation is now about to be merged (against Mr. Barlow's wishes, it is claimed,) in the Central Vermont, and what is known as the Barlow clique have already sounded the tocsin of war against the "Central Vermont," now controlled by our two Ex-Governors, John Gregory Smith and John B. Page. Lively times may be confidently looked for.

The election of United States Senator, which comes off in about a week, is a leading topic just now, and indications point to the re-election of Senator Edmunds by a fair majority, although our recently-defeated Member of Congress, Hon. Charles W. Willard, is developing some strength, and what Vermont will do this year is something "past finding out." It has been very truly said that she has done some very "wild voting" this year. Certain it is that Mr. Willard is regarded by many as the martyr or victim of much wire-pulling in his Congressional District, and sympathy for him is widespread. Friends have sprung up for him in every quarter, until the supporters of Senator Edmunds, who had felt entirely certain of his nearly unanimous re-election until within a few days, are now forced to admit that the champion of civil service reform in Vermont is liable to make an unpleasantly formidable candidate. It is claimed by Mr. Edmunds' friends that Willard will not be a candidate against him, but the feeling in Vermont politics has been worked up to that heat in which the very fact that he does not desire to be a candidate may be his strongest recommendation. Rumor has it that Poland is to run again for Congress, notwithsanding his letter of withdrawal; but is is not generally credited, and it is generally conceded that Hon. Dudley C. Denison, of Royalton, will be elected to succeed Poland.

STEPHENS AND TOOMBS.

TWO LITTLE SPEECHES BY THESE GEORGIANS UPON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, having gone to spend a few days with Gen. Toombs, at his home in Washington, Ga., was invited by a committee of citizens to address them. Notwithstanding his feeble health and hoarseness from recent speaking in the open air, Mr. Stephens complied, and spoke for an hour on the political questions of the day to a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in the Court-house. His address was chiefly occupied with an exposition of our system of government, and in demonstrating that the only safety for the country is in a speedy return to the principles of the founders of the Republic. This, he contended, is only to be accomplished by patient and persistent, though peaceable, means, in the efficacy of which he expressed his entire confidence. From the Washington *Gazette* we extract the following report of the concluding portion of Mr. Stephens' speech:

"He sympathizes with Louisiana and with all the oppressed people of the South. The only point upon which he differed from many of his friends, was as to where to lay the blame for all our *post bellum* troubles; upon whose shoulders should the responsibility rest. He attributed all our misfortunes to the reconstruction and enforcement acts. He did not consider Grant as responsible; he merely executed the laws, and if the laws were bad and oppressive he could not help it; he was bound to see the laws executed. The remedy is to get rid of these infamous measures, and the only way to do so is to do it peacefully. It is impossible to do it by force, and it is the worst of folly to attempt it. Mr. Stephens closed by a reference to the approaching Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. He hoped the Southern people would take an interest in the celebration, and that they would go there. He hoped to be able to go. He wished to be there and to talk to the people. This celebration belongs to us of the South. We should not give it up to the North. The country is indebted to Southern statesmen for her system of free government. Her soldiers, more than any others, won our independence, and her statesmen and patriots were the authors of our Government and had always maintained its principles. The Centennial belongs to us, and we should claim it as ours. The fame and the glory belong to the South, and her people should go there and assert their right and express their views."

At the conclusion of Mr. Stephens' remarks, Gen. Toombs was loudly called for. He arose and made a short but characteristic speech. He urged the people to vote for Mr. Stephens, and do all they could for him. He intended to do so, though he differed from him as to the remedy for Southern troubles. He had no faith in the Government and did not believe the South could obtain justice by peaceable means at its hands. He was more than willing for Mr. Stephens to try. He thought that if any man on earth could do anything he could. He knew he was honest, and true, and patriotic, and would do anything, even to sacrificing himself, for the salvation of his country and the restoration of the people and the States to their rights, but the present Administration would not listen even to an angel from heaven. He hoped Mr. Stephens would accomplish the good he hoped for, but he did not think he could. He took no stock in the Centennial celebration, and looked upon it as a Yankee speculation and a trick to "steal our money."

HAVEMEYER VS. KELLY.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM THE MAYOR.

Continued from Second Page.

In bills over the counter of the Broadway Bank, $44,799 90.

There were deposited to the credit of Peter Moneghan in the National City Bank, Sept. 12, 1868	$34,717 56
Sept. 17, 1868	62,422 23
Total	$97,139 79
Moneghan also deposited Sept. 12, in bills, embraced in same deposit ticket with the warrants of this date	1,799 90
and Sept. 17 he deposited an unidentified check, embraced in the same deposit ticket with the warrant of this date	60 31
Total deposits Sept. 12 and 17	$99,000 00

These deposits of $99,000 opened a new account in Moneghan's name, and no other moneys than those shown above had, up to and including the 17th, been placed to his credit in this account.

On Sept. 16 this account was charged with a check for	$10,554 24
and on Sept. 17, check	5,045 06
Total	$15,599 30

The records of the City Bank show these checks to have been paid to the National Shoe and Leather Bank through the Clearing-house.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank report these checks to have been deposited to the credit of John Kelly, on the 15th and 18th, respectively.

In presenting, in this form, this statement of facts, I desire to say that I can readily conceive of circumstances attending the receipt of this money by Mr. Kelly which would entirely exonerate him from a charge of willfully being a party to a fraud, or of any wrong-doing. I deem it but just to him, and would respectfully request that he be afforded by your Honor opportunity to explain this transaction; failing in which I know of no cause for his exemption from the same publicity and treatment which has been from time to time bestowed upon others proved to have been depredators upon the public treasury. Respectfully yours, &c. H. F. TAINTOR.

EXHIBIT "B."

FRAUDULENT CHARGES.

Summoning 65,552 jurors for civil courts at 30 cents	$19,665 60
Overcharge, summoning 21,582 alleged jurors, charged at 35 cents instead of 30	1,079 10
Extra panels for 60 grand juries at $10	600 00
Grand Jury charged for but not summoned	10 00
Charge for one quarter for transporting vagrants to Blackwell's Island, paid by oversight	2,768 25
Conveying 10,544 imaginary prisoners to prison, at 75 cents each	7,908 00
Overcharge, conveying 13,260 alleged prisoners to prison, charged at $1 50, instead of 75 cents	9,945 00
Overcharge, conveying 4,586 alleged prisoners to prison, charged at $1 75, instead of 75 cents	4,586 00
Pretended summoning of 267 mock constables to attend Courts of Oyer and Terminer	133 50
Sending advertisements, printed by the County, for publication in eighty-nine newspapers, at $1	89 00
Fees on proclamation of five Courts of Oyer and Terminer, at $4 85 each	24 25
Pretended report to Secretary of State, in violation of law, of 42,243 alleged convictions at fifty cents each	21,121 50
Overcharge on 8,353 alleged convictions, charged at fifty cents instead of twelve and a half	3,132 37
Pretended reports of 19,221 alleged convictions, at fifty cents each	9,610 50
Pretended report of 49,615 alleged convictions at 12 cents each	6,201 86
Unauthorised fees for execution of four murderers	990 00
Total of fraudulent charges	$87,864 93

ILLEGAL CHARGES.

Summoning 23,030 jurors, at 30 cents each, not legally served, and payment prohibited by law	$6,834 00
Summoning 13,311 jurors for Marine Court, at 30 cents	3,993 30
Attendance at drawing 822 jury panels for Civil Courts, at $1	822 00
Fees on two writs of habeas corpus	6 24
Attaching jury in a private action	25 00
Total of illegal charges	$11,680 54
Total amount wrongfully obtained	99,545 47

LEGAL CHARGES.

Summoning 96 Grand Juries at $10	$960 00
Conveying 15,451 prisoners to prison at 75 cents	11,588 75
Notices of elections to Supervisors at $1	124 00
Reporting 4,074 convictions in Courts of Record to Secretary of State at 50 cents	2,037 00
Execution of six murderers at $25	150 00
Total of legal charges	$14,859 75

EXCUSABLE CHARGES.

Summoning 6,722 jurors for criminal courts at 30 cents	$2,016 60
Attendance at drawing of 365 jury panels for criminal courts	365 00
Total of excusable charges	$2 381 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising proclamations of Oyer and Terminer	$150 90
Board of prisoners under sentence of death	2,973 49
Sundries for same	185 10
Expenses at execution of murderers	2,777 00
Miscellaneous expenses	74 17
Total of disbursements	$6,160 66
Amount not contested	$23,402 01
Total amount of bills paid	$122,947 48

The above does not include fees in excise cases, for which $36,766 25 was paid.

HOMICIDE IN NINTH AVENUE.

BAR-ROOM QUARREL—A YOUNG MAN KILLED BY THE KEEPER OF A SALOON.

Charles McDougall, thirty-four years old, has for some years past resided with his wife and children in the residence of his parents, at No. 429 West Fiftieth street. His father is an ex-policeman, and a man of excellent character. Young McDougall was somewhat dissipated in habits, and from what can be learned, endeavored to earn the reputation of "a sporting man." He left home on Saturday evening, and returned home about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. He then seemed bewildered and apparently drunk. He staggered to a sofa in the parlor, laid down, covered his face with his hands, and soon became unconscious. His condition not having improved by Sunday afternoon, Dr. J. L. Smith, of West Forty-ninth street, was called in, and found marks of a severe blow under McDougall's right eye and several contusions on the back of his head. He never regained consciousness, but died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

McDougall's father, thinking that his son had died from violence, proceeded to visit the various resorts of the deceased. The first place he entered was the liquor-saloon of James E. Johnston, No. 734 Ninth avenue, the proprietor of which was behind the bar. McDougall asked him if deceased had a fight there on Sunday morning. Johnston, who did not know McDougall, Sr., promptly answered, "Yes, I knocked him down, and I wish I had killed him. I caught him flinging ashes over a poor drunken man, and gave him what he deserved." McDougall very incautiously replied, "Yes, you have killed him. I'm his father, and I will hold you responsible." He then proceeded to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in West Forty-seventh street, and informed Capt. Killilea. Before the Captain could reach the saloon, however, Johnston had escaped and up to the present has not been arrested. Every effort will be made by Capt. Killilea to secure his apprehension. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case, and a post-mortem examination of the body will be made to-day.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

The "call" on eggs at the Butter and Cheese Exchange began yesterday, in accordance with the rules already printed in THE TIMES. The following classifications have been adopted:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION FOR FRESH EGGS.

Extras shall comprise the very fanciest marks of fresh-laid clean eggs in season, put up in the finest manner, where every condition necessary to place fancy eggs in this market has been complied with.

Firsts shall comprise fine marks of eggs such as come in car-load or smaller lots, and are packed in fine order, fresh in season, and reasonably clean. Such stock as gives good satisfaction to most consumers.

Seconds shall comprise all stock that is merchantable and inferior to firsts.

Thirds shall comprise all poor stock in bad order, rotten, &c. Stock considered not really merchantable.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION FOR LIMED EGGS.

Extras shall comprise the very fanciest marks of limed eggs. Bright, clean eggs, put up in the finest manner, where every condition necessary to produce fancy limed eggs has been complied with.

Firsts shall comprise fine marks of limed eggs, such as come in car-load or smaller lots, and are packed in fine order and reasonably clean. Such stock as gives good satisfaction to most consumers.

Seconds shall comprise all stock that is merchantable and inferior to firsts.

Thirds shall comprise all poor stock in bad order, rotten, &c. Stock considered not really merchantable.

In conformity with a resolution passed by the National Butter and Egg Association at its last regular meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., the Committee on Essays have offered a number of prizes for the best practical and scientific essays on the treatment of eggs and butter. There are three prizes on each subject—$200, $100, and $50.

KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

The first session of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Kesher Shel Barzel, a Hebrew secret and benefit organization, met on Sunday morning, in Steuben Hall, No. 295 Bowery, for the purpose of further extending the organization and making it more permanent. The acting Rosh, Mr. H. Rosenthal, of New-York, called the meeting to order. After a report from the Committee on Credentials, in which twenty delegates from four Grand Lodges were reported present, and a few unimportant preliminary arrangements, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Supreme Rosh, J. P. Solomon, of New-York; Deputy Rosh, L. H. Cohen, of Ohio; Supreme Sopher, A. T. Jones, of Pennsylvania. The Keneseth then took a recess until yesterday morning. On being again called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. George Jacobs, after which Mr. William Bennett, of New-York, was elected and qualified as the Supreme Gister. The following standing committees were elected: Executive Committee—Messrs. N. Nathanson, of Albany; George Jacobs, of Philadelphia, and N. Strauss, of Cleveland, Ohio. Committee on Appeals—Messrs. G. Levy, of New-York; H. F. Bachmann, of Philadelphia, and B. Landau, of Cleveland. The Committees on the Division of Territory, on Laws and Ritual were next appointed, and soon after made their respective reports, and the Keneseth went into an extended secret discussion. The report upon division of territory provided for the States of Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina entering the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The report on ritual recommended the adoption of a new ritual, to be based upon the general idea of the one now in use, and to be rigorously Jewish in spirit, theory, and practice. The Committee on Law declined to report any law for the government of the order, and was authorized to prepare a report for the next annual session. A resolution setting forth that the question of endowment belonged of right to the several Grand Lodges, and did not call for the interference of the Keneseth, was unanimously adopted. The Supreme Rosh was directed to procure a seal for the order with a suitable device. The Executive Committee was authorized to procure appropriate jewels for the supreme officers, and the Keneseth adjourned, to meet next year at Cleveland, Ohio.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

THE ANNUAL CHURCH ADDRESS—REV. T. T. KENDRICK ATTEMPTS TO SPEAK—HIS APPEAL REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE—THE HOME SCHOOL TO BE INCORPORATED.

The Methodist Protestant Conference met again yesterday morning in Dr. Hauk's church, Tarrytown, President Smith in the chair. After the minutes of the previous session had been approved and the roll called, Rev. Messrs. Wardwell and Green, of Tarrytown, were introduced and received as invited guests.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. J. H. Robinson:

Resolved, That the regular quarterly conferences of each circuit and charge be held respectively in the following months: December, March, June, and September: and that immediately after the blanks provided for that purpose be filled up by each Pastor and forwarded to the Chairman of the District, whose duty it shall be to forward them to the President with such remarks as he may think proper.

This called forth a protracted debate, but was finally adopted.

The standing Committee on Districts were then appointed, as follows: R. Hanks, M. Staples, J. McNeil, G. W. Dikeman, James Savage. Rev. W. H. Johnson's name was offered, but was opposed by Mr. J. Robinson.

After discussion, the conference concluded to meet at Rockville Centre, on the first Wednesday in October next, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Robert Kendall, of Tarrytown, extended an invitation to the conference to partake of a collation at his house at 4 o'clock, which was unanimously accepted.

The Committee on Church Addresses presented the following:

DEAR BRETHREN: We, your Pastors, in conference assembled, deem it our duty to express to you our grateful acknowledgment of the divine mercy exercised toward us during the past year, and for the measure of success that has resulted by our mutual efforts to build up and extend the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. We most cheerfully acknowledge our obligations to your sympathy and cooperation in all our travels and labors during the year, and we ask not only a continuance of your sympathy and prayers, but an increased effort to enlarge and beautify our spiritual Zion. We are members of one body, of one branch of the Church of the living God, the branch we have freely and mutually chosen, as in our judgment most in harmony in doctrine and government with the teachings and spirit of the New Testament, and we recognize the obligation to observe and do those things that will best promote its purity, prosperity, and peace. Our responsibilities as ministers and members of the Methodist Church are great, and to meet them peculiar endowments are requisite. Our work is spiritual, our weapons are spiritual. The power of the Divine Spirit promised in the Gospel, is an ever-abiding necessity. The measure of the spirit possessed by the Church, is the measure of her power. "It is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord," to be increasingly successful in our work increased spirituality is a necessity. While therefore, dear brethren, we appreciate to its full value the spiritual status of the membership of our Church, we most earnestly exhort you to seek for the fullness of the Spirit's power, and we pledge ourselves to renewed consecration to God, to your interests, and to the salvation of men. Bear with us if we are greatly in earnest upon this subject, for we are persuaded that your attention to the public means of grace, to searching the Scriptures, family and private prayers, will be just in proportion to your spirituality, and that your Christian liberality will be greatly influenced by the measure of the spirit of Christ that dwells in your hearts. Dear brethren, grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. There are a number of collections appointed by the conference to be lifted during the ensuing year. Most of them are connected with the general interests of the Church, such as the missionary and educational interests, &c. We most earnestly commend them to your Christian liberality. We are fully aware that your home interests are sometimes a burden almost too heavy to be borne, but nevertheless, brethren, do what you can for these general interests, and do it cheerfully, for the "Lord loveth a cheerful giver." We would also call your attention to our Church papers, we wish to see our Sabbath-school paper, *Our Morning Guide*, (edited by Alexander Clark, and published in Pittsburg, Penn.,) in all our Sabbath-schools for two reasons: First, it is our own paper; second, is is equal, if not superior, to any of its class. The *Methodist Recorder*, (our Church paper, also edited by Brother Clark, and issued from our publishing house in Pittsburg, should be in every family connected with our church. First, because you need the information it contains; second, because it will do you good religiously; third, because it is a good religious paper of marked ability; fourth, because by subscribing for the *Recorder* you will aid our general publishing interests. And now, dear brethren, we commend you to God, and the word of His Grace.

This address was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Hanks wanted to know what connection Rev. J. J. White, of Brooklyn, had with this conference. He said that Mr. White is not under their jurisdiction nor under that of the Ohio Conference, and it was about time the gentleman knew where he belonged.

The inquiry was cut short by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

At the afternoon session a committee of three, consisting of J. G. Dyer, A. J. Conklin, and R. S. Hulshart, was appointed to raise the necessary amount to defray the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference.

The Committee on Missions reported that the work of missions was of vital importance, and recommended that the conference elect a mission committee, consisting of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer to attend to the business; that a missionary meeting be held during the year in all the churches by a regular deputation appointed by this conference. The resolution was adopted, and J. H. Painter was elected President, J. H. Robinson Vice President, and J. Mugginson Treasurer.

The resolution to incorporate the Home Missionary Society was taken from the table. After a protracted discussion it was decided to incorporate the society, and J. H. Painter was appointed a committee of one to secure the incorporation.

The Committee on Stationing the Ministers asked leave to retire to report, which was granted.

Mark Staples was then called to the chair, and Rev. T. T. Kendrick arose and said: Mr. Chairman, I see that you are rushing business through very fast. I would like to ask you when I can have my appeal heard either on the first or second trial.

Mr. Staples—You cannot be heard here, Sir.

Mr. Kendrick—I have waited, Sir——

Mr. Staples (interrupting)—Neither you nor your appeal will be entertained until the President is here.

Mr. Conklin—Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the brother is trying to spring a trap on us, for as soon as the Committee on Stationing leave the room he jumps up and tries to smuggle his appeal through.

Mr. Kendrick—I will explain why I did not present my appeal sooner.

Mr. Staples, neither you nor your appeal will be heard. Please sit down.

Mr. Kendrick bowed, and taking his hat, said, I will withdraw, and take my appeal with me.

Mr. Staples then declared a short recess.

After the conference reassembled, Mr. Staples explained to the President what had taken place in his absence.

Dr. Hanks moved that a committee of three be appointed to hear the points of Kendrick's appeal, and report back to the conference for action.

This was opposed by Mr. Robinson, on the ground that an appeal should be heard by the conference, and not by any committee.

Dr. Hanks said it was proper to do so, and by this course it would save a vast amount of time.

A committee was finally appointed, consisting of S. Homan, A. M. Woodworth, and Lewis Johnson.

W. H. Johnson offered a resolution approving of the action of Mark Staples.

Dr. Hanks—Mr. President was this a simple decision of the chair?

Mr. Smith—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Hanks—Then, Sir, let it stand. I would not give three cents for the resolution.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, thanked the conference for the kindness which had been extended to him. The conference then adjourned, and proceeded to the home of Mr. Kendall, where a sumptuous repast was provided. Speeches were made by Rev. J. J. Smith, Dr. Hanks, W. H. Johnson, J. H. Robinson, and others.

MUSTER AND INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment National Guard, under command of Col. J. T. Underhill, assembled yesterday on the Union Base-ball Grounds, Morrisania, for inspection and review by Brig. Gen. Ryder and staff. The following companies mustered in the aggregate about 350 muskets: Company A, of Morrisania, Capt. John Sanvan; Company B, of Mount Vernon, Capt. Coburn; Company C, of Mount Vernon, Capt. Broughton; Company D, of Tuckahoe, Capt. Hay; Company E, of Mount Vernon, Capt. Walcott; Company F, of New-Rochelle, Capt. Carville; Company G, of Morrisania, Capt. Lambert; Company I, of Port Chester, Capt. Chatfield; Company K, of Morrisania, Capt. McOwen. About 5 o'clock P. M. the regiment marched to the grounds of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, at Mott Haven, where another inspection took place by Inspector General W. H. Morris and staff, at the close of which the Regiment embarked on board the steamer Granite State for Poughkeepsie, accompanied by the band of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

NAMES OF THE DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE COUNTY, CONGRESSIONAL, ALDERMANIC, AND ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

Republican primaries were held in the various Assembly Districts throughout the city, last night, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Republican Hall, on the 20th inst., Congressional Conventions, on the 19th inst., Aldermanic Conventions, on the 17th, inst., Assembly Conventions, on the 16th inst., and to a Judicial Convention to elect a Justice for the Second District Civil Court, on the 21st inst.

The following are the delegates chosen.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Michael W. Burns, John C. Keenan, James Stack, Charles V. Lewis, George Hanley, Charles McKee.

Congressional Convention—William H. Baker, Patrick J. Goodwin, Samuel N. Fitch, John Conley, George H. Sears, Arthur Ellison.

Aldermanic Convention.—Joseph C. Scully, Michael Murphy, Charles Creamer, John Styles, John Glynn, Michael Coleman.

Assembly Convention.—Edward Oelzner, Jr., George N. Stark, Michael Conroy, Daniel J. Kenney, John Sheehy, Jeremiah Conley, Emanuel Mendohnselm, John J. McCabe, William J. Peake, Daniel Cosgrove, George Dunstrip, William H. McMongle, Dennis Salmon, W. Hunt, James Kehoe, James Gray, John Grimes, Patrick J. Hickey, Edward Steadman, Richard F. Scully, John O'Neil, Dennis Coleman, Henry Fincken.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck.

Congressional Convention.—Martin Kavanagh, Owen O'Connell.

Aldermanic Convention—Denis Shea, Mathew Stewart.

Judicial Convention.—Patrick Elliff, John Sullivan, Joseph Flood, Thomas Brown, Daniel Lewis.

Assembly Convention.—Michael Sherry, Michael J. Murphy, Thomas Cummings, Philip Betz, William F. Daubert, John McBride, Thomas C. Swanton, Gustave Everle, Patrick Mack, Nicholas Hayes, John Phalon, George W. Lindley, James M. Manning, William H. McLean, Timothy Lynch, Dennis J. Sullivan, Edward M. Shea, Frank McGrane, Michal T. Sullivan, Bartholomew Fitzgerald, Jeremiah Regan, Marcus Jacobs, Gilbert Lowe.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Thomas F. Geary, James Fleming.

Congressional Convention.—David G. McKelvey, James L. Costello.

Aldermanic Convention.—Thomas H. Riley, Frank M. McGie.

Judicial Convention.—James McManus, James Dennin, Henry Clark, Richard O'Donnell, Michael Dwyer.

Assembly Convention.—Thomas H. Riley, Herman Holtze, Richard McGuire, John H. Fanning, Michael Kelly, William Owens, John T. Brogan, James I. Kelly, James Coleman, Francis J. Donnellan, Frank McCabe, James Dalton, George Connolly, John Martin, Daniel Bellows, William Cambell, Richard Kidd, John W. Dempson.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—E. S. Newins, Nathan H. Hall, D. H. Crowley, Charles E. Abbott, Archibald Bennett.

Congressional Convention.—Cyrus Allen, Joseph Chambers, Isaac Trumper, Lawrence O'Brien, John Hendershott.

Senatorial and Aldermanic Convention.—George Nethercott, George W. Weed, Nicholas Kent, Daniel Quinn, Nathan H. Hall.

Assembly Convention.—D. H. Crowley, Daniel Quinn, William Quinn, Lemuel Slater, John Denice, Michael Gleeson, Patrick Collins, George Nethercott, Richard Heath, Nathan Harper, John McKenzie, Daniel Phillips, John J. Manderville, Nicholas Kent, Daniel O'Brien, Jr., Michael Kent, Robert Nethercott, Michael Quinn, Oliver Wands, William Mocklinbur, John Twiggs, John Cody, Henry Ash, Frank O'Brien, Henry Bausher, Frank Burke.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—James Winterbottom, Daniel Mooney, Nicholas Arata, Joseph D. Costa, Joseph K. Butler, John Forshay, Jacob Reigler, John J. Silcock, James H. Lewis.

Fifth Congressional District Convention.—William F. T. Chapman, George W. Francis, William Chamberlain, H. H. Von Dreele, Joseph Murphy, Charles Lindmann, Samuel Fort.

Eighth Congressional District Convention.—Freeman Earle, John V. Luff.

Fifth Senatorial District Aldermanic Convention.—Dr. S. G. Cook, Edwin H. Lawrence, George W. Betts, Samuel Nash, Anthony Yeomans, Richard Powers, Joseph A. Cook, Edward Hallock, Nathaniel George.

Assembly Convention.—Abraham Lent, Joseph Dwyre, Patrick Lawless, M. V. B. Oughletree, Oscar G. Christopher, William D. Corneen, John Dodd, Francis Rose, Henry Hess, Charles O'Conner, Silas Cowell, William A. Vanderhoff, James Lynch, W. H. H. Abell, Charles H. Housley, William C. Hanna, James E. Swan, Andrew P. Waring, Isaiah Powell, Edward A. Condit, George W. Hallock, Joseph D. Costa, Hendrick A. Hughson, Thomas W. Winterbottom, John H. Forshay, William A. Crolius, A. S. Barnett, Henry McCabe.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Robert Moore, Thomas C. Place, Michael Smith, John Simpson, Benjamin F. Powell.

Senatorial and Aldermanic Convention.—Eneas Elliott, James O. Ellery, Henry A. Smith, William C. Cole, John Knight.

Congressional Convention—Charles Greer, Abram Tichner, Winslow Wilkinson, Eben H. R. Ellery, James Cunningham.

Assembly Convention—Grotius Corwin, Richard Barrington, John Stebling, Andrew Post, Patrick Carroll, John Reily, Daniel C. Durand, Patrick Clark, George Newson, Frederick Sinzer, Thomas H. Kipp, Michael Murphy, James Brown, Gorham Baker, William Manning, James H. Campbell, Richard Bergen, James Lumsden.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Gen. P. H. Jones, Col. B. T. Morgan, Albert Osborn, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Dr. George W. Clarke, Henry C. Overin, Sheridan Shook, Dr. Hyland Garnett, C. C. Waite.

Congressional Convention.—Cornelius Van Cott Andrew Kinnis, George W. Freed, Jacob H. Gumble, William Morgan, Dr. John H. Dorn, William Terhune, Jacob H. Ward, John H. Allen.

Aldermanic Convention.—Francis F. Resch, Lewis Hopps, Frederick Talkinton, Christian Jacobs, Whitfield Van Cott, Joseph Edgerley, Alexander Reed, Joseph Somers, James J. Carroll.

Assembly Convention.—Hon. John D. Lawson, George Barnett, William Stevenson, Samuel G. Williamson, Patrick Egan, Patrick Cleary, Silas Davis, Frederick A. Shields, Joseph Wallace, James Burke, George Morgan, William Mertein, Thomas Barker, Garrett S. Van Wie, Nathan Bennett, Edward Buss, C. Van Cott, Henry Knubel, Henry Deer, John Monahan, Michael Fitzgerald.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention—Conrad Geib, Joseph McCabe, A. E. Hageman, Samuel A. Roberts, Charles Schaper, Gustav A. Ratz, John N. Lauthier, Caspar A. Baaden, Charles W. Terry, Samuel Engel, Matthew Davis, Robert G. McCord, John J. O'Brien.

Congressional Convention — John Swanton, Harro Schraadt, Joseph Mosbach.

Seventh Congressional Convention—John McDonald, Maurice Harris, William T. Shaw, Frank Lynch, William Monk, George Scherman, John Nickinson, Louis Hoffman, Samuel McGarigal, Frank J. Masterson.

Aldermanic Convention.—Solon B. Smith, William Ehehalt, Carl Gellman, William Adams, Thomas J. Coleman, John Lee, Edward Lewis, George J. Kraus, Thomas J. Riker, Abraham Lewis, Edward Mulry, John H. Strand, Charles M. Jaroleman.

Assembly Convention.—S. V. Pilgrim, George Schafer, John Meegan, Dennis Mooney, James Briggs, Jacob Jacobs, Henry M. Metzler, Lawrence Mulry, Augustus Bacon, Waterbury Steers, A. S. Osborne, William H. Waldron, Leopold Stern, Hermon Willon, Richard Phelan, Frederick Capellar, Louis Braemer, Bartholomew McDonald, William McLean, John Cosgrove, Henry Klein, Jacob Sowarby, John McDevitt, William Kelly, Daniel McKenzie, George Ross, Palmer Darrow, William Myers, George E. Baller, Augustus Hertz, Frank J. Heckler, Joseph Pohler, William B. Gregg, George J. De Beurre, Simon A. Adler, Henry Knopf, John E. Wagner, Henry Goldberg, John Landgraf, Jr., Solomon Kronthal, William V. Brownell, Louis Gollhofer, William Unversaght, H. P. Langawasser, Louis Nevline, John Turner, George W. Bancroft, Michael Galvin, Charles Flanigan, John R. Weed, August Geisler, Henry M. Farrell, John H. Behan, George Weyman, Dennis Cunningham, Isaac W. Mead, Ambrose C. Tanner, C. F. Meserole, Dey Foulk, Henry Hill, Meyer Meyer, Benjamin Galloope, Augustus Rendt, Moses Kohn, George Foster, Frank Brady, John Bremmer, George Butts, William Winrow, Thomas Sandford, John H. Canning, Charles Winrow, John C. Metzger, Andrew McCabe, Albert G. Foster, William Carpenter, John J. Gillen, Barth Rediker, Jacob Mark, Jr., Henry Muller, Albert J. Murat, John B. Cotter, Henry Fresch, Victor Speck, John Scharen, Max Rode, John Hall, C. W. Lickern, John Reuter, Jacob Wolf, William A. Smith, Matthew Hess, Thomas Denny, William Zuraf, George C. Nelson, John Heyman, George Reiff, George Lanthier, Joseph Heckler, Charles Spicer.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention—William H. Gedney, Frederick H. Clark, George W. Parker, John W. Jacobus, Nelson D. Thayer, James Lynch, George B. Deane, Jr., Lewis E. Harker, Mathew Kane, Ranson Van Valkenburg, William B. White, Herman M. Myer, William H. Corsa, James G. Byers, Warren W. Whitney.

Congressional Convention—George Starr, Gilbert J. Hunter, William Poole, George E. Kasmire, Robert Peterson, Henry P. See, William H. Merrill, James W. Farr, George F. Codington, Daniel L. Okie, George B. Deane, H. H. Cargill, George W. Luckey, A. W. Pullis, William E. Noble.

Aldermanic Convention—Robert Wright, George W. Bush, Jeremiah Pangburn, S. S. Palmer, Frederick E. Wood, Charles H. Morgan, William Pallister, Gerhard Meyer, L. H. Cargill, Nathaniel Appleton, John R. Hallock, Thomas H. Coppins, Jr., Jacob F. Lewis, Edward Taylor, Francis S. Lambert.

Assembly Convention.—James W. Booth, Jacob R. Riley, Charles Galloway, Richard Moore, R. M. L. Ehlers, John D. McKee, Samuel Dunlap, John Campbell, Arnot Seaman, Henry B. Pardee, Henry H. Carpenter, John Laird, Charles A. Benedict, George P. Merwin, Benjamin F. Ostrander, James P. Doonan, David S. Wendell, William Johnson, Oscar Requa, Clarence A. Burtis, Alonzo Bliss, Elwood B. Mingay, Oliver G. Brady, O. N. Cunningham, John H. Lindsley, Gilbert Jackson, Andrew J. Campbell.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Charles S. Strong, William H. Lockwood, Daniel Sullivan, Constantine Nitzsche, John Lalor, John Hughes, Charles Gunther.

Seventh Congressional District Convention.—Lewis J. Kirk, E. M. Rosenbaum, William Glaser, John P. Emrich, Frederick Flaccus, Sixtus Charles Kapff, Frank Keckeissen, Jr., Conrad Hottes.

Sixth Senatorial District and Aldermanic Convention.—Henry H. Haight, George S. McWatters, George A. Robbins, Albert C. Price, Jr., Thomas H. Oakley, Henry C. Patterson, Joseph Reinboldt, Gustav Theskalis, M. D.

Assembly Convention.—Frank Rosslander, Philip Haefele, Michael G. Kuhn, Charles F. King, Simon Marx, George J. Dammann, Joseph Schneider, Louis Gort, John Nixon, William Volmer, Steven A. Smith, Ferdinand Eerhardt, Bernard Reichmann, Moses Cooper, Edmund H. Moritz, M. D., Charles Wittich, Robert Lindsey, Samuel Schwartz, Francis Lambrecht, Jacob Diemar, Henry Knoth, John King.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—George Bliss, John H. White, C. C. Pinckney, E. Delafield Smith, Samuel Rothschild, John Murray, Thomas C. Acton, Seymour A. Bunce, C. D. Van Wagenen, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Robert Utley, James McAfee.

Eighth Congressional District Convention.—John J. Townsend, Samuel G. Acton, Andrew J. Sparks, Alfred F. Puffer.

Ninth Congressional District Convention—Arthur C. Brundage, James Hurson, James Murray.

Old Ninth Congressional District Convention—Thomas G. Seely, Philip Corrigan, Peter Van Keuren, Henry Utley, William F. Wolfe, John Hurson, John McNulty.

Eleventh Congressional District Convention.—John I. Davenport, Frederick R. Farmer, Marshall B. Blake, Benjamin J. Levy, Abel L. Reed.

Aldermanic and Seventh Senatorial District Convention.—George M. Van Nort, Marshall B. Blake, George Bliss, Alonzo B. Jones, William S. Evans, Robert G. Cornell, Alexander Murray, Edmund A. Davis, Samuel G. Acton, George W. Lyon, George W. Hamilton, George W. Wilson.

Assembly Convention, Frederick R. Farmer, Merritt Wickham, George W. Wilson, Andrew S. Sparks, Alexander Murray, Ferdinand Van Hagen, Merwin N. Jones, George W. Hamilton, Israel Gillett, Peter McDermott, John P. Windolph, George S. Green, William J. McNeil, Richard Babent, David H. Tobin, Chauncey D. Murray, Nicholas Engel, John W. Acton, James A. Christie, John Appel, R. H. Robinson, John Bennett, Edward Olssen, Hugh J. Reilly, William Mackay, John E. Rogers, John Kane, William J. Turl, William H. Strube, Henry A. M. Boers.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Chester H. Southworth, Frederick W. Hahn, Martin Esselgroth, Frederick Klein, John Paar, Frederick Yong, David May.

Congressional Convention.—Thomas T. Sutliffe, Charles Lang, James T. Maguire, Samuel Cregar, M. D., Lewis Schraidt, John C. Limbeck, Moritz Rothschild.

Aldermanic Convention.—George W. Coffin, Edward Wertheimer, Richard A. Smith, William Cox, Edward McArdle, Jacob C. Hoffman, John J. Brady.

Assembly Convention.—John Hart, Jacob Hess, William Holt, Henry C. Stadler, James Nevin, Edward Brennan, George W. Delany, Samuel Renode, John Leavitt, George W. Logan, Archibald Watts, John J. Cashman, Michael O'Gorman, Henry Keeland, Richard Smith, Levi F. Kahn, Stephen Meyer, Patrick Duffy, C. H. Southworth, David W. Kohn.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Samuel Reynolds, George A. Blakley, William Schlegel, Edward R. Harper, James G. Armstrong, Samuel J. Clark, Edward McCann, Warren A. Decker, Robert C. Armstrong, John F. Wright.

Congressional Convention.—William Orton, Charles Blackie, Frederick G. Gedney, Philip Jordan, John A. Meek, George M. Gardner, C. W. Meade, Samuel Barclay, Charles H. Duell, Andrew A. Scheidler, Philip Alexander, C. G. Archibald.

Aldermanic Convention.—William H. Albertson, Joseph Corbit, John Miller, David Gillies, Joseph McFarland, Noble McDonald, Thomas McCabe, James A. Cryan, Frederick W. Richards, John Ducey, Frank Gay, Amos L. Tripp.

Assembly Convention.—Elwood E. Thorne, Samuel B. H. Vance, James Kelly, Isaac Dayton, William D. Tallman, Dr. Charles H. Wade, Frederick M. Peck, William Wade, George W. Tyler, James B. Smith, Henry R. Adee, John Fuizel, John W. Broomer, Emil Stork, John W. Marshall, Charles H. Heyser, Sidney A. Yeomans, John G. McMurray, John H. Van Wyck, William A. Shields, Charles H. L. Paul, William Geirty.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—John Harris Brady, Robert Bloomfield Boyd, Joseph Conselyea Pinckney, Frederick Coteswortb Wagner.

Congressional Convention.—Hiram Merritt, William Vinton King, Matthew Hicks, John Robert Nugent.

Aldermanic Convention.—Thomas Walker Robertson, Alexander Hamilton Mulligan, William Harvey Higgins, William Houlroyd Kirk.

Assembly Convention.—William Sechi Berrian, William Bruce Wallace, William Tell Rickard, William Darwin Ewald, James Artaxerxes Cosgrove, John Jay Kehoe, John Jay Corley, John Jay Brown, John Jay O'Neill, Joseph Jay Dowling, John Alabazam Lawrence, Francis Sarsfield Page, Michael Emmett Kain, Henry Grattan McGiuness, Thomas Jefferson Casey, Albert Henry Wolff, Patrick Henry Owens.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Henry G. Leask, Thomas Stewart, William Montgomery, William S. Murray, William H. Steiner, William Peterkin, George Hettrick, William Stewart.

Ninth Congressional Convention (Old.)—John J. Steitz, John J. Pollock, Charles Heinemann, Moses Goodkin, John M. Fisher, Alexander Caruth, Frederick Brievogle, Henry Gledhill.

Ninth Congressional Convention (New.)—Louis F. Post, Ralph Barker, Squire Fox, Michael Costello, Howard A. Whitfield, M. L. C. Rouse, Charles E. Jessup.

Eleventh Congressional District.—Thomas A. Stewart.

Aldermanic Convention (Seventh Senatorial District.)—E. T. Patterson, James Gordon, Joseph L. Meek, Charles Satcrlee, Hugh Turner, William B. Avery, Samuel Hamilton, William Stewart, Sr.

Assembly Convention (Fifteenth District.)—Charles O. Grannis, James Roach, William Heather, Oliver Davis, Eugene Wheelock, Robert Montgomery, John McCredie, P. H. Lang, John B. Whittet, William H. Innes, Louis Heinburger, Richard Dwyer, John J. Garbutt, Joseph Dumble, Lewis M. Cohen, Matthew Amutty, Jacob Powell, Gustave Simmer, William Keys, A. J. Aaron, John G. Jenny, Michael Hayes, James Silcock, Henry Becker, Francis Gravase, Denis C. Carey.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—William Henry Anthon, Frank E. Howe, John D. Ottiwell, G. Joseph Buch, William M. Heagerty, Andrew J. Plumb, Elias E. Dinsey.

Tenth Congressional District Convention—Isaac B. Conover, William H. Fitch, Ralph Archibald, Charles N. Taintor, William Tobin, Robert Kennedy, Orrin H. Collins.

Aldermanic Convention.—Col. Charles E. L. Holmes, Thomas Bettridge, Philip E. Reilly, John N. Hamilton, James H. Little, Alfred S. Bugbee, Thomas M. Nugent.

Assembly Convention.—Charles K. Hyde, Theodore P. Kelly, Archibald Hance, William A. Morris, David C. Sturges, Benjamin Y. Peppy, John Falconer, James Douglas, Beldin J. Rogers, John Adriance, M. C. Yeager, Arthur Bassett, Lee Witty, John Adams, Horace H. Brokway, Drake De Kay, Thomas K. Fletcher, Thomas Murry, Joseph Matthews, Henry Gray, Charles H. Hyde, William Montross, James Black, Nathaniel Hayden, O. P. Clark, Joseph Moorehead, Daniel Wright, Edward Passmore, Eugene Downes, Samuel Brower, Amos Chamberlin, Thomas S. Meany, Jacob E. Blackwell, Thomas F. Gallagher, David Leman, James Doherty, Robert Douglas, William Weed, Jr., John Longrieg, Andrew Wilson, F. S. Morrison, James Murphy, Dominick O'Connor, Alexander Wilson, James Daly, John T. Van Riper, John Hoyne, Patrick Hefferan, Robert Morrison, A. W. Brink, Michael I. Ganey, Martin O. Shaughnessy, Joseph Callahan, John Wright, Francis McGrane, James Rafferty, Kepple Disney, Archibald McLean, Eugene Longley, Thomas Corcoran, Timothy Keefe, Michael C. Foley, James Spaulding, John Scott, David Lewis, Henry Whitelaw, Nicholas W. Wallace, George W. Hall, Joseph DeBender, Terence F. Reilly, Thomas Stapleton, Samuel McRickards, William Taylor, Timothy McGrath, James Slyman, James F. Ferguson, Judah L. Tainto, William Dittmar, Edward Scofield, Theron H. Berden, Frederick Rice, John Hanning, John J. Carr, George Wilson, Henry Fricke, John Tobin, William Hauptmann, Augustus Shuback, James Wright, Moses Epstein, H. P. Ostman, George P. Bailey, Edward George Ilsen, J. H. Briel, David Cown, William E. Jones, William E. Duryea, William H. Hall, Henry Disney, John Noa, Philip H. Reilly, Patick Boleman, Mark Healey, James Wilcox, Edward Dubois, Michael J. Farrell, William Heagerty, Richard Bennett, Charles Hance, Joseph A. Flynn, William S. O'Brien, Charles E. Brehm, D. B. Scofield, Franklin Kelly, J. D. H. Hoke, Patrick Lynch, Patrick Curran, Samuel R. Masbitt, John Sampson, Isaac J. Ames, D. B. Cushing, J. Springstead, W. A. Johnson, E. A. Goss, F. A. Broackway, Edward Bowers, John Dunlap, David Koluer, George W. Dingman, Robert H. Morris, James McGinn, John Daly, John C. Slyman, George Hull, James H. Johnson, Francis Callahan, Thomas Monahan, Edward Brush, John McSorley, Peter Coen, John J. Fallon, Charles G. Polhamus, Francis Bonney, Thomas O. Connor, Joseph Casey, John C. Butler, James White, Bernard Wade, Henry Monahan, George Reilly, Thomas Hebberd, William J. McCort, John Nixon, Thomas Jerome, Patrick Slyman, Paul Broderick, Michael Keefe, Peter Bolger, John Duke, John Mason, Neil McLean, James C. McGuire, Edward Meehan, William Denman, Alexander Murray, Charles Kitchings, James H. Hennessy, John Mason, Jr., Asher Philipps, John Rourke, Francis Daly, Patrick G. Howe, John R. Pope, John Finley, John Little, William H. Hare, Jonas M. Florsheim, William Hein, Alvin Wallace, George Hovey, P. W. Murphy, George P. Rice, Frank W. Hebbard, Thomas Whitelrw, Samuel Kessler, William H. Van Wie, Meyer Florsheim, George Walker, Allison Briggs, Samuel Fields, James Graham.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention—Joel W. Mason, Charles A. Flammer, S. R. Wells, Benjamin K. Phelps, William V. Leggett, Jacob S. Isaacs, John Curry, Clark F. Whittemore, Henry Helmerich, Jacob Bauer, E. C. Wilson, E. O. Jenkins, Henry B. Smith, Frederick A. Coyle.

Ninth Congressional District Convention—Wilson Berryman, Philip Schwartz, S. N. Simonson, Henry Garrison, Rufus Darrow, Charles A. Grant, Ambrose W. Stewart, William Mawhinney, S. H. Mayes.

Eleventh Congressional District Convention—William J. O'Bryon, Sr., James McCandless, George S. Hart, Joseph M. Stuart.

Old Ninth Congressional District Convention—Benjamin F. Finley, William N. Loew, A. Wasserscheid, S. V. R. Cooper, William Duncanson, James Graham, W. H. Maxwell, William H. Aldis, A. R. Martin, Robert Jack, William R. McCork, F. Letzeiser, Robert Latta, Cornelius M. Blauvelt.

Aldermanic Convention, Eighth Senatorial District.—William Allen, Joseph B. Nairn, Thomas Stelts, George W. Oregier, Thomas McBride, Thomas Stewart, William A. Ewing, Henry Donovan, Carl Damm, George W. Eastburn, William H. Ross, S. W. Clay, William Winterbottom.

Seventeenth Assembly District Convention—William T. Graff, Peter Lyckes, Julius Reiche, James R. McFarland, George F. Finley, John Bartine, John H. Black, Joseph Hatch, E. H. Fletcher, Louis Brenner, Robert White, William H. Wanmaker, Bernard Schwartz, J. H. George Woolley, Arceibald Taylor, Minor Imlay, David Laughland, John J. Rabineau, Thomas Miller, R. N. Smith, William J. O'Bryon, Jr., L. A. Benjamin, S. W. Mackay, Samuel Minnes, Benjamin B. Levy, George B. Eddy, Alexander Graham, James Smiley, Robert Fyfe, Jacob Goetz, Robert Bartley.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, Henry E. Howland, Bernard Biglin, Edmund Stephenson, Nathaniel Cowdry, Thomas B. Asten, Spencer Kirby.

Eleventh Congressional Convention.—O. P. C. Billings, Peter Starr, Horace M. Ruggles, Joseph C. Biglin.

Seventh Senatorial Convention.—John R. Lawrence, James R. Cosgrove, John R. Dillon, Thomas B. Odell, John Pullman, Samuel W. Swayze, A. M. C. Smith, Jr., Joseph O'Carroll.

Assembly Convention.—D. D. T. Marshall, F. S. Wilmerding, R. C. Livingston, William M. Banks, Eli F. Bruce, Charles S. Loper, Albon P. Man, Darius Ferry, Alfred R. Whitney, James N. Trimble, Burr W. Griswold, Moses P. Clark, Theodore B. Strich, William H. Cochran, Robert J. Clyde, Daniel Jackson, W. Hayne Johnson, William D. Sloan, Henry A. Beatty, Iverson W. Knapp, Solomon Brutsche, John J. Thomas, Ignatius Wembeer, Harry Nugent, Augustus D. Heckler, Smith Thompson.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention—Richard H. Greene, Charles F. Bruder, Molyneux Bell, Thomas Ragan.

Old Ninth Congressional Convention—S. C. Kapf, John Cronk.

Ninth Congressional Convention—Joseph Cudlipp, John L. Tonnelle, David M. Holmes, Joseph Meredith.

Aldermanic Convention.—Isaac O. Hunt, William H. Bellamy, William H. Waring, Edward A. Landers.

Assembly Convention—Lawson N. Fuller, John L. Tonnelle, William H. Bruder, Charles Englebrecht, Joseph Gilbert, Henry A. Linden, Joseph Stilger, Richard Williams, Isaac O. Hunt, Henry Ling, James Linden, Thomas Duffy, John Hufnagle, John J. Scully, David Burke.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—George Opdyke, William A. Darling, Jacob Hess, Willard Bullard, Robert H. Boyd, Nathan J. Newitter, Walter S. Pinckney, Louis J. Philips, James Owens, John E. Flagler, Leonard Hazeltine, George N. Williams, Joseph Yeomans.

Eleventh Congressional Convention.—Elliott F. Shepard, John R. Russell, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Salem H. Wales, Severn D. Moulton, Thomas Freeborn, Charles H. Wilson.

Tenth Congressional Convention.—James Jackson, Edward Fitch, George Koch, Louis Nauman, Anthony Allair, Michael Hogan.

Aldermanic Convention and Eighth Senatorial District.—George W. Cooney, Robert O. N. Ford, Nichols H. Babcock, William C. Reddy, J. Irving Burns, Herman F. Bauer, Henry E. Tremaine, John Osborn, William Lapiham, Charles Whittock, Philip A. McMahon, James Millward, Peter Ewald.

Assembly Convention—George Opdyke, Jacob Waller, William H. Mills, Patrick Quin, J. Albert Engelhart, Joseph M. Gibbons, Cody Anfenger, Alfred Douglass, G. L. Schuyler, John Gautier, David G. Snow, Robert Montgomery, D. L. Condon, Alex. Blumenstiel, James R. Davies, Thomas S. Knox, Herman Cantor, George Dawson, Joseph Murray, George V. Betts, William H. Benjamin, Julius Kutzenberg, David Babcock, George W. Thatcher, F. T. Hopkins, James N. Whepley, William Waterman, Leopold Wiel, Walter S. Pinckney, James M. Odell, James Eagan, A. H. Rogers, A. J. O'Connor, A. S. Pell, Lawrence Harney, John Alston, Michael Finn, Welter Cooper, S. A. White, James Bryan, Robert H. Boyd, John E. Flagler.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention—Alexander P. Ketcham, Henry C. [illegible], William [illegible], Sr., [illegible], John Cooper, James R. Watson, Nelson Crawford, Robert C. Brown, Freeborn G. Luckey, Cyrus T. Frost, Benjamin H. Munson, John D. Terry, Howard Whitney, Frank B. Ball.

Tenth Congressional District Convention.—John R. Haggerty, Daniel Sullivan, Charles H. Rogers.

Eleventh Congressional District Convention—Simon Seward, Joseph M. McDonald, Michael A. Reed, William Alexander, Robert Hunt, Samuel Wallace, Samuel Luckey, A. H. Hills, Samuel Cool, Frank E. Purdy, Richard M. Lush.

Eighth Senatorial District Aldermanic Convention.—Andrew Powell, James Davis, John Glassder, Charles Wines, William H. Mott, Lyman Westover, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Frank Raymond, Henry Kaylor, Patrick Halloran, James M. Gray, John F. Broderick, John K. Boniface.

Assembly Convention.—Whitman V. White, William C. Spears, Sylvanus Eddy, Daniel M. Wood, John Hay, Walter L. Clark, John Maguire, James O. Roper, James Follock, David Warwick, Henry Budleman, Jr., John R. Farrington, Albert M. Palmer, Conrad Scheibler, Henry Roffe, Charles A. Ray, James H. Hitchcock, Otis T. Hall, Elbert Roberson, Thomas Hanson, George W. McLean, Henry Welch, George E. Morgan, Stephen H. Knapp, Charles M. Piper, Edward B. Lamar, Charles C. Reed, John Eagan, John Wessel, Patrick H. Lalor, Thomas Woodruff, John H. Porter, John P. Frank, Thomas Haviland, Eugene Anderson, Charles F. Valentine, Scoville D. Foote, Hiram S. Williams, J. F. Van de Carr, Hiram Becman, A. W. Herriman, James Miller.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

County Convention—Andrew Stockinger, T. A. Birch, S. H. Roberts, J. J. Becker, John Royal.

Aldermanic Convention—Ernest Hall, John A. Henry, George A. Henshaw, H. C. O. Kasschaw, George W. Thurber.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

County Convention—J. V. Traphagen, John Ramsey.

Aldermanic Convention—William Herring, James L. Wells.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

DISAFFECTION IN THE RANKS OF KELLY'S AND MORRISSEY'S FOLLOWERS—OPPOSITION CANDIDATES LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED TO-NIGHT—NAMES OF THE MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT OFFICE.

The Aldermanic Conventions of Tammany Hall will meet at the different places designated in the various Senatorial Districts to-night. Before the meeting of the recent Tammany Convention, a great deal of intriguing was carried on for the support of leaders of the District Committees of Tammany Hall, and members of the party with political influence. At the primaries for the election of delegates to the conventions there were heated contests for the election of opposing delegates, and in some districts serious disturbances of the peace appeared imminent. Election frauds were perpetrated on both sides in nearly all the districts, notably the Seventh, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first and in the Twenty-third Ward, from which districts, it will be remembered, contesting delegations appeared before the convention on Saturday. The excluded delegations naturally returned to their districts much embittered against the party. The subsequent action of Kelly and Morrissey in thrusting down the throat of the party candidates in every way distasteful to the majority tended to strengthen their belief that they had been unfairly dealt with, and engendered an inward bitterness of feeling toward the leaders of the party.

The question of contested seats, which was apparently so easily disposed of at the City and County Convention, under the guidance of Kelly, will have to be disposed of by several of the Aldermanic Conventions to-night, and further difficulty will be experienced. There will probably be trouble with contesting delegations in the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Senatorial Districts, and in the Seventh the malcontents, under the leadership of Peter Woods, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, may throw the convention into confusion if they do not entirely disorganize it. The candidates who will come before the convention for nomination in the different districts are, as stated by leading Democrats, as follows:

In the Fourth Senatorial District, which comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Assembly Districts, Alderman Patrick Yeaght, of the Second Assembly District, and Edward J. Shandley, of the Fourth Assembly District, it is believed, will be nominated. Thomas Sheils and Frederick Zimmer are also candidates.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, William Harney, Fifth Assembly District; James W. Collier, Seventh Assembly District; William Lamb, Fifth Assembly District, and Alderman E. H. Gilon are the candidates. The candidates nominated in this district will probably be William Harney and James W. Collier, Alderman Gilon coming from the Ninth Assembly District, which already has a candidate in Samuel P. Lewis, for Alderman at Large on the general ticket of Tammany Hall.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, comprising the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly District, Alderman John Rielly and Assistant Alderman Joseph P. Strark will be, it is confidently asserted, the candidates of the convention.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, there will be a hot fight for nominations. Assistant Alderman George Kelly, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, is well supported, James Wall is backed by Morrissey, Peter Deerey is reported to be Kelly's candidate, Robert Power is pushed by Senator Ledwith, and William Brucks, and "Little Tommy Mulligan," as he is called by his friends, are also in the field.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

NOMINATIONS FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JUDGE OF SESSIONS, AND CORONERS.

The Republican County Conventions for Queens County met at the Town Hall in Jamaica yesterday, to nominate candidates for District Attorney, Justice of Sessions, and two Coroners. Benjamin D. Hicks was elected Chairman, and Robert Willitts and R. D. Davidson, Secretaries. For District Attorney, O. M. Payne, of Oyster Bay; William S. Cogswell, of Jamaica, and George W. Van Sockien, of Flushing, were put in nomination, and on the fourth ballot Mr. Payne was declared the candidate by a vote of 24 to 22, and the nomination was made unanimous. For Justice of Sessions, James M. Seaman and James L. Baxter both of Hempstead, were put in nomination, and the vote was 30 to 15 in favor of Mr. Baxter. Dr. Ray D. Porter and James I. Waldron were nominated for Coroners. Delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held on Thursday at the Town Hall in Jamaica, were also chosen, as follows: For Hempstead, Robert A. Davidson; North Hempstead, John M. Clark; Oyster Bay, David M. Dodd; Flushing, E. Platt Stratton; Newtown, G. J. Garretson; Jamaica, William S. Cogswell; Long Island City, William Briggs. At large: Messrs. George T. Hewlett, W. Remsen Taylor, Benjamin D. Hicks, I. Bradford Prince, and John M. Crane.

The new Republican County Central Committee for Queens County, consisting of three delegates from each of the towns and Long Island City—twenty-one in all—met for organization yesterday, at the town hall in Jamaica, immediately after the adjournment of the County Convention. Mr. G. J. Garretson, of Newtown, was elected chairman; J. Seymour Snedeker, of Hempstead, Secretary, and John M. Clark, of North Hempstead, Treasurer. The committee is elected to serve until the 1st of January, 1876, and their term will consequently include the State campaigns.

In the Assembly Conventions of the Republicans for the First and Second Districts of Queens County met yesterday at the Town Hall, Jamaica. In the First District Convention a protest was made by the Flushing delegates against holding the convention out of the district, and after some discussion it was concluded to adjourn to meet at Roslyn, on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

In the Second District Convention, Col. A. M. Wood was elected Chairman, and E. B. Moore and Charles C. Overton, Secretaries. The gentlemen presented to the Convention for nomination, were Henry W. Rowland, of Jamaica, Alexander Hamilton, of Woodsburgh, and Samuel Smith, of Newtown. Mr. Rowland was nominated and elected. Messrs. Robert A. Davidson, of Hempstead, S. S. Aymar, of Jamaica, B. Van Nostrand, of Newtown, and H. C. Johnson, of Long Island City, were chosen District Committee.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S RETURN TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The soldiers and sailors of Essex and adjoining counties assembled in large numbers in the Opera-house at Newark, N. J., last night, to ratify the regular Republican nominations for Governor and Congress. Among other distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. George A. Halsey, the Republican candidate for Governor, and present and prospective Congressman Marcus L. Ward. Col. E. O. Joy presided, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read. When the meeting had been organized Col. Joy introduced Gen. Judson Kilpatrick to the audience. The whole meeting were on their feet in an instant, and the Opera-house fairly shook with the enthusiasm of the crowd. Gen. Kilpatrick delivered a very handsome speech. He said that he had been deceived by the false promises of the Democratic Party to restore peace to the country. When they had the chance, by the election of Mr. Greeley, to evince their desire for peace, they had repudiated him, and every cheer they gave for him was supplemented with a *sotto voce* "D—— him!" He said in the present disturbances in the South he saw the revival of the old spirit which he had helped to suppress, and consequently there was nothing for him to do save to stand up for the Union again. He illustrated his defection by telling the story of the boy who, having plagued a horse beyond endurance, was finally kicked to the disfigurement of his features, and went to know of his father whether the marks would ever leave his face, he was told that he would never be so handsome as before, but he would know a good deal better. The General applied the moral to himself. He referred generally to national issues, and at the close of his speech, as he had been frequently throughout, was lustily applauded. Addresses were also delivered by John T. Foster and others.

MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Teutonia Hall, Sixteenth street and Third avenue, Capt. M. Cregan presiding. Forty-one gentlemen were elected members of the association, and sixty others were proposed. The Chairman, in a brief address, complimented the meeting on the prospects of the election, and on their own dis. but he said the organization of the party was in an excellent condition. In the State the ticket presented for the suffrages of the people was certain to command success, and he had no doubt that the nominations for county and local offices would be equally worthy of confidence. There were no special issues to be discussed which might influence the public sentiment, and as for the third term bugbear, it was something that no intelligent man really deemed worthy of consideration. It was only an electioneering dodge, adopted by a disappointed party with the view of gaining a few straggling votes. He urged greater exertion in their local politics as necessary to success, remembering that that district included the home of Mr. Tilden. The speaker, in conclusion, announced that ballots would be distributed three days before election. The meeting adjourned.

THE GERMAN REVOLT AGAINST TAMMANY.

From the New-York Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12.

Tammany Hall has now held its County Convention, and by its nominations, as well as by the manner in which they were made, has fully confirmed rumors that have been in circulation for some time. More than a week ago it was asserted by those who have had the chance to watch things behind the scenes, that Mr. William H. Wickham was Kelly's choice for the Mayoralty, and James Hayes Morrissey's candidate for Register. Many would not believe this to be true, because they could hardly believe that Messrs Kelly and Morrissey would dare to use these important offices as a means to gratify their own selfish purposes, or that these men would imagine that the citizens of New-York can do nothing else than what they are told to do by Kelly and Morrissey. For both offices many respectable and many acceptable names were proposed, and it was hoped that Tammany Hall, at least for decency's sake, would not allow its organization to appear as a pliant tool in the hands of political despots. The personal character of both of the candidates is of secondary consequence. One of them at least, Mr. Wickham, bears an unstained character, but it is not Wickham and Hayes, but Kelly and Morrissey, and the system represented by these, that is to be foisted on the community by the election of the former. What that signifies is understood by every one who has paid the least attention to the course of our public affairs. We do not think a great deal of Mayor Havemeyer's accusations against Kelly, and rather think that many of his expressions in regard to him are exaggerated and uncalled for; but, on the other hand, Kelly by his defense has not been able to remove from the public mind the impression that he used the Sheriff's office to the utmost extent for money-making. The public will not scrutinize every item, but the fact that Kelly, during his first term of office, took $20,000 more from the county than his predecessor, Willet, while his successor, Lynch, reduced the expenses $11,000, while, when Kelly was elected a second time Sheriff, he again ravised his demands some $20,000, will convince any one that Mr. Kelly's maxim is, that it is the highest aim of a public officer to make whatever money he can. The assertion that Morrissey shares in the same proclivity—nay, that he is even more unscrupulous—will be recognized as true by any one who has had the slightly opportunity to observe what influence that man has exerted on politics. Under these circumstances, and in view of past experiences, these nominations must be rejected by all citizens who will not intrust selfish political intriguers with their highest interests. It might be difficult, and the prospect may be dim, to avoid the misfortune threatening our City from these nominations; but there can be no excuse for remaining inactive and not making some efforts to get clear of this danger.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Bishop Charles T. Quintard, of Tennessee, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Mayor Joseph Medill, of Chicago, and Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong and Capt. J. H. Upshur, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Judge J. D. Caton, of Illinois, and M. K. Brady, R. E., British Army, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) are at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. T. Bigelow, of Boston, and L. A. Godey, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, N. Y.; Ex-Congressman Hamilton Ward, of Belmont, N. Y., and Richard Harrington, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina, and Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, of New-York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The October meeting of the Baptist Sunday-School Teachers' Association was held last evening in Calvary Baptist Church, Mr. William Phelps, President, in the chair. After a short service of prayer and song, an address on the early conversion and training of children was delivered by Rev. R. S. Macarthur. He said that the notion that children could not undertake spiritual responsibilities at an early age was wrong. Jesus taught emphatically that children were as much subject to God's law and as capable of being converted to the truth as adults. The chief agency in the conversion of children is their own pure, unaffected love; and that love should be raised up from earthly beings and objects to God and His heavenly kingdom. The training of young converts is, or ought to be, one of the most important missions of the Church, for if there is ever a time when children need its helpful influence it is when they become converts. The Church should then be the school for them, as well as for men and women. After an address by Mr. Clegg, Superintendent of the Howard Mission Sunday-school, the meeting adjourned.

CONFERENCE OF BAPTIST CLERGYMEN.

A conference of Baptist ministers was held yesterday morning at the Baptist Mariner's Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver streets, Rev. Dr. Thomas presiding and Rev. Dr. Miller, acting as Secretary. Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., read an essay entitled, "Is the practice of infant baptism sinful?" in which he argued in the affirmative on the ground that it was not authorized either in the New or the Old Testament and must, therefore, be at variance with the laws of God. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Sampson held that where the civil law required all parents to bring their infants for baptism they would do right in obeying the law as loyal citizens if its enforcement was strictly carried out. Dr. Miller said he did not believe it sinful, when called on by parents, to pray over infants, and offer them up to God for His blessing; but in cases of the kind he never sprinkled the child with water. The subject was further discussed by Revs. Bretton, Heddon, Maul, Osterhaut, Patton, Reid, Waring, Allmar, Carey, Clove, Elder, and others. At the next conference the subject for discussion will be "Regeneration and Baptism—Is there an Organic Unity?—Their Relation to Salvation."

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

On Monday last a woman named Mary Carney, in a very destitute condition, and also very ill, applied to Charity Commissioner Raber for relief. The Commissioner sent her to the Flatbush Hospital, where she was received as a patient, suffering from inflammation of the bowels. The woman died on Thursday, and was burried in Potter's Field. Yesterday a daughter of the deceased went to Commissioner Raber, and informed him that her mother had not died of inflammation of the bowels, but from injuries received by being brutally kicked by her father. The Commissioner at once ordered the body to be exhumed, and notified the Coroner. An inquest will be held to-day.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Louis Muller, an Austrian, residing at No. 21 Forsyth street, and a man of very powerful build, was drinking in the saloon No. 57 Forsyth street yesterday, when Joseph Schmidt and Rudolph Hapt, both Prussians, living at No. 106 Hester street, entered. Between Muller and Schmidt some enmity had previously existed, and after an altercation a fight ensued, in the course of which Muller was stabbed in the right side, neck, and shoulder, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Schmidt escaped. Hapt was arrested.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Frances S. Smith, Miss Cora A. Smith, Master Geo. C. Smith, Master Ormond G. Smith, Miss Stearne, Miss F. A. MacCarter, Mrs. W. H. Reeves, Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearne, Foster Connor, R. J. Browne, R. D. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Thomas Cranage, Mrs. Thomas Cranage, Master Sam Cranage, J. H. Hall, Thomas B. Gray, D. F. Sullivan, Mrs. F. Jobbings and infant, Miss Lelia Jobbings, Miss Florence Jobbings, Miss Isabella Jobbings and nurse, Charles W. Fosdike, Frederick Foster, C. W. Haskins, Mme. Faustina Rettaglietta, Mrs. M. Gray, Mrs. Ralph Lina, Edward Mackey, W. D. MacKey, Mrs. Dolan, Miss Dolan, H. M. Williams, Mrs. H. M. Williams, H. M. Hutchinson, Mr. Gilbert, W. M. Postlethwaite, Mrs. W. M. Postlethwaite, Miss Helen Ellis, Miss Crosby, H. C. Howells, S. K. Mattison, M. A. Scott, Edward Fitton, R. Jones, Jr., Edward O. Wolcott, Rev. Father Dielmann, W. E. Chandler, R. M. Woods, Mrs. J. B. Woods, G. Ames, Henry Booth, Thomas MacDonald, John MacDermott, Joseph Harris, Samuel Rowland, [illegible], Mrs. A. W. Glassie, Miss M. C. Glassie, Miss Maud Glassie, Miss E. MacWilliam, Mr. R. Collins, Mrs. Fleming, Miss M. Lewis, C. F. Hammer, T. B. Christie, M. Russell, Mr. Theyer, Mrs. Theyer, A. Ackroyd, H. Huntington, J. Beebe, Hon. J. D. Caton, Mrs. J. D. Caton, Miss Caton, Daniel Toffey, William H. Reeves, Thomas Cranage, Sr., Mrs. Mary Nicholson, Master Bernard Nicholson, Baroness Von Stralendorff, Mrs. E. Russell, James H. Quinlan, J. G. Dreyfus, J. M. Kremmel, Charles C. Thomson, George W. Pack, Charles Pack, Thomas W. Knox, B. Strauss, F. Strauss, W. B. Crosby, Edward F. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Miss Maggie Crosby, Miss Lizzie Crosby, Miss Potter, J. P. Crosby, Mrs. J. P. Crosby, Edwin Baugh, W. Marples, Capt. Victor Law, D. A. Grant, Mrs. D. A. Grant, Miss Grant, Theodore Connoly, Harry Gordon, Percival Morrison, W. H. Pratt, Dr. W. H. Barrett, Mr. Kernaghan Miss Gunning, Mrs. Moore, James Lee, Mrs. James Lee, John Kelly, Dr. J. L. Perry, Jr., Miss A. Fowler.

In steam-ship City of Panama, from Aspinwall.—A. Bryant, H. R. Denison, Edwardo Arosemano, Lieut. John C. Irving, Miss S. Sperling, Miss L. Heinrich and child, C. Willis, wife, and boy, A. Aguero, Mrs. Herben, son, and daughter, L. E. Azuola, J. M. Larralde.

In steam-ship Georgia, from Bermuda.—J. D. Safford, T. L. White, Ed. Morris, S. S. Lewis, R. F. Hyde, Lieut. Brady, Dr. H. C. Belden, Mrs. Tucker, Rev. W. H. Rennelson and wife, Miss Tucker, Miss Kate Pearman, J. Scott Pearman, Edward Owen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:09 | Sun sets....5:24 | Moon rises...6:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:29 | Gov. Island.10:11 | Hell Gate..11:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Triplet, Hall, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Elizabeth, Anderson, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Westfold, (Norw.,) Larsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Norsk Veritas, (Norw.,) Isaacsen, Charleston, S. C., Tetens & Bockmann; Wanderer, (Norw.,) Rolfsen, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eras, (Ger.,) Schultz, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; E. D. Jewett, (Br.,) Malinguist, Acapulco, Henderson Brothers; Ceres, (Aust.,) Bartolich, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Colorado, (Br.,) McMillan, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Brigs S. H. Colbymore, (Br.,) Perry, Yarmouth, N. S., Heney & Parker; Clara J. Adams, McFadden, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Favorit, (Norw.,) Hatvigge, Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Annie B., (Br.,) Bradley, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Lily, Cole, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; S. A. Paine, Brown, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; J. Morton, (Br.,) Bell, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. R. Barry, (Br.,) Sherard, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., R. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Panama, Lewis, Aspinwall Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Oct 9, lat. 29 59, lon. 74 12, passed brig Torrent, of Portland, bound S.

Steam-ship Auguste Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp Sept. 26, with mdse. and 59 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina Oct. 6, and Port Royal, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke. Oct. 9, lat. 33 20, lon. 77 56, passed steam-ship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; same day, lat. 33 45, lon. 77 24, passed steam-ship City of Galveston, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Brig Teresa, (Ital.,) Colcuttano, Patras 52 ds., with wool to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 8.

Bark Light of the Age, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Alexander, Tome 77 ds., with nitrate of soda to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 6, and crossed the equator Sept. 4, in lon. 35.

Bark Satama, (Russ.,) Hogman, Belfast 41 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, Point-a-Pitre 20 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co. Had light variable winds to Hatteras, and since light N. and E. winds; left in port schr. Evadne, for New-York in a few ds.

Brig Gem (of New Haven), Pierce, Barbadoes 19 ds., with molasses and three passengers to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. John Curtin, Dennis, Virginia.

Schr. H. S. Bridges, Landick, Virginia.

Schr. Denny Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Crane, Virginia.

Schr. John Kirkman, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Boker, Virginia.

Schr. D. Miller, Shearer, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Vance, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Flora Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. B. Cranmer, Izard, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Pendleton, Salem.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Rogers, Rogers, Greenport, for Cape May.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Richards, Bridgeport.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Rosina Bruno for Naples; Elizabeth, for Bremen; W. E. Anderson, for Havana; Norsk Veritas, for Charleston; brigs Favorit, for Palermo; Georgina, for Pernambuco; Terhen, for ——; schr. Starlight, for ——.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, from Liverpool, arr. 11th, reports: Oct. 4, lat. 51 02, lon. 19 14, passed steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 41 52, lon. 65 04, passed a Philadelphia steamer bound E.; 11th, 186 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Arr. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, from Yarmouth, N. S.; Roman, Crowell, from Philadelphia; barks Regina, (Br.,) Doughty, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope; Ephraim, Williams, from Baltimore; schrs. David Clarkson, Ireland, from Charleston, S. C.; Walter B. Chester, Case, from Alexandria; Thos. W. Haven, Rackett, from Weehawken; Geo. W. Andrews, Watts, from Hoboken.

The schr. Nellie D. Vaughn, a regular packet to Provincetown, lying at Wingate's Wharf, took fire this morning from sparks from the shed, and had her mainsail, main gaff topsails, main boom, mast, and rigging burned. The deck-house was also scorched, but the hull was not injured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 12.—Arr. bark Nydia, from Boston; schrs. Hartstene, from Tybee; Walter, from Booth Bay, Me.

Sld. Brig C. F. Eaton, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 12.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Charles Morton, from West Indies.

Passed out, Gen. Werder for Bremen; ship Pride of Wales, for Liverpool; barks, Surprise, for Rio; Palos, for Cork; Caroline, for Rotterdam; Traffic, for do.; brigs Dudley, for Paysander; W. H. Renshaw, for New-York; Agnes Barton, for Cardenas, and Adelaide and Mary Rice, for West Indies; bark Mary Kelvin, for St. Mary's, Ga.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 12.—Passed up, schr. L. M. Edwards, from Arecelbo. The schr. J. H. Stickney, from Charleston, S. C., for orders, left for New-York. Four barks and a brig passed up.

The steamer Indiana, from Liverpool, passed in at 9:20 P. M. to-night.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 12.—Passed up, steamers Catharine Whiting, from Providence; Leopold, from Boston; Kenilworth, from Liverpool; Norw. brig Ottawa, from Dieppe; brig Ada Fulton, from Port Philip, N. S.; schrs. James A. Parsons, from Providence; Almira Wolley, from Danvers.

Passed down, steamers Hunter, for Providence; Virginia, for Charleston; Williamsport, for Boston; bark W. T. Harwood, for Havre; schrs. Charles P. Stickney, Calvin S. Edwards, E. and L. Marts, W. K. Whitaker, Elizabeth Magee, Lehman Blew, John S. Lee, Eliza B. Emory, Mary Weaver, J. M. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Booz, Marietta Tiltop, Samuel McManemy, Jessie Wilson, J. B. Clayton, Thomas Sweeny, and Emma G. Edwards, for Boston; Helen Rommell, for Newbern, N. C.; Irwin B., for Norfolk; Sarah A. Ried, for the West Indies; Albert Clarence, for Norfolk; Armenia, for Providence; Margaret C. Lyons, for Charleston; Samuel C. Hart, for New-Bedford; Gov. J. Y. Smith, for Georgetown; Lewis Welsh, for Fernandina; Rhoda B. Taylor, for Rockport, Texas; Belle Brown, for Bangor; Fanny Hammer, for Nantucket; Lottie and J. K. Wainwright, for Boston; Adaline Townsend, for Washington; Nellie Lampher, for Lynn; Paul P. Keller, for Newport; Carrie Nelson, for Duxbury.

Noon.—Passed up, Brig Malaga, from Boston; schrs. J. F. Baker, from Boston; Stephen Morgan, from Dighton; Mary Price, from Pawtucket.

Passed down, schrs. Anna Bell, Hyer, for Fall River; Edward Doran, for Washington, D. C.; John C. Henry, for Norfolk.

Afternoon—Passed up, steamers Norman, from Boston and Florida, from Providence; a brig is coming up, probably the Malaga, from Boston.

Passed down, schr. J. B. Van Dusen, for Boston.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12.—Arr. bark Attela, from New-York, in ballast to load for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 12.—Cld. steamers Centipede, for Boston; Rattlesnake, do.; Leopard, Newburyport; Novelty, New-York; schr. J. S. Cottingham, Roxbury.

Arr. brig Malaga, Hillsboro via Boston; schr. J. S. Cottingham, Warren, R. I.

Arr. at Chester schr. Lena Breed, Jacksonville.

DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12.—The brig Achales, of Prince Edwards Island, from Pictou, for Pembroke, with coal, went ashore on Saturday on Ram Island, near Jonesport. She is full of water and will break up.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 12.—The hope of getting the steamer Cambridge off the rocks intact has been abandoned, though efforts are still being made.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12.—The schr. W. Simmons, Capt. Williams, from Georgetown, for Port Royal, with a cargo of coal, put in for repairs, having collided with the schr. Shiloh, in Chesapeake Bay, on Friday night. Her main boom is broken, and mainsail badly torn.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Sld. for the United States: Ocean, Albert Neumann, Berlin, Gohanna, Protector, Clifton, Aukattior, Luisa Bruns, Esau, Gratia, New World, John Rutherford, Etna, Frances Bourneuf, Due De Saxe, Orvar Odd, Carmela, and Monitor.

Arr. out on the 10th inst.: Agur, Knudsvig, Magellan, and T. K. Weldon.

Arr. out on the 11th inst.: Leopoldine, Bauer, Perseverance, Luna Nueva, Virgo, Signal, Amigas, Hawthorne, Gerolama Figari, Emilia, Trino Lussene, and Mathilde Bellagamba.

Also arr. out: A. V. Eva Parker, Galofre, Chanita, and Horace Scudder.

The American Line steam-ship Illinois, which arr. at Queenstown yesterday, from Philadelphia, encountered heavy weather on the voyage and lost her fore-topmast.

The Dutch ship Medea, which sld. from Philadelphia Sept. 15, arr. at Queenstown to-day. She experienced a tempest on the passage, and was compelled to throw overboard 250 bags of wheat.

The National steam-ship France, from Liverpool, for New-York, returned to the former port on the 10th inst. disabled. It was expected that she would proceed to-day.

The British brig Sarah B., from Leghorn, for New-York, has put into Gibraltar leaky.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Oct. 12.—The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, from Quebec Oct. 2, for Liverpool, reached here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 12.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Oct. 3, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this morning.

BRISTOL, Oct. 12.—Sld. steamer Great Western, Capt. Windham, for New-York.

BREST, Oct. 12.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Ville de Paris sld. hence the 10th inst., at 1 P. M., for New-York.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Hanging of the Crane—The Two Widows—The Critic—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. George Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Partners for Life—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fairy Circle—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

PARK THEATRE.—Gilded Age—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss Rosa McGeachy, Miss S. F. Heilbron, Miss Teresa Jackson, Signor Benfratelli.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Kit Carson—Donald McKay and Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

To-morrow is one of the last of three opportunities which still remain for the registration of voters. We hope that our New-York readers will not postpone this indispensable work, for there is no good reason why they should voluntarily disfranchise themselves. Qualify yourself to vote by registering to-day; it is the duty of every citizen to attend to that work, no matter what he may do with his vote afterward.

Mr. McKeon condemns Mr. Tilden because he is a "railroad lawyer." The *World* denies the soft impeachment. Yet the charge itself was first made by the *World*. In 1871, when Mr. Green was appointed Controller, the *World* denounced Mr. Tilden as a skillful politician and railway manager. It exposed the "plot" by means of which Connolly was ousted. "The leading spirits," it said, "dined together in Gramercy Park, and a letter written to Connolly by the railway politician and lawyer aforesaid (Tilden) having been signed by poor old Havemeyer, Connolly accepted a letter to be signed by himself offering the Deputy Controllership to Green." All this was described as an attempt to "keep Belmont or McClellan from putting the Democratic house to rights." It is well known that the *World* has always been at the orders of Belmont, and therefore it may be presumed that this attack on Mr. Tilden was not made without due consideration. If Mr. McKeon now calls Mr. Tilden a railway politician, with what consistency can the *World* complain?

Attorney General Williams takes direct issue with Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, Kentucky, as to the duty of the President to enforce the so-called Enforcement act. Judge Ballard, in his late charge to the Grand Jury, instructed them that offenses defined in that act did not come within the jurisdiction of a United States Court, except so far as they were committed upon officers of the United States, or with a design to hinder the execution of laws of the United States. The Attorney General, in his reply to an application from Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, to have certain criminals turned over to the State courts, expressly says that there can be no doubt as to the duty of the National Government to enforce the Enforcement act. As the law in question provides against a *habeas corpus* being issued for the purpose of bringing the criminal before a State court, it is not easy to see how a test can be made, except to the United States Supreme Court.

It was reported from London the other day that the Japanese Government had ordered a contradiction of the statement that war had been declared between that country and China. On the other hand, our own Government has advices that the Formosan difficulty is still unsettled; and the mails bring intelligence of the details of pending negotiations. It appears that Japan demands indemnity for the outrages perpetrated on its commerce by the Formosans. The amount was originally fixed at $1,125,000, but it is understood that it has since been increased. China has offered to pay $500,000 as indemnity, which has been refused by Japan. The Chinese seem to be waking up, and whatever may be the result of this difficulty, they will be placed on a more warlike footing than heretofore. They have landed 60,000 men in Formosa; ten iron-clads have been ordered; a contract for a cable from Formosa to Amoy has been closed, the work to cost $800,000, and a loan of thirty or forty million dollars is discussed. Japan is not backward in arming, and a draft for all able-bodied men between thirty and forty years of age has been ordered. There are many grotesque features about this whole business, seen from a Western point of view; but a war would be a real calamity to both countries nevertheless.

The *World* says that Mr. Tilden is "incapable of spending money in the purchase of votes." Does it mean to say that he has subscribed nothing whatever to the Democratic election fund, or to the State Committee, since his nomination? Facts are facts, and it would be interesting to get at the truth on this particular subject. Since Mr. Tilden's organ has said so much, it may reasonably tell us a little more.

Much interest will be felt in the result of the case just begun under the Civil Damages Act, in Brooklyn. The law of 1873 provides that damages may be recovered from a rum-seller by civil suit, in case a plaintiff can establish proof of injury in person or property, in consequence of liquor being sold to a relative. In the Brooklyn case, a young man, of eighteen years, drank to excess at a liquor shop, became dead drunk, was taken to a police station and there died. The father brings suit for $15,000, his witnesses being the young lads who accompanied his son to the drinking-place, where he was supplied with liquor by the defendants to this suit. The facts, as related, seem particularly distressing, and the decision in the suit is expected with great anxiety by a large circle of people in Brooklyn.

Our special dispatch from Chattanooga does not disclose the probability of any important results from the Convention which assembles there to-day. The professed object of the gathering is to lay before the country an authoritative statement of the outrages committed upon Republicans in the South. This is very well in its way, but two difficulties stare the convention in the face. One is that its membership is not calculated to give its statements much authority, and the other is that if its statements are like those to be submitted from the Arkansas delegation, they are vitiated by their indefiniteness, as our readers can see if they will take the trouble to glance over that remarkable document. Mr. Powell Clayton, meanwhile, expresses his intention of proving his "friendliness" to Gen. Grant by opposing any declaration on the part of the convention as to a "third term," which is a happy thought for Clayton, and quite in contrast with the fury into which he was thrown last Spring by the President's course as to the Arkansas imbroglio.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RESPECTABLE DEMOCRATS.

There is a considerable proportion of the Democratic vote of this City drawn from the ranks of honest, reputable, and intelligent men. There is a still larger proportion which is either too ignorant to discriminate between good and bad candidates, or too callous to consider such a distinction worthy of the least attention. There is also a pretty compact body of Democratic voters whose pursuits or antecedents give them a decided preference for rogues. On the last two classes argument would be wasted, even if it could reach them. They represent the element which has sustained thieves in our politics, which has made Municipal government in New-York a by-word over the civilized world, and which has caused many reflective observers to despair of the possibility of governing a great city on the basis of universal suffrage at all. This element voted solidly for the Tweed ticket in 1871, and judged by the strength it then displayed, it may be trusted to poll for any set of Tammany nominees some 50,000 votes. In the present divided state of Tammany Hall this may be rather an overestimate, but the opposition may as well assume that the new Ring has that amount of solid and unwavering votes at its back. That section of the Democratic Party which may be detached from the support of disreputable candidates numbers at least 30,000 votes. In other words, the thick-and-thin supporters of Tammany Hall are about equal in strength to the full Republican vote of the City, while the independent and intelligent section of the Democracy holds the balance of power between them.

A very grave responsibility rests upon these respectable Democratic voters at the coming election. In 1871 they were suddenly awakened to the fact that they had been languidly lending themselves for years to the support of a gang of plunderers, under whose rule the City debt doubled every two years, whose thefts were on a scale unparalleled in the history of modern politics, and who, in the corruption of voters and election officers, of Judges, of legislators, and of the Executive chair itself, were building up a power which bade fair to grasp the Presidency and control the Supreme Court of the nation. These respectable Democrats could have rendered the formation of the Tweed Ring impossible if they had acted timely and decisively. They grumbled faintly or stayed away from the polls when the consequences of their apathy became apparent. But they were laughed at for their simplicity by the rascals they had helped to elevate to power, and their votes were not missed by men who could multiply ballots by the thousand without the formality of bringing up voters to deposit them.

The honest Democrats of this City cannot shut their eyes to the fact they are presented this year with the alternative of helping a new Ring to absolute power, or of saving the City from all the possibilities of rascality and of ruin which such a dictation necessarily involves. In the full blaze of our exposures of Tammany plunder, they came over in 1871 and elected Sigel over Shandley, Barrett over Ledwith; they sent "Mike" Norton, Genet, and Bradley into retirement, and they aided in wiping out the shame of the misgovernment which they had actively or passively helped to sustain. Do they propose to wait another four or five years, until the creatures of Kelly and Morrissey have dragged the good name of the City in the mire again? If the honest citizens of New-York cannot be rallied to defeat a set of knaves and adventurers until they are caught with their pockets full of stolen money, then our political and commercial future presents a very depressing outlook, indeed. We need not assume that Mr. Wickham would deliberately help to rob the Treasury, any more than we need assume that Hoffman was made Mayor for that purpose. Yet Hoffman—a man of far more standing and force of character than Wickham can lay claim to—signed, without question, the swindling warrants of the crew who began in 1868 their organized raids upon the Treasury. Kelly and Morrissey could not afford to disappoint the hopes of their hungry followers by nominating for Mayor a man of strong character and high standing, like William Butler Duncan or Edward Cooper. They selected a man who had beset them with importunities for the nomination, and who was certain, therefore, to accept their terms and become their pliant and subservient tool. Wickham in the Mayor's chair would simply represent the triumph of that base and dangerous principle which makes public office a personal perquisite. Hayes in the Register's office would be, in addition to this, a thoroughly disreputable outcome of the low political expediency which recognizes the right of rowdyism to be represented in official position.

The Aldermanic nominations already made are simply a selection of serviceable party hacks, of more or less dubious antecedents. They are a fair earnest of the kind of men who will be selected as Aldermen from the Senate Districts, as well as the material out of which Tammany Assemblymen will be made. Even that hide-bound party organ, the *World*, finds nothing to say in favor of men like Hayes and Guntzer and Gross, and surely nominees whom that paper is too squeamish to indorse ought to excite the unconcealed disgust of all honest Democrats. The *Staats Zeitung*, on behalf of the large and intelligent German constituency which it represents, has promptly "bolted" the entire ticket. Before many days are over, the German revolt, of which this is one of the symptoms, will attain the proportions of an independent Democratic organization. Tammany can be beaten if this opposition succeeds in giving proper expression to the protest of all the elements dissatisfied with the arrogant and dangerous dictation of Kelly and Morrissey. The Republican State ticket may be strengthened in the City by at least 20,000 votes, if the combined Democratic opposition to Tammany Hall is met in a spirit of generosity and compromise. We trust that the statesmanship and the public spirit required for both tasks will not be found wanting on either side.

THE DEMOCRATIC HAPPY FAMILY.

It might be painful to see the discord that prevails in the Democratic ranks, if it were not that the tax-payers are in a fair way to profit by it. We have already pointed out the formidable assault made on Mr. Tilden by Mr. John McKeon, who takes up and explains with great fullness the charge of the *World* that Mr. Tilden is a "railway politician and lawyer." Mr. McKeon merely puts in definite form accusations that were freely made by Democratic papers and politicians from the interior of the State before the Syracuse Convention was held. These charges, and the facts on which they are founded, formed the basis of the movement to get Mr. Tilden off the track for the Democratic nomination, which was laid before our readers at the time. That the movement failed was not by any means due to the insufficiency of either the charges or the evidence, but to the damaging counter exposures which Mr. Tilden's friends were able to make of the motives and character of those who took part in it. Another reason for its failure undoubtedly was the success with which Kelly and Morrissey had re-established the old tyranny of Tammany over the Democratic organization.

It would seem, from the statement published last evening in a Democratic paper of this City, that this tyranny has, as far as New-York is concerned, been exercised with a severity that reacts on the Tammany leaders, and we are informed that some of the ablest of the Democrats of New-York are united to "organize an Independent Democratic Party." The paper alluded to, which may certainly be regarded as fair authority, mentions in this connection such well-known names as M. T. Brennan, Congressman Creamer, Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Messrs. Nelson J. Waterbury and John McKeon, Justices Cox and Bixby, Senator Fox, Mr. Ottendorfer, Smith Ely, Jr., and others. There is no doubt that many of these gentlemen have had reason to chafe under the rule of Kelly and Morrissey, and the assertion that they are about to undertake formally to rid their party of these objectionable chiefs is not an improbable one.

In whatever they may do to this end they will be reinforced by Mr. Havemeyer's exposures of Kelly. These the Mayor renews and amplifies in an address to the citizens of New-York, which we publish this morning. The Mayor's "self-respect and sense of official propriety," with which we are all of us familiar, will not permit him to hold any further correspondence with Kelly. This is the reason why he directs his present remarks to the public, which, he says, has now an excellent opportunity to judge of the character of the man who makes Democratic nominations in New-York. He is not without hope that the voters of New-York will deal out to Mr. Kelly, through his nominees, the punishment which they deserve. The Mayor takes occasion to review the connection of Kelly with the famous Auditor Watson, who, as is well known, was credited with the origin and manipulation of the worst of the Tammany frauds. That Watson died before the final exposure, undoubtedly made it more convenient to attribute to him rascalities of which living politicians have shown themselves quite capable; but living or dead, he is not a man of whose intimate acquaintance Kelly has reason to be proud. Kelly showed, in his noted exposure of the scheme to nominate Church, that he was very familiar with the relations of the Tammany Ring to the corrupt politicians of his party from the interior of the State. He seems, according to Mr. Havemeyer, to have enjoyed peculiar facilities for obtaining such information from his intimacy with one of the organizers and principal actors in the Tammany Ring.

So far as concerns the charges made by the Mayor against the present leader of the Tammany Democracy, our readers are already familiar with them; but the new evidence produced by Mr. Havemeyer, and the explanation of his former statements will repay further attention. That Kelly, while Sheriff, took fees on commitments from courts not in any way included in the law no longer admits of any question. Indeed, we do not understand that Kelly himself disputes it. He is contented with explaining that a subsequent act authorized the charges of which he was guilty, and that he thought the "statistics" would be incomplete if he did not include all the courts. The disinterestedness of this eminent statistician is obvious when we remember that he received a half-dollar for every commitment reported. But Kelly did not always trouble himself to have even the semblance of an inaccurate interpretation of law for his charges. When he took $1 75 for conveying prisoners, though the law allowed him only 75 cents, he did so, as he frankly admits, because he thought the service was worth the money, and for no other reason. Probably a similar motive justified him to himself in taking pay for the conveyance of prisoners who were never in his charge at all. Mr. Havemeyer also charges Kelly with receiving a portion of a "divide," made in 1868, of the proceeds of a fraudulent bill of W. D. Roe & Co.

Without undertaking to follow Mr. Havemeyer's charges and evidence in detail, we venture to call the attention of the public to the state of things they disclose in the Democratic ranks. Kelly is unquestionably the leader of the party in this State. He aims to fill the place from which Tweed was driven with so much difficulty. How well he is qualified to be Tweed's successor we have Democratic testimony to show. Mr. Havemeyer says that "Kelly and Morrissey seek to own the men elected to office as completely as Tweed and Sweeny owned them in their day." The public can judge for themselves how far it is advisable to gratify their ambition.

NEW-KORK CONGRESSMEN.

The Republicans have already made their nominations for members of Congress in several of the country districts of the State. Thus far, fourteen members have been named, of whom eight are now serving in Congress, and six are new men. Taking the former in the order of the numerical designations of their districts, we find Hon. William A. Wheeler, who has now nearly completed his fourth term, again worthily the candidate in the St. Lawrence District, and Hon. Henry H. Hathorn, whose past services have been honorable to himself and useful to the State, the nominee in the Twentieth. In the Twenty-third District Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, for the past two terms the honest and able Representative from Oneida County, is again in the field, and of course sure of re-election, for his constituents appreciate his fidelity and ability, and now see him in a position to serve the State and the country more efficiently than ever. From the Twenty-sixth District, Hon. Clinton D. McDougall, a hard-working and trustworthy member, is to be returned, probably by an increased majority over that he received two years ago; and the Twenty-eighth will send back its useful representative, Hon. Thomas C. Platt, for a second term. Hon. George G. Hoskins, who as member and Speaker of the Assembly, and during his present term in Congress, has had varied and valuable legislative experiences, has been nominated for re-election in the Thirty-first District, and the Thirty-second returns Hon. Lyman K. Bass, who, although in his first term, has already won a national fame, founded upon solid achievements. In the Thirty-second District, Hon. Walter L. Sessions is the nominee for the third time, and much of the opposition to his return manifested by some Republicans of his district before the nominating convention was held, seems to have died away.

In the Seventeenth District the choice of the Republicans has fallen with remarkable unanimity upon Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, whose ability, integrity, and unfaltering adherence to principle through a long and useful life give assurance that he will make one of the most valuable, as well as one of the most influential representatives the State has had in recent years. His speech in accepting the nomination showed him to be sound on the important questions of finance and pure government, and even his political opponents praise him, the leading Democratic paper in his district describing him as "an able and incorruptible man." We need such.

In the Eighteenth District, which is composed of Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties, Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, has been nominated. He has for some years been identified with leading business interests in the northern part of the State, is of pure character and great popularity. His nomination has been remarkably well received, and seems to be doing much to unite the party in his district. His friends there promise a large vote for him, and for the Republican State ticket.

Hon. George A. Bagley, a leading manufacturer in Watertown, is the Republican standard-bearer in the Twenty-second District—Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer Counties. The newspapers of his district indorse him as a man of the highest probity of character, of large practical ability, and sound sense. He has had some experience in minor official positions, and was a Collector of Internal Revenue during the war, serving the Government in that capacity honestly and faithfully.

In the Twenty-fourth District, (Madison and Oswego Counties,) William H. Baker is the regular candidate. Andrew T. Warner, chagrined at his failure in the effort to control the nominating convention, has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate; but it does not seem likely that this course will commend him to the voters of the district, to the prejudice of Mr. Baker, whose high character and ability are unquestioned.

The Twenty-fifth District (Onondaga and Cortland Counties) seems to be peculiarly fortunate in the selection of its candidate, Gen. Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, having been placed in that position by a remarkably harmonious and enthusiastic convention. He has occupied the highest executive offices in the city of his residence for many years, has served with great acceptance in the Assembly and as Secretary of State, and he was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1872. He will undoubtedly make a valuable member of Congress.

The Twenty-seventh District, (Ontario, Livingston, and Yates Counties,) has nominated Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham, a leading lawyer in his section of the State, and, we are assured, admirably fitted for the position of Congressman.

The Twenty-ninth District has been the scene of a long and at times seemingly acrimonious contest, growing out of the aspirations of rival citizens of Steuben County, to which the nomination was conceded, in accordance with usage, by Chemung and Allegany, the other two counties of the District. The preliminary canvass has ended in the nomination of Harlow Hakes, of Hornellsville. He is a lawyer by profession, has represented his district in the Assembly, and is now Register in Bankruptcy. The Elmira *Advertiser* commends him as a man in all respects worthy the confidence of the Republican Party, and it says that his votes and influence in Congress will be in harmony with its principles.

The Republican nominations in the remaining districts of the State will speedily be made. We trust our friends will exercise as sound a judgment in the selection of their candidates as that which has marked the labors of the districts already heard from. Then will our State be worthily represented in the Forty-fourth Congress, and its interests carefully looked after and served.

OUR DISGRACEFUL DOCKS AND PIERS.

Every one who knows anything of the commercial necessities of this City will agree with Controller Green in the opinion expressed in his late letter to several prominent citizens, that "work on the docks and piers should be pushed forward with due regard to the modern commercial necessities for cheapening transshipment."

We are all aware of the efforts Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston are putting forth for the trade that passes through the State of New-York. In a few months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will have under its exclusive control a new through line to Chicago. Already, in anticipation, this rich corporation has built commodious wharves, warehouses, and elevators along the water front of Baltimore. Boston will also shortly have a new opening to the Great West and to the produce of our own State by way of the Hoosac Tunnel, and the activity along her river front shows that the citizens mean to provide adequate terminal facilities for the prospective business. Montreal, too, is already a powerful competitor for the grain of the West. If New-York feels this competition now, what will be the effect when the enlargement of the Welland Canal is completed? When that is done, vessels of no less than 1,200 tons capacity can load at Chicago, and not open hatches until the warehouses of Montreal are reached. These facts may well engage the attention of every one who gives thought to the commercial future of New-York.

Now, what are we, on our parts, doing to hold this great trade for which our active and far-seeing rivals are so eagerly contending? Every one knows that the improvement of the river front was begun in 1870. Now 1875 is close at hand, and what has the Dock Department accomplished in these five years? What has it to show for all the time and money that has been spent? Compared with its elaborate preparations, it really has next to nothing to show. It is easy to detail the results of the five years. First, a masonry pier at the Battery, about one-quarter finished; second, a short piece of wall on the North River extending to old Pier No. 1; third, about 350 feet of unfinished river wall in the vicinity of Christopher street, North River; fourth, three or four wooden piers in the same locality. We are strictly within bounds when we say that this sorry show comprises all the work that has been done on the "new system." Patching up the rickety wooden piers, about which the department indulges in so much talk, need not be included. In fact, these repairs were executed by a "boss" carpenter and a gang of laborers.

If the plans of Gen. McClellan, adopted by the original commission, had been pushed as they ought to have been, the water front would now present a very different appearance. No one realized more than this engineer the real and immediate wants of New-York, in the way of wharf and other terminal facilities. With a broad knowledge of the problems of transportation, acquired through a large railroad experience, he was fully alive to the necessities of the City. His plans comprised, briefly, a river wall (or bulkhead) of masonry, with well-constructed wooden wharves of large dimensions and properly spaced, projecting therefrom.

In order to put the City in possession, in the shortest time, of the wharf facilities which the diminution of the ratio of increase of New-York's commerce shows to be absolutely necessary if we are to hold our own, Gen. McClellan, in common with others who looked at the subject from a practical point of view, saw that it would be wise in many cases to construct the river bulkheads of wood. The masonry construction could follow, as means were provided, without adding immoderately to the funded debt of the City. If this reasoning was sound four years ago before the exposure and overthrow of the Tammany Ring, how much more strongly does it now appeal to every one familiar with metropolitan burdens and necessities?

A well-planned bulkhead of wood should be begun at once along those parts of the City river-front where wharf facilities are most needed. Such a construction should be regarded as temporary, but its life, if properly built, would extend over twenty years. This would immediately give us those facilities for transshipment which are needed *now*, not at some indefinite time in the future, when possibly we may be mourning over the departure of business to other centres which offer them already. Another strong reason in favor of this method is that such costly masonry as the water front would call for cannot be safely intrusted to inferior engineering capacity. Under a man so careful as McClellan, the public would have felt sure that the costly structure would be built with the supervision necessary to secure stability. We now know what expensive blunders inferior engineers may commit. It is not a work to intrust to neophytes. The river wall constructed by the political engineers appointed by the new Dock Department has shown such instability that make-shifts and after-thoughts have been resorted to, even before the earth-backing which the wall is built to sustain is filled in. Efforts have been made to conceal this vital defect. A wooden platform has been put behind the wall, in place of the solid embankment which should form the new river street.

New-York cannot afford to endure such trifling with this great work a day longer. It can be done rapidly and satisfactorily, and the City would be soon made secure against the threatened loss of trade. No city in the country has such natural facilities for commerce as New-York, and it only needs that we should treat them with ordinary prudence to derive the advantage from them we ought always to enjoy.

A NEW WORLD.

"I would not," said Montaigne, "be a woman, for then I could not love her." In similar vein might we say that we would not be Andrew Jackson Davis, the spiritual seer, for then we could not laugh at him. This mighty prophet of the unseen spheres is too earnest and devoted to suspect for an instant that there is anything absurd in his "disclosures," although, if he stopped now and then to reflect, he might be not a little amused at his own folly. But he is surrounded by a host of eager and reverent admirers who make him fond as a court-jester of his own nonsense, magnificent as *Malvolio* in his mouthings, and fantastic as a hasheesh-eater in his imaginings. His latest venture is the construction of a new world—a work upon which he has entered with the same charming audacity and utter contempt for sense which have already made him famous. Inasmuch as the mass of Spiritualists have long been troubled as to the kind of world which awaits them beyond this one, Mr. Davis has made haste to provide them with a species of "Fool's Paradise." Unlike the sage of Upsal, the great Swedenborg, this modern imitator of the immortal Swede has not the gift of conciseness, and in the volume in which he describes "Summer-Land" as he calls his new world, there is such a confused and irregular tumbling of wave-like words that the few ideas, swimming here and there in the vortex, are half-drowned beneath them. Mr. Davis informs us that he has seen the "Summer Land" in a vision; and notwithstanding the fact that things occur with remarkable rapidity in visions, it would seem, from the variety of objects seen by him, that he must have been entranced for a twelvemonth, and that the changes of seasons have had little effect upon the tropical richness and luxuriance of his imagination. Let us examine the spirit-world to which the followers of Mr. Davis expect to go.

In the first place, it is exactly sixty-five billions of miles from this perishable earth. There is no disputing the distance, for Mr. Davis not only measured it accurately during his vision, but he has summoned Theodore Parker from the realm of spirits to prove it. This remote "Summer-Land" exceeds in beauty, we are told, all that is earthly. As Mr. Davis first saw it, it was not unlike the glimpse which the dying King Arthur had of the island valley of Avilion, where, in "bowery hollows crowned by Summer sea," there

> "Falls not rain, nor hail, nor any snow."

But everything in the "Summer-Land" is very realistic. There are mountains, trees, seas, and skies, yea, even clouds and rainy weather. There are also cities, and in his vision Mr. Davis has had glimpses of them; while, from friendly spirits who keep up a regular correspondence with him, he constantly receives long descriptions of one of the chief towns of the newly-discovered Paradise, named "Spring Garden." It seems that the inhabitants of Spring Garden have newspapers, theatres, well-planned streets, and even a "Congress of Spirits," in which Ben Franklin, Theodore Parker, John A. Andrew, and Tom Paine are associated. They are, in fact, although separated by the milky way from the earth, in receipt of daily news from below; take an active interest in all such current topics as the Beecher scandal and the Louisiana muddle; and doubtless have their opinions on the "Third Term." In fact, if we may believe the testimony of Mr. Davis, a body of "Summer-Land" legislators is at present preparing a new code of laws for the government of the earth, and will perhaps send it down to us by the Milky Way telegraph, or through the medium of inspired Spiritualists here below.

There is no lack of curiosities in the next world, according to the fanciful Davis. There is everything that we have here, very much magnified and improved. People seem to be exceedingly good, however, after they get into "Summer-Land," although we are led to infer that even beyond that remote and mystical realm there is one yet purer, reached by "celestial rivers, leading to the heavenly shores." But Mr. Davis does not hint that there is any prospect of an arrival at the paradises beyond the "Summer-Land" for many thousands of centuries. He finds all the departed good people whom we have known or heard about on earth quite happy and contented in that land, and making occasional excursions of a few million miles within its boundaries with an ease and abandon which [illegible] will not attain until balloon-navigation is perfected.

From extravagance to irreverent and unseemly speculation the hasty pen of the visionary Davis leaps along. There is neither logic, coherence, nor sense in all his descriptions of the future home to which we are invited. The smiles which the vagaries of this dreamer provoke are often shadowed, however, by sadness, when one reflects that thousands will accept the "Summer-Land" as a reality. It is sad that people should be duped into the acceptance of a new myth, which has little that is beautiful or inspiring or ennobling in it—sad that many who turn unmoved away from the splendors and noble symbolism of the vision of St. John should with eagerness look forward to the spirit world invented by Andrew Jackson Davis. If such a world as this ludicrous "apostle of the unreal" pictures, really existed, all good men and true would prefer to have their spirits after death

> "Imprison'd in the viewless winds,
> And blown with restless violence round about
> The pendent world."

THE STATE OF THE SOUTH.

Any one who has given even a cursory attention to the reports which reach Northern journals from certain sections of the Southern States must have been struck with their evident inaccuracy. If the events which they pretend to record have occurred outside the limits of a few large cities, the information is always derived through more or less suspicious channels. The thoroughly-systematized intercommunication which connects all the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, has no counterpart in many of the States south of it. Step away from the half dozen regular lines of travel in them, and a country which scarcely appears a part of United States territory is entered on. Especially is this true of Louisiana. Away from New-Orleans, in the Red River region, lies a country with which Northern people have only a vague and scanty acquaintance. There telegraphs are unknown, railroads never traversed it, and the stream of commerce flows so sluggishly that a moderately new greenback is rarely seen by its inhabitants. Even carriage roads are too few for any extended use of wheeled vehicles; and the traveler must do as our correspondent whose letter was published yesterday had to do—take his horse with him and tread the bridle-paths which form the only means of communication between the scattered villages.

To these obstacles to intercourse with the outside world, in themselves sufficiently formidable, is added the other and more effectual one of language. The larger portion of the inhabitants of the Bayou country speak only French, and so far they have exhibited little desire to adopt the common language of the rest of the nation. The agricultural industry of this region is almost wholly devoted to raising cotton and sugar, and so long as the relations of the planter to the negro were those of master and slave, the social life of the inhabitants was doubtless quiet and uneventful enough; but with the close of the war the whole system was broken up. The negro was placed on a legal equality with his former master, and ceased to be directly valuable to him; he became generally his opponent in politics, and adventurers from all parts of the Union swarmed into the country, ready to use the colored vote for their own advancement. The two races were thus placed in some degree of antagonism; and with this it became in the highest degree important that the governing majority of the North should know how they would bear themselves in that relation. Telegraphs, railroads, and a complete mail service were needed to afford this information; and none of these things were there, nor are they now. The true relations of white to black in the various parishes of Louisiana have never been told with anything approaching impartiality. The grossest misrepresentations are made possible by the difficulty of obtaining information; for few undertake the laborious task of obtaining it, unless with some ulterior aim in view. It is for the purpose of impartial and personal inquiry that our correspondent has started on a tour through this half-unknown Bayou country. As one who is not greatly inclined to pin his faith to the opinions of others, where he has the opportunity of judging for himself, his letters may be depended on as giving a truthful picture of whatever falls under his observation. His tour will carry him through Grant Parish, Coushatta, and other places. The results of an inquiry conducted on the spot, into the tragic occurrences which have made their names notorious, will be published in our columns. Whatever their character may prove to be, they will at least have the merit of coming directly from one whose inquiries are directed with the single object of arriving at the truth.

CANADA.

THE MANITOBA BOUNDARY—CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 12.—An Officer of the Manitoba Mounted Police force has arrived with dispatches to the Government from Cypress Hill. The dispatches relate to the settlement of the boundary west of Fort Garry. This work, it is reported, has been correctly and satisfactorily performed, so far as the officers of both Governments are concerned.

The contemplated canal works near Montreal are to be undertaken without delay, and the work on the Welland Canal will be commenced very soon. Improvements of the Williamsburg, Cornwall, and other canals are receiving attention.

THE FISHERIES—DISTRESS IN THE FISHING DISTRICTS APPREHENDED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—Intelligence has been received from Magdalene Island, North Shore, to the effect that the fishing of all kinds has been very poor, particularly the cod-fishing. Should the catch not improve before the close of the season, there will be much distress in the fishing districts.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE INDIANS.

VINITA, Indian Territory, Oct. 11.—The President, in company with Ex-Secretary Borie, Gen. Harney, and others, arrived here this evening. Hundreds of Cherokees turned out to see the "Great Father." An address of welcome was made by Col. Boudinot, to which the President replied as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country, which I have never seen before, though I have been far on all sides of it. It is rich in soil and surpassing beauty. Without saying anything at this time about the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to this Territory, I will say that I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and hope that you will be encouraged in cultivating the soil of so rich and magnificent a country.

LOUISIANA.

THE LEVEE SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

OVERFLOWS AND HOW THEY ARE PREVENTED—RIVER EMBANKMENTS BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW—THE LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY—ITS WORK AND PROFITS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

Recent events have directed the attention of the whole country to the political situation in Louisiana, and many earnest, thoughtful men are now endeavoring to suggest some means by which harmony and prosperity may be restored to the people of this distracted State. While pressing political questions are being discussed, however, and while White League Democrats and corrupt men claiming to be Republicans are engaged in a disgraceful scramble for office, the material welfare of the Commonwealth is neglected. No effort is being made to attract emigration, country roads have assumed the appearance of Alpine passes, the streets of the towns and cities are in some places almost impassable, and the levees are everywhere rotten, broken down, and crumbling to pieces. The startling significance of this last statement will at once be apparent to those who have ever lived upon the banks of the Mississippi or any of its tributaries. Its full force will doubtless be conveyed to the Northern reader also when it is accompanied by the explanation that a great part of Louisiana is sometimes below the level of the rivers which flow through it, and that only by the careful construction of levees or embankments can thousands of the richest plantations in the world be preserved from overflow and destruction. From the very first settlement of the State this fact was apparent, and in old Spanish and French chronicles still to be found in this City frequent mention is made of the difficulties which the colonists found in keeping out "the overflowing waters." Ever since the subject has been one of the greatest importance to the planters and others living along the river front, and particularly during the past year has it become one of vital interest to every resident of the lower Mississippi States. Notwithstanding this, the question of levee construction has never been well understood by the masses, and recently through the action of corrupt legislators and other public officers, the subject has become so complicated that to give a clear comprehension of its many details it will be necessary to recount in brief the not uninteresting levee history of the State.

THE FIRST LEVEES BUILT IN THE STATE.

When it became evident to the early settlers of Louisiana that if they were to enjoy the fruits of the rich land on the river fronts, they would be obliged to wall them in, they associated themselves into one grand co-operative company for the prosecution of the work. Under the Spanish Government the levees and streets of New-Orleans were made and kept in repair at the joint expense of the owners of every lot in the town, the piece of property situated furthest from the river being assessed as much as that lying immediately upon its banks. In regard to rural estates the law was entirely different however. Proprietors of plantations contiguous to the water were obliged to bear the entire expense of building and maintaining levees, and were heavily fined when they neglected to do so. The statutes were particularly peremptory upon riparian proprietors, as will be seen by a reference to Guyarré's *History of Louisiana.* In 1743 Gov. De Vaudreul issued a proclamation which obliged the inhabitants to make their levees before the first of the next year, under penalty of having their lands taken from them and restored to the King, and in 1728 an old history says "there were five colonies extending for thirty miles above New-Orleans, who were obliged to construct levees of earth for their protection. The expense of constructing these embankments was borne by the planters, each building a levee the length of his own river front." During the administration of Don Alexander O'Reilly, Captain General of the Province, it was found that the levees were being neglected, and in 1770 it was ordered that "the grantees established on the borders of the river shall be held bound to make, within the first three years of possession, mounds sufficient for the preservation of the land and the ditches necessary to carry off the water. They shall, besides, keep the roads in good repair, of the width of at least forty feet between the inner ditch which runs along the mound and the barrier, with bridges of twelve feet over the ditches which may cross the road. The grantees shall also be held bound within the term of three years' possession to clear the whole front of their land to the depth of two arpents; and in default of fulfilling these conditions their land shall revert to the King's domain, and be granted anew. The Judges of each place shall be responsible to the Governor for the superintendence of the matter."

When the Province of Louisiana came into the possession of the United States, the riparian proprietors under the Territorial, and subsequently under the State, laws, were subjected to similar regulations relative to the construction and repair of levees. In 1852 the system began to undergo modification, and during the Winter of that year the Legislature passed a bill providing for the creation of a levee district, and imposing an annual ad valorem tax of one and a half per cent. on all the alluvial lands which were to receive benefit from their construction. The same acts provide that the high hills of Carroll Parish and of the Diamond Island Bend District shall be exempt from taxation. The reason given for this was that as nature protected the hills from an overflow, and they received no benefit from the levees, they should not bear any of the burdens of their construction. Under these wise laws, and a careful and honest administration of them, the levees of the State were well maintained, and overflows were of rare occurrence. Just before the breaking out of the rebellion the embankment system was almost perfect. At this time Louisiana had constructed seven hundred and forty miles of levees on the Mississippi, at a cost of $18,000,000; on the outlets, Atchafalaya, Plaquemine, and Lafourche, four hundred and forty miles, at a cost of $5,000,000, and along the Red River portion of the delta upward of fifty miles, costing some $1,000,000. The State of Mississippi had constructed about four hundred and forty miles, at a cost of $14,500,000, and Missouri one hundred and forty miles, costing $1,640,000. During the war much of this great work was destroyed, and at its close the State authorities set about replacing it, and for this purpose, from 1865 to 1870, bonds bearing eight per cent. interest were issued to the amount of $8,134,000. The money raised in this way was squandered under corrupt and careless management, and at the commencement of 1870 the levees were almost as much out of repair as they were at the close of the war.

INCORPORATION OF THE LEVEE COMPANY.

It was at this time that a number of debauched politicians of both parties conceived the idea of forming a monopoly for the construction of all the levees of the State. By corrupt means they secured the passage of a bill which incorporated them under the name of the Louisiana Levee Company, and gave them the exclusive control of all the river embankments. In a roundabout and evasive way the bill provides that the company shall construct and keep in repair all the levees of the State. Most specifically it is provided that the State is to pay sixty cents per cubic yard for the work performed, and then again, in an obscure way, the bill intimates that the company is to construct 3,000,000 cubic yards the first year, and 5,000,000 each year after, until the whole work of 15,000,000 yards is completed. Upon a basis of sixty cents a cubic yard, the work would cost the State $9,000,000. In another part of the original bill the company contracts to keep the levees in repair, and, in compensation for all the work performed, the State was to pay $900,000 annually for twenty-one years, the amount to be raised by the levy of four mills on all the property of the State, which tax is to continue for twenty-one years. As already stated, the original company to whom these extraordinary privileges were granted never had any intention of carrying out their contract, and subsequently they sold their franchise to a number of well-known capitalists. A show of carrying on the work was then made, but from one cause or another it was continued very slowly, and up to the present time the company has never fulfilled the terms of its contract. To-day there should have been 11,000,000 cubic yards of levees constructed; but under the most favorable computation it can only be shown that 4,000,000 have been finished, and, basing their belief upon this calculation, there are many engineers and other well-informed gentlemen who state that the Levee Company is directly responsible for the terrible overflows of the last Spring. Without at this time entering into a discussion of this or the many other grave charges which are brought against the corporation, it may be well to relate one circumstance which will give a clear insight into its management.

Toward the close of the last session of the Legislature, and when it had become well known to scientific men that a disastrous rise of the Mississippi was to be expected, an innocent-looking little bill was rushed through the Senate and Assembly. It provided, in substance, that should the Louisiana Levee Company file in the office of the Secretary of State, within twelve months after the promulgation of the funding act, an acceptance of the reduction of the tax of four mills for the repair and construction of the levees to three mills, as provided in section 15 of said act, then, in consideration of said acceptance, the fifth paragraph of the second section of the "Levee Company act" be and the same is hereby repealed. After the floods had come, and hundreds of persons had been reduced to misery and want, it was discovered that the innocent little bill, which, in the meantime, had been signed by Gov. Kellogg, meant the repeal of the clause in the company's charter by which they were held responsible and liable in damages to those persons who should suffer loss or injury by their neglect or failure to construct or repair the levees.

The President of this company, which has had so fortunate an experience with the Legislature, is Mr. John Henderson, a rich and extensively-known Democrat of this city. The Vice President is Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, Chairman of the Democratic Conference Committee, and the principal Directors Mr. James Casey, Collector of the port of New-Orleans, and Mr. Felix Herwig, his deputy and intimate friend.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE RIVER FRONT.

As stated above, the original charter allowed the Levee Company sixty cents a cubic yard for the construction and repair of the embankments. This amount has since been reduced to fifty cents, and the company now receives its pay at that rate. When it is stated that a levee is simply a mound of earth thrown up from five to twenty feet, as the necessity requires, it will be seen how immense the profits of the Levee Company must be. From the statement of their own engineers, it appears that thirty-three cents is the average cost to them per cubic yard, and your correspondent is informed by a well-known builder that ordinary levees can be constructed or repaired at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a cubic yard.

From the books of the State Auditor, it appears that since its organization the Levee Company has received the following amounts from the State:

In 1872 ..For construction	$200,000
In 1872..For repair	200,000
In 1873..For construction	274,200
In 1873..For repair	275,000
In 1874, to Oct 5..For construction	371,200
Total	$1,320,400

In addition to this, the Directors claim that they have expended upward of $1,000,000 out of pocket, and that the State is indebted to them for that amount. It is, of course, presumed that all this money has been expended upon the maintenance of the levees, but they show no evidence of such being the case. According to Gen. Jeff. Thompson, the efficient State Engineer, there are no less than one hundred serious crevasses or breaks in the river embankments. Just now the river is low, and no danger is apprehended, for, unlike the Nile, the Mississippi flows from north to south, and floods its banks between seed-time and harvest, and during the Winter months the water is always below the medium level. Next Spring, however, when the snows melt in the Rocky Mountains, the flood will again come pouring to the Gulf, and, unless timely steps are taken to rebuild the broken levees and close the crevasses, thousands of families will again be left homeless and destitute. H. C.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A KENTUCKY PHYSICIAN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct 12.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says Dr. J. M. Botts, a prominent physician of Woodford County, Ky., has been missing since Wednesday, and it is feared he has been either murdered or abducted. He was called to see a patient in the country, and the last heard of him was when in company with a party of men he was riding rapidly by a house in the country. He left his pocket-book at home and his bank account untouched. Dr. Botts is also a clergyman in the Methodist Church, and his disappearance has created great excitement in the county.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 12.—The Fall term of the Hampton Normal and Industrial School, for colored youths, has opened under favorable auspices. Over 300 students have already reported, and the number is steadily increasing, threatening to exceed the capability of the school. This institute is doing a good work in educating colored people as teachers for the South, and the attendance is increasing yearly. The managers are putting up a new building known as "Virginia Hall," which, when completed, it is thought will accommodate all who may wish to enter the school.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 12.—The fourteenth annual exposition of the North Carolina Agricultural Society opened here on Saturday last. The exhibition, especially of stock, far surpasses that of any previous year. The weather is delightful and the city thronged with visitors from every section of the country. There is a large representation of blooded race stock on the grounds, and fine sport is anticipated. In a mile dash race to-day there were five entries. Piney Woods won in 1:52½. Hope second, Jack Roulhac third.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A PICNIC.

Hugh Rush was shot in the head, at a picnic at Gedhard's Park, Staten Island, last night, and was dangerously wounded. The assailant escaped.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE ARCTIC WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The news from the Arctic whaling fleet is not encouraging this season. The weather had been mild. Up to Aug. 10 only five whales had been seen by the entire fleet.

THE SOUTH:

LOUISIANA.

INTIMIDATION IN ST. MARTIN'S PARISH—OVER THREE HUNDRED DEMOCRATS REGISTERED AT ONE PLACE AND NOT ONE REPUBLICAN.

The following dispatches are from the general Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Gov. Kellogg has received the following dispatches, which were referred to the Advisory Board:

ST. MARTINSVILLE, La., Oct. 12.

To Gov. William Kellogg:

I have the honor to report that intimidation reigns supreme at Breaux Bridge. One hundred and fifty White League cavalry were under arms six miles above here last night.

(Signed,) O. DELAHOUSSAYE, JR., Sheriff St. Martin's Parish.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, La., Oct. 12.

To Gov. William Kellogg:

Receiving no answer to my dispatch, I repaired to Breaux Bridge, where I registered 301 white and 2 colored Democrats. Although there are over 500 Republicans in that section, not one dared come forward to register on account of the intimidation. Must I continue to register?

(Signed,) LOUIS C. LELOIRE, Supervisor of Registration, St. Marten's Parish.

A MAN WHO SAW NO INTIMIDATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—The following dispatch contradicts the statements made by the St. Martin's Parish officials in their telegrams to Gov. Kellogg this morning:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12.

I live six miles above St. Martinsville; was at Breaux Bridge all day Saturday; saw and heard nothing of intimidation; was at home last night, where I left this morning at 9 o'clock. There is no truth in the report that 150 cavalry of the White League were in that neighborhood, or elsewhere in the parish.

(Signed,) MARTIN VOORHEES.

COLORED MEN IN SYMPATHY WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND STATE ADMINISTRATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—The following explains itself:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—We have noticed in Northern papers dispatches stating that we and other colored men co-operated and sympathized with the proceedings of the meeting held in Central Church, Oct. 8. This is not true. We are in full sympathy with the Republican Party and the State administration, and do not approve of the apparent objects of the few malcontents who convened and managed that meeting.

(Signed,) B. F. JOUBERT.
JAMES LEWIS.

REPORTED ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—A fight occurred yesterday noon at the old Vacherie Road store, St. James Parish, between the Bovee and Hogan Republican factions. One party had assembled to ratify a compromise with the Conservatives when the other interfered. The result was a free fight, in which several were wounded, but none killed.

It is reported a fight occurred on Sunday afternoon at Point A La Hache, between the Butler and Mahony Republican factions, in which one man was seriously wounded.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—The Parish Republican Nominating Convention met to-day. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MURDERED PRISONERS IN TENNESSEE.

REPLY OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO GOV. BROWN—THE INDICTED PERSONS TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The telegram of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, to the President, a few weeks ago, requesting that the United States withdraw action concerning the trial of the Gibson County outlaws in order that the State might deal with them, having been referred to the Attorney General and, by that officer referred to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee. The latter, in response thereto, forwards a long report, detailing many of the outrages alleged to have been committed. He alludes to the arrest of black men in that vicinity, details of which have been heretofore published, making particular reference to the sixteen negro prisoners taken from jail recently and hanged, and says that as soon as these facts were properly brought to his attention he caused warrants to be issued for the apprehension of such of the parties as he believed to be guilty from the testimony in his possession. Sixteen men have already been indicted, and others will probably be as soon as the testimony can be adduced. District Attorney Murray further says: "I have great difficulty in securing proof against the parties engaged in the transaction, and in some instances the witnesses do not obey the process of the court, and I am obliged to have writs of attachment issued in order to secure their attendance." He further submits that the crime was a violation of the act of Congress, and was a crime that emphatically calls for action on the part of the United States. As to the prosecution of the parties in the State court, he says he is reliably informed that the forty-one men supposed to be guilty are those indicted, not for murder, but under the sections of the code of the State cited in Gov. Brown's telegram to the President. He also says: "There are also various grounds of prejudice, which will readily suggest themselves to you, existing in the local court which could not exist in this (the United States) court; and I am well convinced that the parties indicted here can have a full, tair, and impartial trial."

Upon this communication from the United States Attorney General Williams addressed the following letter to Gov. Brown:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1874.

Hon. John C. Brown, Governor, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Referring to your dispatch to the President of the 18th ult., asking him to advise in respect to the Gibson County outrage that no further arrests be made by the marshal, and that the parties already in custody be turned over to the proper local tribunals for trial, and to the President's answer thereto, in which he stated that your telegram had been referred to the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee for information, and that when such report was received a more definite answer would be made to your request. I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of that report, authorizing the circumstances under which the action of the Federal authorities was taken in that case. No reasonable doubts can exist as to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States upon the facts as stated by the District Attorney, nor can there be any doubt that it is as much the duty of the President to enforce the so-called Enforcement acts as any other act of Congress. To admit that persons charged with and arrested for a criminal violation of the laws of the United States ought to be turned over for trial to tribunals of the State in which the crimes are committed upon a demand of the Executive thereof, because such persons may also be chargeable upon the same state of facts with a violation of a State law, would be, as it seems to me, to surrender a power essential to the existence of national authority, and introduce a practice that would tend more to retard than to promote the administration of justice. Touching your statement that the parties may be punished under the laws of the State, and, therefore, that criminal proceedings in the United States Court ought to be discontinued, I beg to cite as a sufficient comment thereon what Mr. Justice Grier says in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "Moore vs. The People of the State of Illinois," 14 Howe, 20, as follows: "Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or Territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and may be liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offence against, or a transgression of, the laws of both. Thus an assault upon the Marshall of the United States, and hindering him in the execution of a legal process, is a high offence against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment, and the same act may be also a gross breach of the peace of the State, or riot, assault, or murder, and subject the same person to a punishment under the State laws for a misdemeanor or felony; that either or both may, if they see fit, punish such an offender cannot be doubted." I know of no reason to suppose that the parties arrested will not be fairly tried in the United States Courts and if innocent acquitted, but if found guilty I am sure no one will object to their proper punishment because they were not convicted in a State court. While if consistent with his official duty the President would be pleased to accede to your wishes, he does not feel at liberty to interfere with the judicial proceedings referred to, and they will therefore be allowed to proceed in the usual way to a final determination in the courts of the United States.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A pleasant performance of "Il Barbiere" occurred at the Academy of Music last evening. It was welcome as an attractive entertainment, and also as offering proof that Mr. Strakosch's company includes artists who are equal to any work in the modern répertoire. Operas more difficult of execution than "Il Barbiere" are certainly given, nowadays, but few troupes, devoted to the propagation of Wagner's and Verdi's music, comprise singers fitted by culture to cope with the elegance and floridity of Rossini's writings. This year, having performers equipped for the task, representations interesting not only by their intrinsic merit, but because they provide a contrast with those of fresher operas, can be arranged by Mr. Strakosch. Yesterday's progressed smoothly to an effective culmination. The début of Signor De Bassini was wholly successful. This young tenor is gifted with a voice of reasonable strength and fair *timbre,* and, what is more to the point, he has it under as thorough control as a soprano. This fact established, and it being remarked that Signor De Bassini is young, prepossessing in appearance, and exceedingly self-confident, it will be inferred that he was an excellent representative of *Almaviva.* From "Ecco ridente il sol" to the conclusion of "Il Barbiere," he was quite at home in his music, while his acting, although not conspicuous for vivacity or picturesqueness, was sufficiently easy not to lessen the effect of his very fluent vocalization. Mlle. Donadio, who recently produced a favorable impression in the concert-room, was heard for the first time at the Academy, as *Rosina.* Mlle. Donadio has an agreeable and sympathetic voice, and her singing is facile and correct, if not extremely brilliant. The "Venzano Waltz," rendered during the music lesson, was redemanded, and, while the lady's performance was not distinguished by excellences of a very high order, it was, at all events, satisfactory. An exceptionally lively and fascinating sketch of *Figaro* was supplied by Signor Del Puente; Signor Scolara made *Doctor Bartolo* a very funny personage and Signor Fiorini approved himself a capital *Basilio.* As to the concerted numbers, they went admirably, and "Zitti, zitti" had to be sung twice. There is, however, no need to particularize; we do not think the recital of "Il Barbiere" will be remembered, but we are sure it was vastly enjoyed by the audience. This evening Marchetti's "Ruy Blas" will be brought out for the first time in America. The principal rôles are distributed as follows:

Maria De Neubourg, Queen of Spain	Mme. Potentini
Casilda	Miss Cary
Ruy Blas	Signor Carpi
Don Sallustio De Bazan	Signor Del Puente
Don Guritano	Signor Fiorini
Don Fernanda Di Cordova	Mr. G. F. Hall
Don Pedro De Guerarra	Signor Lotti
Donna Giovanna De La Cueva	Miss Cooney
Don Manuel Aria	Signor Capri
An usher	Signor Marini

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams entered on the last week of their engagement at Booth's last evening. They had a change of programme, but it was no improvement on the entertainment with which the frequenters of Booth's have been made familiar during the past three weeks. "Connie Soogah," with all its imperfections, is a much better type of Irish drama than the imperfect sketch entitlen "The Fairy Circle; or, Con O'Carolan's Dream." The two works have the common traits of all plays of the kind, but in one of them there is a good deal of vigor and many effective situations, while in the other an essential weakness is hardly counterbalanced by a romantic setting of the legendary kind, which is presumeably intended to be an especially interesting frame for the picture, There is, doubtless, a considerable accumulation of this Irish peasant lore which comes to us with a quite welcome fragrance. It breathes of the older times, "when the world was fresh and golden," but the sweet singers like Denis Florence McCarthy, whose words we quote, shaped these legends into much more agreeable forms than the less skilled dramatists who deem it necessary for their purpose to make them a poetic foil for the rude wit and ready repartee of the conventional stage Irishman. Mr. Barney Williams is in all respects this personage, and Mrs. Williams is one of the most noisy and objective representatives of the stage Irishwoman of whom any record exists. Her dialect is beautifully mixed, and she uses, or to be more correct, the author makes her use such expressions as "emanating" and similar words, which are not in the vocabulary of any Irish lady of her station. There is always some pity to be extended to the heroes of these Irish plays; that is to say, the gentlemanly refugee, rebel, or whatever he is, who is always in difficulties with the regnant authority, and Mr. Warde, who plays the part of a patriot, deserves considerable commiseration on this account. He is, generally speaking, a clever actor, and his voice is pleasing and full-toned; but he wears kid gloves at times of peril and emergency, and this is not wholly justifiable. Mr. C. Leclercq is acceptable in a thoroughly disagreeable rôle, and Miss Helen Tracy makes a passably interesting character endurable. Miss Bowler, who personates *The King of the Fairies,* is quite an agreeable person, and has evidently a larger appreciation of the utterances of the soul of *Con O'Carolan* than have the audience of the soul in question, united with its corporeal tenement. Miss Bowler was, in fact, vastly amused when the spiritual portion of *Con O'Carolan* said anything. "Customs of the Country" followed "Con O'Carolan's Dream." Mr. Williams did not appear in this comedietta, but Mrs. Williams did, and gave what is supposed to be a Yankee contrast to the Hibernian *brusquerie* of the previous piece. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Williams terminates with the present week, and the sale of seats for Miss Cushman's representations, we are requested to say, commences to-day.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN AT NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12.—The United States steamer Brooklyn, Capt. W. T. Truxton commanding, which was recently ashore at Key West, arrived this morning, six days from Key West. All well on board. She had pleasant weather and light winds on the trip. She will go on the dock at the navy yard for repairs.

TARGET PRACTICE WITH COLUMBAIDS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12.—The officers of the Artillery School, under the direction of Gen. William F. Barry, have spent the past month in target practice with ten-inch columbaids. The target is placed in the bay some two miles distant, and both shell and solid shot are used. A careful record is kept, and by means of a plane table, &c., the results of each shot are accurately noted.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—Mayor Wiltz, with the approval of the City Council, has telegraphed President Grant at Dennison, Texas, inviting him and suite to visit New-Orleans, promising him a cordial welcome by the citizens and authorities.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A REMONSTRANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning as I sat at breakfast with THE TIMES, (what would a breakfast be without THE TIMES?) my attention was attracted by the article on "Life and Property."

I noticed that two feet of the tripod base of the argument, were planted close at home, while the third reached the far Pacific slope.

Now I am as fully impressed as most men who have never been there, that California is a rough, imperfectly civilized place, where semi-savage notions of relations of life and property prevail. Is it not half way to that China which you instance as the natural home of homicide?

But, in common fairness, why should a New-York journal go so far for an example, as if chicken thieves were not shot at sight to-day in this Empire State! It is not a year since your columns contained a notice of an exact parallel to this California tragedy, which occurred less than five miles from your own office.

The circumstances, as related to me by the hero himself, and substantially corroborated by the Police, are briefly as follows:

Hearing a noise in Mr. Doty's chicken coop, (St. Mark's place, near New-York avenue,) this watchman, Charles Augustus, crept up and opened the door. He saw a man crouching in a dark corner. He called for him to come out. Getting no answer, and fearing that the fellow might have a pistol or other deadly weapon, he fired once, twice, and then ran for help.

The Coroner's Jury was composed of, the Police informed me, "the very best men of the city." They found the corpse shot through the wrist, (was he pleading for life?) and then through the body, this second shot having been almost instantly fatal. No weapon of any kind was found on him; "but," said the very gentlemanly officer who called upon me, "you should have seen the bag, Sir; it was very heavy; it was almost full, Sir. He would have had every one of those chickens." What the verdict of our "best men" was I never learned. I believe they said he was a "worthless fellow"—"very dangerous." At all events, there was no arrest, and his murderer is still armed and equipped, incited to future exploits by somebody's appreciative gift of ten dollars, mailed anonymously.

How does your language fit this case?

"Hens are sacred, and human life may be taken without judge or jury. * * * It is an awful thing to think that a few fowls can outweigh a human life. It is frightful to see an armed officer of the law recklessly shooting a paltry offender who hesitates, or even refuses, to be arrested."

But, dear TIMES, would you assert that "rawness of civilization" explains the impunity with which human life is now taken in Brooklyn, City of Churches, third centre of our population?

Very respectfully,
JAMES SUTTON.

No. 1,193 DEAN STREET, BROOKLYN, Oct. 12, 1874.

AN IMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago, you gave space in your columns to a censure of the way in which the Broome street cars of the Broadway Line were superscribed. The Directors heeded your remarks, and those cars are now prominently distinguished from their "Barclay street" cars.

Encouraged by this result of your animadversion, I would respectfully ask you to use your influence to right a similar wrong. Lately, on several occasions, I have selected, in the afternoon, the Seventh Avenue Line to ride up to the neighborhood of Central Park. On reaching the depot of that line, however, I have, without exception, been informed that "this car goes no further." Very well! The public has, by long schooling on nearly all our horse-car lines, been taught to bear this without remonstrance. The passengers have been, moreover, simply turned from one car into another in waiting. But when, as with this Seventh Avenue Line, the Directors of a horse-car company have the assurance to turn the passengers of a car, by its superscription having a more distant destination, into the middle of the street to wait, whether rain or shine, for the following car, which is several blocks distant, I say even a patient public can no longer endure, but must protest. Now, I, therefore, do protest against this practice, and beg that in the columns of your paper you will expose it.

Respectfully yours, CENSOR.

THE ASH-BARRELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I most highly approve of the order of the Police Board to have the ashes and garbage removed at night. This morning I missed the unsightly appearance of a long row of barrels on the sidewalk, and our street presented a very pleasant appearance. I cannot conceive how a person can wish to return to the old order of things, with the garbage and ash barrels standing on the sidewalk two-thirds of the day, emitting their unsavory and unhealthy odors. Please insert this in your valuable paper in opposition to the views of three out of four of those who appear in your morning paper of to-day, who oppose the project mainly on account of the barrels being in their way in going to the theatres.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your issue of to-day several complaints touching the new order for disposing of ashes and refuse, but nothing that applies to our case. What are business tenants to do with their refuse?—tenants who close at 5 o'clock or earlier? And as it is next to impossible to keep receptacles set out in the daytime, what will become of them if left out at night? Perhaps the "powers that be" will grant a little information through your valuable columns touching the provision made for tenants like ourselves.

ONE OF MANY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1874.

LODGINGS FOR BACHELORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will do a great service to that class of your readers who may happen to be bachelors in search of furnished lodgings if you direct the attention of capitalists to a class of buildings much needed in this great City. I refer to good, comfortable houses, where a small parlor or sitting-room, opening off a well-ventilated bedroom, may be had, without board, at moderate prices. The boarding-house system, so prevalent in New-York, is all very well for young men who do not object to it, or who are limited in their lists of acquaintances and desire society, or for those who wish to live with strict economy on slender stipends. This is the advantage of that immense institution known in New-York as boarding-houses. Now, the grievance is that the young bachelor who is less stinted in income, and desirous to live in town without extravagance yet in retirement, is totally unprovided for in this great Metropolitan City. London, Paris, and the Continental towns have furnished apartments for bachelors, at all prices. The person who lets them, if desired, usually provides a chop, or an egg, with coffee, in the morning, and sets out the bachelor's modest array of china in the latter's sitting room, where he breakfasts over his paper, undisturbed by the din of servants or the gossip of uncongenial people. The dinner is usually taken at clubs or restaurants. Now, if Mr. Capitalist, of New-York, who may be about building on some vacant lot, or altering a row of shops in some of the side streets, will consult his architect about the feasibility of a portion of his new building being devoted to the class of apartments in question, the architect must (if he is a man of the world,) tell Mr. Capitalist "it may be done, Sir, and is certainly a benevolent idea on your part." I already fancy rows of buildings going up on this very suggestion, it having been greedily devoured by every capitalist who has read it.

There is no doubt that a house composed of such apartments (if needs be, they may be built over shops) would be quickly let to bachelor tenants by the year. An entrance with the name of the building cut over the door, *e. g.,* "Capitalists' Building," would indicate the character of the house as separate and apart from the shop-door. Suppose you ring at it, the porter (who is likewise agent to collect the rents) comes to let you in; you ascend a flight of stone stairs into a stone hall, with rows of doors, each with little cards tacked on indicating the occupant; you ask for Mr. Bob Robbins; you are shown to No. 5; Mr. Robert Robbins' card is nailed on it; after a knock Mr. Bob appears; you have only time to say "How do you do," and to notice a small vestibule containing an umbrella-rack, a rainy-weather hat, a stout walking-stick, and a bin for coals. When you enter Bob's sitting-room. This is the living-room. It contains an oval table under a lamp suspended from the ceiling—the lamp is prettily shaded but you may nevertheless see a buffet of pine wood simply oiled—a lounge in front of the open fire, I think an upright piano, open, and some shelves of books. The walls have plain prints or engravings only on them. Through a closet door the breakfast china is visible. There is a pipe-rack containing pipes of all ages and colors, and there is besides (!) an easy chair. You exclaim "my dear Bob, old fellow, how are you? By Jove, isn't this comfort! Fancy me in a boarding-house full of old women and men who talk nothing but business; never alone one moment when in-doors." He is very proud of it all. He shows you a neat bed-room opening off—his mother, who lives in the country, came to town and furnished it—chintz curtains, chintz coverlid on the bed, a photograph of the country home, a washing-stand and a bureau. This is all the furniture except a framed verse in colored text: "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy Youth." All mother-like and refined; nothing dingy, and with no smell of cookery pervading it all. There is a bath-room opening out and several closets; this is Bob's domain.

Now, Mr. Editor, this might be a living fact. Such a class of apartments would find speedy takers in young professional men, stock-brokers, merchants, and others, who have resource within themselves. Many of this class are now homeless; perhaps their people have long since retired to quiet country homes, or else are absent abroad. The hotels are barns for young men, and too expensive; the boarding-houses intolerable. These apartment-houses might contain twenty such suites, letting for ten to fifteen or even twenty dollars the week; this (minimum) would be a rental of twenty-one thousand dollars, without counting the shops below. Now, Mr. Capitalist, put it in your own pipe and smoke this suggestion, and see if you can't evolve something like it from your foggy old brain.

TREBOR RELWOF,
Drexel Building, Wall street.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1873.

THE ASH-BARRELS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My cook, seeking to comply with the new regulation, put out her ash-barrel in the evening, and lo! looking out to take it in an hour or two after, ashes, barrel, and all were gone, having been conveniently stolen under cover of the night. To avoid a recurrence of this disaster, she this morning returned to the old practice of putting the barrel out in the morning about 7 o'clock, hoping it would be emptied during daylight, that she might bring it safely within doors. I myself saw the barrel on the sidewalk at 9:30 o'clock, with its contents untouched. Upon returning at 1 P. M. I missed the barrel, and on inquiring of the cook if it had been fortunately emptied as of old time and brought within doors, she informed me that it had been stolen, a portion of the ashes being left in the gutter. Now, the old rule of putting the barrel out about 7 A. M., and its being emptied soon thereafter, always worked well, and we never lost our barrel. A return to that rule will oblige

MANY HOUSEKEEPERS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You would infinitely benefit the afflicted residents, and those who promenade the sidewalks of Eighth avenue, if your powerful pen was raised to induce the City authorities to restrain the store-keepers from filling up the whole of the pathway with their goods. It is a shame to witness the injury which a few dealers are permitted and licensed to inflict on the community. Is there any law or is it all politics in this City? There was a hope raised a few days since that relief was about coming. The City Hall Police inspected the sidewalks. They took the names of all store-keepers who incumbered the pathway with their goods to the inconvenience of passing and resident citizens. The afflicted pedestrians who have to travel Eighth avenue were infinitely rejoiced in the expectation of having a path to walk on without carrying their hats in their hands, or being driven into the carriage-road. It appears, however, that the object of the Police, or those who sent them, was quite different. Next day a notice came from the Mayor's Office, that all dealers should forthwith repair to the City Hall, and pay $10 for the privilege of exhibiting their goods as they had been doing. Is this the Government that citizens are to expect? Are clothes-dealers and dry-goods men the sole owners of the sidewalks of the avenues? And have those who promenade them, and such merchants as desire to keep within due bounds, no rights whatever? Or can Mayor Havemeyer sell the rights of those respectable citizens for $10?

A TAX-PAYER.

METROPOLITAN THROAT HOSPITAL REPORT AND STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lack of exactitude with those who furnish statistics gave rise to the pungent saying: "There is nothing so false as figures, except facts."

In the notice of to-day's TIMES, Dr. Wagner, the Superintendent, is said to state that 2,305 persons had been treated in a space of less than nine months.

Now, I ask if it is intended to say that 2,305 different persons have been treated, or that there had been 2,305 consultations?

All the value which these figures possess to the statistician rests upon a correct reply to the above question.

In another flourishing institution in this City, devoted exclusively to the same diseases—"The New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest"—the patients for four years numbered 3,245, but the consultations numbered 13,510.

Will the chief of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital please reply, not alone for my benefit, but of all those who are devoted to the accumulation of comparative statistics?

STATISTICS.

THE PHELPS TRIAL.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The trial of Charles H. Phelps on a charge of forgery in the third degree was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this afternoon, Judge Westbrook presiding. District Attorney Moak opened the case in an address to the jury, setting forth the facts, which were to the effect that Phelps had made a false entry in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank pass-book of $200,000, and retained the drafts for that amount sent to the State Treasury. He said the first information of Phelps' act was conveyed to Treasurer Raines' in a letter written by Phelps, stating there was a deficiency caused by him, which he could not, owing to losses in grain and other speculations, make good at the time. R. G. Milks, of the Treasurer's Office, was the first witness called, and testified to entries in the Treasurer's office bank-ledger by Phelps at the time he claimed false entries were made in both ledger and pass-book, Aug. 31, 1873.

Mr. Hadley, of counsel for defense, objected to the reception of this evidence on various grounds, among which was one point to the effect that the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank could not, in any way, suffer loss by the alleged false entry. The court decided to receive the evidence. The witness, on cross-examination, said he could not tell how the defendant could realize a cent of money by the false entry; neither did he know how the State could lose anything by it or the bank gain or lose anything.

William F. Woods, another clerk in the Treasurer's office, was called, and also identified the entries as those of Phelps. He also testified as to being directed by Treasurer Raines to say to Phelps he wanted the books written up on Oct. 1, 1873.

Counsel for the defense agreed to admit there was no entry in the books of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, of a transfer to that bank, of $200,000, on Aug. 31, 1873.

Thomas Raines, the State Treasurer, was called, and identified the letters received by him from Phelps, announcing that he was a defaulter.

Mr. Tremain objected to this evidence as immaterial and incompetent, and that it had no reference to the alleged forgery. He also made other points against its reception. The court admitted these letters. The witness then gave in detail the interview with Phelps in Jersey City, before his arrest, which has already been published, and the court adjourned.

MURDER IN MILFORD, DEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—At Milford, in this State, on Friday evening, Abraham Deputy and Thomas Devines, two men who had an old grudge, met and quarreled, and Deputy threatening to beat Devines, as he had done very severely on a former occasion, the latter attacked him with a knife, inflicting fatal wounds in the stomach. Deputy died on Saturday. His assailant was arrested and is in jail.

ONE WOMAN SHOT BY ANOTHER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—On Saturday Mrs. Young, of Mount Carmel, Ill., went to Logansburg to collect some money said to be due her stepson by a Mrs. Donohoe, of the latter place. In a dispute which followed, Mrs. Young fired a pistol loaded with shot at Mrs. Donohoe, wounding her in the abdomen. The latter is not expected to live. Her assailant is in jail.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Colombo Guard, an Italian rifle association, held its eighth annual festival at East River Park yesterday, in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus, and attracted a large attendance of the representatives of the Latin race resident in this City. Music, dancing, and other amusements were participated in by the guests. The members of the Colombo Guard engaged in rifle practice, at the close of which a number of prizes were awarded to the best marksmen.

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are an effectual cough remedy.

Our American Belles—Our American Belles.
How sweet is the story their beauty tells—
They are wise belles, too, for it is their wont
To use every day their SOZODONT,
Which sweatens breath and keeps teeth well,
No wonder we're proud of our American belles.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at auction this day at 12 o'clock, at the sales-room, the National Bank of the Commonwealth building, by order of Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Just Try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that cough. It will cure it, and that speedily.

For an elegant, fashionable Hat of superior quality go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

CONYNGHAM—LOUGHRAN.—On Oct. 6, 1874, by Rev. Father Griffin, at the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, N. Y., THOMAS CONYNGHAM, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., to MARY JANE LOUGHRAN, eldest daughter of Thomas Loughran of 141st st., Washington Heights, N. Y.

GEORGE—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, NATHANIEL GEORGE to KATE, daughter of Henry A. Allen, Esq., all of this city.

McBURNEY—WESTON.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. C. A. L. Richards, MARGARET WILLOUGHBY, daughter of the late Frederick Weston, Esq., to CHARLES MCBURNEY, M. D.

REYNOLDS—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, Dr. J. B. REYNOLDS, to EMILY A., youngest daughter of Col. M. M. Van Bueren.

RYERSON—BLAKE.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. H. Wilson, JOHN H. RYERSON, to REBECCA, youngest daughter of the late James Blake, all of this City. No cards.

WHITTELSEY—ANDREWS.—In Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. H. C. Haydn, Mr. ELISHA WHITTELSEY, of Wallingford, Conn., and Miss HARRIET SILLIMAN, daughter of Sherlock J. Andrews, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BORLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12, ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, only child of M. J. and Josephine O. Borland, aged 2 years 2 months and 23 days.

Friends of the family and those of her grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Bowers, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Rev. S. P. Halsey, No. 443 Lafayette av., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

BLAKE.—At Englewood, N. J., AMES CARLTON, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days, youngest son of James Vila and Frances Blake.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to be present.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 12, Mrs. ELIZA M., widow of the late George W. Browne.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 15th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

CHASE.—At Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874, infant daughter of Charles W. and Kate B. Chase, aged 1 month and 6 days.

CLIFTON.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, CHARLES CLIFTON, (native of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, Eng.,) in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Schofield, Academy st., South Bergen, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Courtlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, New-York side, until 10:30 o'clock.

CODDINGTON.—On Monday, Oct. 12, ISAAC CODDINGTON, of the firm of J. & I. Coddington, apothecaries, aged 65.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 66 East 124th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M.

CROSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 10, 1874, Dr. JOSEPH CROSS, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 851 North Broad st., Elizabeth, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 12:40 train by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

DORSEY.—On 12th inst., in Philadelphia, WILLIAM DORSEY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELTING.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, at the parsonage of the Reformed Church, Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y., CATHERINE BEVIER, wife of E. J. Elting, of Yonkers, and daughter of Rev. V. M. Hurlburt, D. D., in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral from the Reformed Church, Stone Ridge, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Rhinebeck and Kingston Ferry for the 8 A. M. train from Forty-second Street Depot, New-York.

FERRIS.—On Saturday, 10th inst., in the 24th year of his age, at Irvington, near Newark, N. J., WM. H. FERRIS, son of Sarah and the late Capt. Watson Ferris.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Irvington, on Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock. Newark City line cars connect with Irvington.

HAFF.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874, MARY J., wife of Wesley Haff and daughter of the late John Davis, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of C. W. Weeks, Patchogue, Long Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

LINDSAY.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sunday, Oct. 11, MARY CAMPBELL, wife of James Lindsay, of Brooklyn, E. D.

PEARSON.—On Friday, Oct. 10, at 10:30 P. M., after a short illness, CONSTANCE, wife of Henry G. Pearson and daughter of Porfirio and Anna Jardines, in the 31st year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSE.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 10, 1874, HENRY ROSE, formerly of Terre Haute, Ind., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral service from his late residence, No. 120 East 29th st., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock.

TITUS.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, WILLIAM H. TITUS, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Peter H. Titus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 375 5th av., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURNER.—On Monday, Oct. 12, 1874, LIZZIE M., daughter of John Turner and Eliza, deceased.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 258 7th st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Interment Thursday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS'
GREAT STORY,
LEAH;
A Woman of Fashion.
By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS,
Author of "Archie Lovell," "Ought We to Visit Her?" &c., &c.,
Will be commenced in the
NOVEMBER GALAXY.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.

AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Gen. Sharpe, Col. A. P. Ketchum, and others have been invited and are expected to address the meeting. WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—SIMON STERNE, Esq., will address a public meeting of this association at the head-quarters, No. 43 Washington square, south, (4th st.,) TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY NICOLL, President.

JAMES W. COREA, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

DENIS SHEA, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN Association
Of the Fifth Assembly District,
Will meet THIS EVENING

THE COURTS.

ACTIVE CRUSADE AGAINST CRIME.

BUSINESS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS—DISPOSING OF THE PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.

In order to dispose of the prisoners in the Tombs as rapidly as possible, District Attorney Phelps has determined on trying a number of prison cases during the present terms of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and the consequence is that this class of cases are disposed of as speedily as indictments are found by the Grand Jury. Heavy calendars were prepared for both courts yesterday by Chief Clerk Moses P. Clark, and, as will be seen, a large number of prisoners were brought to trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, William Clough, who was indicted for shooting at Dooney Harris, the pugilist, some months since, pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to State Prison for five years....John Baker pleaded guilty to a similar offense, but there being extenuating circumstances, was only sent to State Prison for one year....Michael Collins pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Florence E. O'Connor pleaded guilty to grand larceny. It having been shown that sentence for a burglary, to which he pleaded guilty, had been suspended only a few months since, he was sentenced to the full penalty—five years in State Prison....John Peter, who pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months, and Kate Higgins, for petit larceny, was sent to the same institution for six months....Charles Hazard, a colored man, against whom two indictments had been found for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for eight years....Edward Shannon, (jointly indicted with James Grippen,) charged with the larceny of a gold locket valued at $120, a portmonnaie valued at $50, and $9 50 in currency, the property of Miles O'Donnell, a guest at the Westmoreland Hotel, on the night of the 26th of September, was found guilty, and sentenced to eight years in State Prison....John Williams, indicted for robbery, in having taken $6 30 by force and violence from the person of Daniel Connolly, while the latter was sitting on the corner of Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, on the morning of the 4th inst., was found guilty of larceny from the person, and sent to State Prison for five years.

THE REILLY ARSON CASE.

Owen Reilly, who was convicted of an attempted arson in the first degree during the last term of the Court of General Sessions, which verdict gave rise to an interesting controversy as to the punishment to be inflicted, the statute containing no provisions on the subject, was placed at the bar yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, who was in attendance in order to dispose of the case. District Attorney Rollins having moved for sentence, counsel for the accused moved for the discharge of his client, on the ground that the statute prescribed no punishment for the offense of which he had been convicted. Judge Sutherland overruled the motion, and sentenced the prisoner to one year in the Penitentiary, with a fine of $250.

ONE OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S DOG-CATCHERS ARRESTED.

Joseph Goldman, of No. 27 Water street, one of Mayor Havemeyer's official dog-catchers, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny. George Peyser, who keeps an auction room at No. 38 Catharine street, testified that on the 2d of October the prisoner ran into his store, and ran off with a little black-and-tan dog valued at $25, and a piece of poplin worth $6. Complainant subsequently went to the dog pound and had the prisoner arrested. Theodore Hyman also testified to the theft. The prisoner, who produced a certificate showing that he had been appointed official dog-catcher by Mayor Havemeyer on the 26th of July, swore that he did not take the dog from the store, but found him unmuzzled on the street, captured him, took him to the dog pound, and received fifty cents. In the course of a humorous cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins on the mode of operations peculiar to the dog-catching profession, Goldman frequently contradicted himself. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the rather singular verdict that they found the prisoner guilty of stealing the dog, but not the poplin. On being instructed by Recorder Hackett that the verdict must be specific, they found Goldman guilty of petit larceny, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

FEMALE BURGLARS COMMITTED.

Hattie Knight and Caroline Brewer were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, by Officer Roughan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who charged them with having goods in their possession for which they could not satisfactorily account. The officer arrested them on Saturday night on Fourth avenue, and found in their possession two pieces of silk velvet worth about $120. On being questioned they stated that they had found the velvet in an empty box on Ninth street, near Fourth avenue. Subsequently it transpired that the front window of Kinzey's dry goods store, on Broadway and Ninth street, had been broken and over $500 worth of goods stolen. The property found on the women was identified by Mr. Kinzey as his property. Justice Kilbreth committed both women in default of $2,000 bail for trial. They gave their address as No. 338 East Twelfth street. Joseph Brown, of No. 316 East Twelfth street, and Thomas Graham, of No. 34 West Thirty-fourth street, who were arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary, were also arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, but were discharged, there being no evidence on which to hold them.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The matter of the will of the late Peter Conner, which is contested by the only son of the testator, was brought up in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. By the terms of the will of the deceased, who was the proprietor of the well-known Knickerbocker Cottage, on Sixth avenue, all the property was left to his widow, his own kinsmen, and his wife's relatives, to the utter exclusion of his only son. The son contests on the grounds that undue influence was exercised over his father, to whom he (the contestant) was represented as dissipated, reckless, and extravagant. The witnesses to the signing of the will were examined yesterday. The case is still on.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Patrick Nagle was yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg for trial at Special Sessions, in default of $300 bail, for driving a mule attached to a heavily-laden lime-cart, the animal at the time suffering from two large and painful sores on the back. Nagle was a few days ago arrested for the same offense, and is on bail to appear for trial therefor....John Dougherty, aged twenty-five, a stone-cutter, and John Mason, aged thirty-four, boatman, both of Philadelphia, were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each, on a charge of stealing a quantity of rope cable, valued at $80, from the elevator owned by George & Charles Lowther, Jr., foot of East Thirtieth street. Portion of the stolen cable was found in the possession of the accused on the canal-boat on which they are employed....Martin Redmond was charged by Officer Evans, of Mr. Bergh's society, with driving a horse which was suffering from a sore, four inches in length, on the breast directly under the collar. He was locked up in default of $300 bail to appear for trial.

A BAR-ROOM STABBING AFFRAY.

About 1 o'clock on Monday morning Louis Muller, John Schmidt, and Rudolph Haab were drinking in a lager-beer saloon in Forsyth street, near Hester. Some angry words passed between them, which were soon followed by blows, and a struggle took place, in the course of which Muller was stabbed three times, as he alleges, by Haab. The wounds are of a very serious nature, and are situated, one in the head, one in the shoulder, and one in the back. Haab was arrested by Officer Horton, of the Tenth Precinct, and Muller was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced dangerous. The prisoner Haab was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed to await the result of Muller's injuries. He denies emphatically that he stabbed Muller, but admits having struck him, and states that the stabbing must have been done by Schmidt.

TEN YEARS FOR ARSON.

Bernard Goetz pleaded guilty, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to the crime of arson in the second degree. Judge Brady, in passing sentence, said: This is a very bad case. One witness testifies that the flames were bursting from the apartments. You set fire to a place where several families resided, and in the night time, and you ought to be imprisoned for life. It is a very serious case—a most desperate crime. I do not know of anything a man can do which is worse. Committing such a crime for the purpose of some personal gain in my opinion involves some of the worst elements of the human heart. There are no mitigating circumstances. The full penalty must be inflicted, and your sentence is ten years' confinement, at hard labor, in State Prison.

SENTENCE ON A JUVENILE THIEF.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Thomas Lewis, nineteen years of age, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, he having stolen from the office of the Long Island Railroad Company an envelope containing $223 56, with which he ran away, but was pursued and arrested. Judge Brady sentenced him to State Prison for two years.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

In a suit recently brought by Dr. James Bryan against Anthony Comstock, the United States Special Agent to prevent the passage of obscene literature through the United States mails, and David T. Shaw, an alleged vendor of obscene literature, for malicious prosecution and attempt at blackmailing, the damages being laid at $20,000, a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, to vacate the orders of arrest. Bryan in his complaint charges that he had been arrested for receiving registered letters at his house not directed to him, and that he was in the habit of sending out letters purporting to be signed by other parties, but in reality by himself; that after an examination before Commissioner Osborne, he was discharged; that, pending such discharge, he received messages from the defendants offering to stop the prosecution. He charges further that the arrest was malicious, was intended for black-mailing purposes, and was made without any probable cause, as the defendants knew that he held powers of Attorney deposited with the Postmaster of Station D, to receive the letters of the parties whose names they bore. The motion on behalf of Comstock and his associate defendant was signed by Messrs. Gerry & Monell, by whom it was contended that there existed, at the time of the arrest, probable cause therefor, and that the act, therefore, was not the subject of an action for malicious prosecution. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

OLIVER CHARLICK'S LIBEL SUIT.

In Part I. of the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Monell, yesterday, the libel suit of Oliver Charlick against the proprietors of the *Evening Post* was called on for trial, but owing to the unreadiness of the parties, was postponed until Wednesday next.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFAME.

The examination of Theodore Cunz, an employe of the Secret Service Bureau, who was held some time ago, under a bench warrant issued in Washington, was held yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. The charge on which the warrant was based was that he had conspired to defame the character of Columbus Alexander, a citizen of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Washington safe burglary. The indictment of the Supreme Court, at Washington was handed to the Commissioner by Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy. To this Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the counsel for the prisoner, objected, on the ground that it was not valid, because no offense against the law of the United States had been charged. Mr. Purdy suggested that it was not the proper court in which to consider the validity of the indictment, and contended the question should be heard before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, who could issue the warrant of removal to Washington. The Commissioner sustained Mr. Purdy's view of the matter, and committed the prisoner to await the warrant of removal. Mr. Hall then announced that he would apply for a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Blatchford, to be heard on Wednesday next, to test the validity of the indictment.

SUIT UNDER THE CIVIL DAMAGE ACT.

In the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, John Rigney sued John, William, and Timothy Long for $15,000 damages under the Civil Damage act. The circumstances which lead to the suit are as follows: John and William Long keep a liquor-saloon at the corner of Sixth avenue and Bergen street. They rent the premises from their brother Timothy, for which reason he also is made a defendant. On Sunday, April 5, 1873, James Rigney, son of the plaintiff, aged eighteen years, went to the saloon of the Longs, and was furnished with a large quantity of intoxicating liquors, from the effects of which he died before midnight. Counsel for defendants moved for a non-suit, holding that the plaintiff could not recover, under the Civil Damage act, for the death of his son. It only extended, he claimed, to the immediate damage caused by the person intoxicated, and not to the loss which father, wife, or any one else might sustain from death. Judge McCue reserved his decision.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

ITS PRAISES SET FORTH BY SENATOR SCHURZ IN ST. LOUIS.

Senator Schurz responded to the toast, "The Mississippi Valley and her Commerce," at the dinner given to the Fire Engineers attending the National Convention in St. Louis, on Thursday evening. He said:

GENTLEMEN: You look over the vast globe in vain for any country so richly endowed by a bountiful hand as the valley of the Father of Waters. Up in the country of long Winters and short Summers it originates—Winters, indeed, not long and hard enough nor Summers short enough to render the ripening of abundant crops impossible. Then it winds its way through thousands of miles down to the land covered with all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, and on both sides its tributaries, forming river systems for themselves, pour into its lap all the rich luxuriance of the vast expanse of thousands of miles to the east and to the west. When we are asked, What is the catalogue of its productions, and of the articles of its commerce? we might well answer that question by asking another, "What is there wanting in that catalogue?" [Applause.] From the northern and middle sections of the Mississippi Valley the North and West contribute the rich treasures of their wheat, their corn, and their cattle from their prairies, and their lumber from their forests. The Middle States contribute their tobacco and their help, in addition to the other products, and the South gives us her cotton, and her rice, and her sugar—the children of the tropics. But there the catalogue is not exhausted yet, for from the mountains of Colorado in the West there runs a rivulet of silver, and from the Alleghanies in the East a streak of iron, and in our own Missouri our iron mountains and our fields of lead present an inexhaustible and almost unopened iron box of wealth; while our coal fields, immeasurable to the eye, and almost immeasurable to the imagination, stretch out from the north to the south, and from the east to the West, ready to feed a world of industry with their products. This is the substance of the products and of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley. I need not here go into dry statistics concerning the number of steam-boats that float upon her waters, or the network of railroads which, like spider-webs, cover this vast expanse of territory, or the millions of tons of freight which those steam-boats and railroads carry, and which they keep carrying with ceaseless activity. All that you know. But, gentlemen, the story of the grandeur and the importance and the destiny of the Mississippi Valley is not yet told. We raise not only corn and wheat and tobacco and lumber and cotton and sugar and rice. We raise also men. For in this valley, more than anywhere else, consummates itself that intermingling and intermelting of the elements of population out of which is formed that grand American nationality in the full cosmopolitanism of its character. Here you see the New-England Yankee and the Virginian and the Carolinian meeting, with all the different peculiarities of their habits and their traditions and their ways of thinking—at first roughly rubbing against one another, but gradually and almost imperceptibly blending, as under the influence of the atmosphere, into one another by an irresistible process of assimilation. Here you see the foreign-born man, from whatever quarter of the globe he may have come. While on the coast of the Pacific or the Atlantic, within the reach of the sea-breeze, he may still consider himself a sojourner; here he comes to find and to found a permanent home for himself and his children, and to contribute his good and strong qualities to the common nationality, and to grow up a true American among true Americans. New-England may boast of possessing the cradle of American liberty, but it may be said in truth that the great Mississippi Valley is the gigantic cradle in which is rocked the young nation of the new world. More than this, I conceive that the Mississippi River is one of the strongest material bonds to hold this Union together. You can conceive no thought of a division of this country without being met at once by the impossibility of dividing this river. Whatever unfortunate errors may once have been indulged in here and there, you, men of the South, cannot tolerate the idea of seeing the upper and middle courses of the Mississippi in the hands of a nation not your own; and you, men of the North, cannot tolerate the idea of seeing the mouth of the river in the hands of a nation not your own. What follows, then? By the commanding voice of interest and necessity we are told that this whole river system must be in the hands of a nation one and undivided. The Mississippi Valley, therefore, is not like a mere rope of sand, nor like a mere band of water; but it is more like a rod of steel running right through the backbone of the republic, holding the North and South together as one country, the common heritage of all Americans. And in this valley, I trust, the North and South may meet again in the spirit of justice and friendly feeling, sinking into the deepest depth of the Father of Waters all the resentments and passions which, in an unfortunate hour, threatened to divide them, now candidly recognizing that they could not divide if they would, and fraternally feeling that they would not divide if they could.

Gentlemen, we are all feeling that, great as is the wealth, vast as are the resources and the products and the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, we are only standing on the threshold of greater things yet to come. Not only will our people multiply—not only will the plow subdue more millions of acres of virgin soil; not only will our miners uncover more treasures of mineral wealth; not only will many more factory chimneys darken the land, but I trust the time is not far distant when our commerce will receive a new impulse and development by the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi and the great commerce of the world. I have long held it to be one of the scandals of American history that the outlet of the most magnificent artery of commerce possessed by the world should so long have been permitted to be closed against the great vessels, now carrying the commerce of nations, by a few miserable sand-bars and mud banks. Gentlemen, impossibility itself has disappeared before the engineering skill of this century. Look at the great bridge which so proudly leaps across the broad Mississippi here, with its tremendous arch spans, the very picture of strength and beauty, and of the greatest triumphs of art and scientific courage. Look at our railroads running up to mountain tops; at the tunnels that pierce mountains; at the viaducts that span our swamps and marshes; and shall that genius and daring now falter before the mud bank of the delta? Surely not. If the people of the Mississippi Valley only will it with strong, united, determined will, then the time cannot be far off when the opened river mouth will swarm with the great vessels that swim the seas. It will be done, and it must be done.

THE DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the London Times, Oct. 1.

For a long time rumors, occasionally taking the form of definite and circumstantial statements, have been current on a subject which, however delicate, cannot be prevented from becoming a matter of public concern. The expenditure and the supposed pecuniary position of the Prince of Wales have been freely discussed, gossip has busied itself with the probability of an appeal to Parliament, and within the last week or two a paragraph professing to give important information with respect to the relief of the Prince from his embarrassments has appeared in English newspapers and been largely circulated on the Continent. The time has arrived for giving a denial to statements which, if not contradicted, many will suppose to have been admitted. It has been stated that the debts of the Prince of Wales amount to an enormous sum—one foreign journal places them at £600,000—that the propriety of applying to Parliament for the means to pay them was considered by the late Premier, that the project was abandoned through a mistrust of the temper in which it would be received, and that, finally, her Majesty had taken upon herself to free the Prince from his liabilities. Such statements as these being made and widely believed, it is well they should be definitively contradicted, and the true position of the Prince's affairs made known. A more accurate knowledge of the subject than now seems to prevail might easily be attained, for there is neither mystery nor concealment in the accounts, and they have been regularly audited since the Prince came of age in 1862. No such laxity in the Prince's affairs is possible as could afford any substantial basis for the rumors which are abroad. The income of the Prince of Wales is derived from the annual grant made under the authority of Parliament and from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. These have hitherto sufficed for the maintenance of the Prince's establishment, notwithstanding the expenses which he has incurred by having, from the time he came of age, largely represented the sovereignty of England. At the present time the unpaid claims before his royal Highness' Controller amount to little more than a third of the Prince's annual income, and, with the exception of one or two accounts unsettled from peculiar circumstances, there is at present no bill on the list of more than one year's standing. The payments are periodically audited by Sir William Anderson. They are regulated by the balances in the banker's hands, and the balances on this 1st of October will be more than sufficient to meet every claim on the Prince. This being the case, it need not be said that the rumors of serious debt and embarrassment have no substantial basis. They have arisen from misapprehension of the real facts, and these it may be as well to state.

It is true that the Prince has not been able to live within his income. From his first entrance into public life the expenses of his position were larger than had been anticipated. Immediately upon his marriage he was called upon to assume a relation to English society and to foreign Royalties which does not necessarily, or even usually fall to subjects, however near the Throne. We all bear in mind that the Prince of Wales has represented the Royal House of England for ten years in visits to the chief Courts of Europe, and has been burdened with the expenditures required to discharge these duties. In Paris and Vienna, on the banks of the Suez Canal or amid the splendors of the Russian capital, the heir to the British throne has been more than an ordinary Prince, and could not, without what would seem unworthy parsimony, avoid incurring great expenses. A large retinue, long journeys, and a hundred minor but necessary outlays would strain a far larger income than the Prince has ever received. These, however, do not represent a heavier charge on his resources than do his duties at home. The position in London society of the occupants of Marlborough House need not be dwelt upon. To meet all these calls the Prince has an income which, at the time of its settlement, was estimated at £100,000 a year. As was remarked by the late Lord Derby, this is an income exceeded by the revenues of many private Peers. Still more is this the case now, when some of our leading nobles have been heaping up money for years past from coal and iron, houses and docks. The nearly fixed income of the Prince of Wales cannot enter into competition with the enormous wealth possessed by the highest section of English society. Nor is it, indeed, for a moment to be desired that the provision assigned by Parliament for the Prince's maintenance in a manner befitting his position should be measured by any extravagant standard of luxurious expenditure. But, taking into account the inevitable outgoings of very large incomes when associated with high rank and responsibility, we are not surprised to learn that the Prince's expenditure has exceeded his income. The excess, however, has been provided from funds which legitimately belong to the Prince of Wales, and are, in fact, his private property. During his minority the revenues derived from the Duchy of Cornwall, carefully administered under the supervision of the late Prince Consort, were allowed to accumulate. Large sums out of this fund were laid out on the purchase of a pleasant, but not very profitable, demesne, and on making those alterations and improvements which are commonly incidental to the purchase of an estate. It must be remembered that the Prince had at once to assume the mode of life customary with an English nobleman while having to provide out of his own resources the whole apparatus with which an ordinary English country gentleman finds himself on starting in life provided by the care and at the cost of those who have represented the family and the estate before him. Nevertheless, there still remains enough from the Duchy of Cornwall accumulations to cover the yearly deficit of the Prince's establishment. The Trustees sell out stock to the amount required to pay the claims on the establishment, which is thus kept clear of debt, except in respect of such recent accounts as those we have already mentioned. From £10,000 to £20,000 has been annually required for this purpose. The Prince has thus hitherto relied on his own means; and though, no doubt, it is a misfortune to be living on capital, still this is a very different state of things from that which the popular rumors represent. A time may come when this resource will be exhausted; but the Prince has too proud a sense of his own position, and the relation in which he stands to Her Majesty and to the country, to seek of either a release from liabilities which he has incurred on his own responsibility, however inseparable these may be from the duties he is called upon to perform.

In placing before the public the true state of the Prince's affairs, we feel that it is best to refrain from any further comment. Every one will have the data for forming an opinion, and we do not know that we could add anything of importance. The country will learn with satisfaction that the rumors so long prevalent have no foundation, and that the heir to the throne is content to draw on his own resources. The public interest on the subject has not been altogether mere idle curiosity, for political history records the vast sums which the nation has been called upon to pay for former sovereigns and princes of the blood. The days of such thoughtless profusion will never return, but even in the present age the nation, we believe, will always feel not only its pride but its interests involved in the maintenance of its royal house in a state of fitting splendor.

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NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY.—THE library is now open in its spacious apartments at No. 8 West 16th st., for consultation and reference, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 to 5, and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
JOHN L. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Librarian.

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A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a good plain seamstress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's English Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her business well; is quick about her work and an excellent waitress; understands the charge of dining-room, preparing of salads, care of silver, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a neat and tidy young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid; also an excellent laundress, in a private family; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and coarse washing; understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG woman, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress and waitress; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with waiting or wait on growing children; will make herself generally useful; references. Call at No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would assist with washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 10 West 9th st., on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of references from her only two places; is young and tractable, and of a good disposition. Seen at Bongrand's office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, not long in the country, to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and washing, and will make herself generally useful; best City references. Call at No. 33 West 43d st.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &C.—A LADY WISHES TO find a place for her girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. No. 23 West 49 st.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work or fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 132 7th av., corner 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—OR would take care of growing children; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid in a private family. Call at No. 915 6th av., near 52d st., fancy store. Best of City reference.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and plain seamstress. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office, from No. 405 5th av. and 37th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR SEAMstress.—By a young Swedish woman; is a very good seamstress; can operate on any machine; has good City references. Can be seen at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with fine washing; very best reference from last employer. Call at No. 155 East 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in washing; with good City reference. Call at No. 298 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chamber-maid and to do the mending; can give best City reference. Apply to-day at No. 11 Gramercy park East, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TO ASSIST IN WAITing, or in Parlor Work.—Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Lexington av. Best of references can be given.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING, and as laundress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 920 8th av.

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COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two neat, tidy servants, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit maker; chamber-maid is quick and active and an excellent waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, who is a good family cook and a superior laundress; would like a place in a private family; is also a good bread baker; wages $16; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN COOK; speaks English; can do all kinds of cooking, German, French, American; is a first-class baker; cakes, bread, biscuits; has the best of references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN MAKE ALL kinds of soups and meats; can bone and lard and get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; both French and English dishes, creams, and jellies; is a first-class pastry cook; good references from last place. Call at No. 181 West 27th st., in the dress-maker's.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

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COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EITHER CITY or country; bones, lards, and gets up all kinds of entries, puff paste, vol au vents, clear soups, &c.; must have a kitchen-maid; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable; is a thoroughly good cook; meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do boning, larding, pastries; is neat, willing, strong, and able; speaks good English; City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant woman of thirty; very good family cook; good laundress; good bread and biscuit and other baker; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK AND SEAMSTRESS, OR GENERAL Servant—By a reliable, capable girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and neat servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; fully understands her business; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 51st st., third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF EXperience, as cook; understands soups, meats, breakfast cakes, and desserts, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; best of reference. Call at No. 346 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call for two days in the fancy store corner 21st st. and 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY FAITHFUL WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; has lived four years and seven months in her last place; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker; best of references can be given. Call for two days at No. 329 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of milk and butter; is a first-class pastry cook and baker; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART, active woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread baker, and an excellent laundress; willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c., and all other cooking; gets up nice side dishes; excellent baker; has best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMPEtent cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, poultry, and game; City or country; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, for City or country; has good recommendations; is tidy, strong, willing, civil. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN AS cook; is a good baker and understands her business perfectly; no objections to coarse washing; best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 49th st., at Mrs. Weir's Office.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can make all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 129 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is a first-class cook; can wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE; wife as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; man a German Protestant; as waiter and useful man; is willing and tidy; best of reference; City or country. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent meat cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; best references. Call at No. 345 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, club, or restaurant; can take full charge of any kitchen; first-class testimonials. Call at No. 173 Forsyth st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS good cook, and to assist with washing, or do it all in a small private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS excellent plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 590 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 113 West 19th st., rear third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; got the best reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN in a private family as cook; is an excellent cook, willing to assist in washing; the best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and assist with the washing; honest and obliging; City references. Call at No. 235 9th av., crockery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a restaurant or boarding-house, by the day or week; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 39 Lewis st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; GOOD cook and baker; eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 Broome st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with the washing; excellent baker; good references; willing and obliging. Call at No. 237 East 28th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT COOK in a small private family, capable of doing all she undertakes; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK, WAITRESS.—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS cook and waitress in a gentleman's family; highest references; town or country. Address A. J. Y., No. 306 East 66th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; can reply with good references. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 219 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COMPEtent cook; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL AS GOOD cook; excellent baker and laundress; City references from last employer. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands cooking in all its branches; has first-class City references. Call at No. 573 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., dry-goods store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PLAIN COOK, IN A private family; has no objection to coarse washing; two years' City references. Call for two days at No. 242 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a small private family; five years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 149 East 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook or laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; would assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN in a private family. Call for two days at No. 513 6th av. Ring second bell, left-hand side.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AS COOK AND TO ASsist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 143 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, (Protestant,) who understands dress-making, in a private family, to wait on a lady or take charge of a child; understands hair-dressing. Apply at No. 224 East 41st st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD go as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address for two days in the store, No. 709 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; has two days in the week disengaged; would like one or two families more. Address Miss J. H., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who is also a thorough seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 1 Milligan place, 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

GERMAN REGISTRY
for faithful domestic servants in any capacity, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
MRS. LOWE.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waiter men, errand boys, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., at short notice.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, or cook, wash and iron, or cooking alone; is a good worker, can make good bread and biscuits; can furnish good references from her last place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, FOR general house-work, or cook, washer, and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; is a very good cook; can furnish the very best of references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN American Protestant woman as general servant; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to a widower's family; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a private family. Call at No 129 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German woman about thirty; thorough seamstress; cuts and fits, operates, dress-making, trims, finishes; dresses hair neatly; travel or take care of growing children; make herself useful; very highly recommended; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a place for a Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can sew on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 54 West 36th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress. Is an expert hair-dresser and understands her duties in every respect; excellent city references. Call at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FROM PARIS AS lady's maid; can cut and fit dresses, and trim hats; no objections to traveling. Call at No. 54 Amity st., in the basement.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has ten years' reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a private family; can do up children's clothes splendidly; understands French fluting, and is willing to assist in chamber-work; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman (whom we know) as superior laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORWEGIAN woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS; IS willing to do chamber-work; in a small family; thoroughly understands her business; good reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 202 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; can flute, puff, and polish, and is a perfect master of her business; would be willing to assist in the chamber-work; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 West 25th st., fruit store.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; understands the business; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Reilly, No. 746 Classon av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; best of references. Call at 158 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of fine washing and fluting; price $1 dozen starched clothes; will go out by day or at her own house. Call at No. 240 East 47th st., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st., grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly capable and active, with good references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, formerly No. 405 5th av., now No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman as first-class laundress or cook; excellent City references. Apply at No. 161 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 85 Greenwich, corner Bank st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 33 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 370 7th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has had many years' experience with young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., near 39th st., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN as invalid's nurse; would wait on grown children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 1st av., corner 16th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, AS first-class nurse; can bring it up on the bottle or can take care of an invalid; several years' experience, has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON, to take the entire charge of an infant or two small children in a first-class family; can furnish the best of reference; no objections to go to Europe. Call at No. 31 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age, and can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years' reference from her last place. Address M. H., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE, BY A THOROUGHly experienced Protestant woman, competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; good reference given. Address G. M., No. 247 Front st., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who has good references; speaks English and perfect French; is a very neat seamstress and dress-maker; can dress hair plainly. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., S. C. Jacquin's.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind, and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is a first-class nurse; loves children; infants or growing; is a nice seamstress; can sew by hand or machine; the best City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN AS nurse; can take care of a baby from birth and bring it up on the bottle; has long experience; no objection to country; good home before wages; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 302 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as infant's nurse, to go to Europe; best of reference given. Call at or address Room No. 19, No. 131 Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or wait on an invalid lady; willing to go South. Can be seen at No. 192 Madison av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; can bring up on bottle; willing to travel South; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, PROTestant; understands the care of children and would do light chamber-work. Inquire at her parents' residence, No. 218 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid, with good references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-aged person as infant's nurse; seven years' City reference. Address No. 2 West 50th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as an experienced nurse; would have no objection to chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 230 East 54th st. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, at present disengaged, wishes to make a few more engagements; best City references from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 447 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., third floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A PROTSETANT WOMAN; IS THORoughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 24 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN, lately from the South, as nurse or chamber-maid. Call at No. 18 Greene st., second floor, in the rear.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE, or to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 341 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, LONG ACcustomed to the care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY OR INVALID NURSE CAN be engaged immediately; best of reference. No. 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class seamstress by the day, week, or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; can make over ladies' and make children's clothes; good trimmer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. Call at No. 307 West 20th st. for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DESIRES A PLACE FOR a very respectable girl as a first-class seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is willing to assist in chamber-work, or look after a grown child. Can be seen at 35 West 31st st., from 10 to 4.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady; City or country. Call at No. 167 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands dress-making and family sewing; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will wait on a lady; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 628 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid, or seamstress and lady's maid; City references. Call at No. 111 West 46th st., third floor.

UPSTAIRS-WORK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SERvant. Can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 137 West 41st st., between Broadway and 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of silver, &c., and understands the duties of dining-room and parlors; is active, and highly recommended from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., 1st floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and do everything that belongs to waiting, or will do chamber-work and waiting; in country or City; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first waitress, who understands the getting up of salads, the care of silver, and the courses of dinner-waiting in all its branches; will take a waiter man's place in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., in a fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; has no objection to assist in the chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 309 East 35th st., near 2d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st., ring third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 7 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 202 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, AS waitress or chamber-maid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 442 West 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 17 East [illegible] st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, A family wash, or the washing of a few gentlemen. Call or address at No. 7 Cornelia st., near 4th st.; ring third bell.

WASHING, &c.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY—BY A woman who is a good washer and ironer; good cook; City reference. Address No. 424 West 41st st., second floor, back.

A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) OUT OF EMPLOYment, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind, in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BUTLER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as butler or waiter; is thoroughly competent in his duties; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days, F. H., No. 108 East 12th st., rear house.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FOUR YEARS' reference. Apply or address J. A., No. 1,466 Broadway, at florist's, between 42d and 43d sts.

CLERK.—IN GENTS' FURNISHING STORE; BEST of references. Address A. J. B., care George W. Simonson, No. 21 Clinton place.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation, in country or City, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, honest, sober, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply or write to the Consul General of Italy, No. 7 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTant; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; City or country; best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 93, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, in City or country; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good driver and an excellent groom; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. B.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-six years, who is an experienced groom and driver; can drive four-in-hand; also can do gardening, care green-house, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ABLE-bodied young man as first-class coachman and groom, and make himself generally useful; good City and country references. Address M. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman and groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; City or country; good references can be given. Call or address Coachman G., No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored man as first-class coachman; understands his business in every respect; two and a half years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address E. G., No. 49 5th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PUTTING OUT his horses for the Winter is anxious to procure a place for his coachman, who is a thorough good man, one who understands his duty perfectly and will do it. Address O. K., No. 16 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SMALL SIZE, good groom and careful driver; as such can be highly recommended by first-class gentlemen in City; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., stable, No. 25 East 28th st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-class coachman; City or country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and is willing and able to work. Address T. O. T., No. 835 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, a thorough horseman and City driver; good recommendations; City and country. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant; can give best City reference for many years. Address A. A., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, AS coachman or gardener; understands horse-doctoring; best of references. Call at No. 393 Houston st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERENCE unexceptionable. Address T. P., 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (ONE child;) understands the care of a green-house, grapery, vegetable garden, and also can drive and milk, if required, for the Winter months; good City reference. Call or address William, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR the Winter for her groom, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at Grace Church Rectory before 11 A. M.

GROOM.—BY A MAN IN A PRIVATE STABLE AS groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 95 9th av.

HOTEL STEWARD.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSIness in all its branches. Address A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, to clean stoves, build fires, and attend to a gentleman's place in general, by the day or week; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A MOST RELIABLE PROTESTANT man; has had five years' experience in this country, with large experience in the old country; thoroughly understands his business; is competent to take charge as butler in a first-class place; has the most reliable reference; strictly temperate; a native of the North of Ireland. Address A. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as waiter in a private family; takes full charge of the silver, and also makes good salads; can be recommended highly from his last place. Address Waiter, Box No. 101 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS first-class waiter, or as waiter and footman in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his duties; best of City references for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Apply at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and can furnish the very best of reference; or would act as butler, if required, in a private family. Can be seen until suited at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS A little English and is well adapted to the business; is temperate, industrious, and very respectful; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN, AS waiter and useful man, with a doctor; can drive one or two horses; speaks good English; has good references; can wait on table. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address A. B., Box No. 76, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; will make himself generally useful; best City reference from last place. Address, for two days, M. P., Box No. 71, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address N. S., Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN in a doctor's family or a private boarding-house, as waiter, or to drive; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address Waiter, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MAN and wife; man as waiter; wife as chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; lately landed; best references. Apply at No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED YOUNG man, as first-class waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address T. J. L., No. 477 7th av., top floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS A first-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Call at No. 789 6th av.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family. Address H. N., Box No. 47, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter or coachman, with reference from last employer. Call or address No. 14 East 39th st.

WANTED.—TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS GIVEN BY a competent book-keeper for a Government or other permanent position of $1,000 per annum; best references; strict secrecy. Apply to G. L., Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS, MECHANics, laborers, seamstresses, milliners, female domestics, and all persons wishing employment, should send 25 cents to J. C. Purcell, Logansport, Ind., and receive employment at once. Their facilities for furnishing employment to all classes are unsurpassed by any agency in the country.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, four Protestant servants: cook, waitress, nurse, and laundress; house has all modern conveniences; to efficient servants liberal wages; first-class references required. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday from 11 till 1 o'clock, Room No. 14, No. 134 Pearl st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE NORTH of Ireland, a Protestant, to go to the country to work on a farm; must understand how to take care of horses and plow, and the general work on a farm. Inquire this (Monday) afternoon, from 2 till 4 o'clock, at No. 213 Fulton st., New-York.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE; ALSO, A NURSE and seamstress to take care of growing children; also a laundress; they must be Protestants and willing to live in the country. Call on Monday at No. 475 5th av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS [illegible] AND chamber-maid. Apply at No. 3 [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union.. 79⅝
300 do........s3. 79½
500 do.......... 79⅝
1600 do.......... 79¾
100 do.......b3. 79½
400 do.......b3. 79⅝
1500 do........s3. 79½
200 do.......... 79½
100 St. Paul...... 33½
200 do.......... 33⅜
1700 Erie Railway.... 29¾
900 do.......... 29⅞
600 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 30⅛
500 do.......... 30¼
1500 do.......... 30¼
600 do.......... 30⅜
200 do.......s15. 30⅜
100 do.......... 30⅛
500 do.......s15. 30
400 do.......... 30⅜
800 do.......... 30⅜
300 do.......... 30½
800 do.......... 30⅜
500 Lake Shore..... 79⅞
3000 do.......... 79⅞
4200 do.......... 79⅞
800 do.......... 80
1100 do.......b3. 80
500 do.......... 80⅛
500 do.......b3. 80⅛
1400 Pacific Mail.... 47⅞
200 do.......... 47¾
300 do........s3. 47¾
300 do.......... 47⅝
200 do.......... 47½
500 do.......... 47⅝
200 do.......b3. 47⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅜
100 do........s3. 101⅜
200 do.......... 101½

500 Union Pac...... 35⅞
100 do.......... 36
500 do.........c. 35¾
1500 do.......... 35⅞
500 do.......b3. 36
500 do.......... 35⅞
500 do.......... 36
500 do.......... 35⅞
100 do.......b3. 36
500 do.......... 36
1300 do.......... 36⅛
900 do.......... 36¼
800 do.......... 36⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.... 28⅛
150 do.......b3. 28¼
600 do........s3. 28⅛
300 do.......... 28
200 do........s3. 27⅞
200 do.......... 27⅞
1100 do.......... 27⅞
200 do.......... 28⅛
100 North-western Pf. 55
1600 North-western. 38⅞
1100 do........s3. 38¾
400 do.......... 38⅞
600 do.......... 38⅞
100 do......b30. 38⅞
200 do.........c. 38⅞
700 do.......... 39
300 Rock Island..... 99⅝
400 do........s3. 99½
100 Panama......... 111½
100 do.......... 111½
800 Tol. & Wabash..... 32¾
200 do.......... 32⅝
600 do.......... 32½
300 do.........c. 32½
100 do.......... 32⅝
100 do.......b3. 32½
100 do.......... 32½
200 do.......... 32¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67........117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67........12.117⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b.c.116¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67........116⅞

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Cou........12.111⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg'd........12.112⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, Currency......b.c.117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..... 94¾
5,000 do.......... 94½
2,000 Mo. 6s, '77.. 97¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N., x. c........b.c. 53
2,000 S. C. 6s, New, Non-fund... 6½
1,000 N. Y. 7s, B. R. 108¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, N. 107
500 C. & N. W. C. G. B... 80½
1,000 do.......b.c. 80¾
7,000 C. & M. 1st... 93
1,000 D., L. & W. C. 106¾
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.......b.c. 71½
3,000 do.......... 72
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d 30
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 101⅞
1,000 Clev. & T., N.B. 97
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 88¾
2,000 Cen. P. G. B. b.c. 93
3,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 108½
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 108
1,000 L. I. R. R. 1st.. 90
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 86¾
1,000 T. & W. 2d..b.c. 75½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st., St. L. Div... 72
1,000 Gt. W. 2d... 70
1,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C. 79¾
10 Bank of Rep... 104¾
50 Tradesmen's Bk. 144
100 Quicksilver...b.c. 31½
200 Quicksilver Pf... 37¾
200 Canton Co...b.c. 58
300 Pacific Mail...b.c. 47¾
1100 do.......... 47¾
2200 do.......b3. 47⅞
300 do.......... 47⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 101¾
10 Alb. & Susq... 95
65 do.......... 95¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 36
100 West. Union..b.c. 79⅝
400 do.......b3. 79¾
700 do........s3. 79⅞
200 do.......... 79¾
500 do.......... 79⅞
400 do.......... 79¾
300 do........s3. 79¾
200 do.......b3. 79⅞
500 do.......... 79¾
600 do.......... 79¾
500 do.........c. 79¾
100 do.......... 79⅝
10 do.......b3. 79¾
200 do.......... 79⅝
200 do........s3. 79⅝
300 do.......... 79¾
200 do........s3. 79⅝
300 do.......... 79⅝
200 do.......b3. 79½
2500 do.......... 79⅝
200 do.......... 79½
200 Chi. & R. I., ex d. 99⅛
500 do.......b.c. 99¼
100 do........s3. 99¼
200 do.......... 99⅛
100 do.......... 99⅛
900 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 33½
200 Ill. Central...b.c. 91

1300 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 80¼
100 do.......b3. 80¼
1000 do.......... 80⅛
700 do........s3. 80
900 do........s3. 80⅛
500 do.......b4. 80⅛
300 do.........c. 80⅛
200 do.......b3. 80⅛
1200 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......b3. 80¼
100 do........s3. 80⅛
300 do.......... 80⅛
600 do........s3. 80
1800 do.......... 80
300 Un. Pac....b.c.b3. 36¼
1000 do.......... 36¼
2100 do.......... 36⅛
100 do.......b3. 36½
400 do.......b3. 36⅝
400 do.........c. 36¼
2000 do.......... 36¼
700 do.......... 36⅜
900 do........s3. 36⅜
100 Erie........b.c. 30⅜
300 do.......... 30⅜
200 do.......... 30⅜
300 do.......... 30⅜
1500 do.......... 30⅞
1300 do.......... 30⅝
100 do.......... 30⅛
200 do.......b3. 30⅞
600 do.......... 30⅜
900 do.......... 30½
800 do.......... 30⅝
200 do.......... 30⅜
300 do.......s15. 30¼
1100 do.......... 30½
500 do.......... 30⅜
1300 do.......b3. 30⅜
500 do.......... 30½
200 do........s3. 30⅜
300 do.......... 30¼
700 do.......... 30¼
56 Del., L. & W... 106¾
45 do.......b.c. 107
700 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 39⅛
900 do.......b3. 39⅛
200 do.......... 39¼
200 do.......... 39⅛
400 do.......... 39⅛
3600 do.........c. 39
700 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 38⅞
500 do.......... 39
400 do.......b3. 39
100 do.......... 38⅞
200 do.......s10. 38¾
100 do.......... 38¾
200 Tol. & Wab....b.c. 32¾
100 do.......... 32⅝
200 do.......... 32⅝
1100 do.......... 32⅝
100 do.........c. 32⅜
50 P., F. W. & C. G. b.c. 91⅛
200 Ohio & M. b.c.b3. 28⅛
200 do.......... 28⅛
200 do.......... 28
100 B., H. & E....b.c. c. 1¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West Union....s3. 79⅜
500 do.......... 79½
300 do.........c. 79½
200 do.......... 79⅝
200 Pacific Mail....b3. 47¾
300 do.......... 47¾
100 Erie.......... 30⅜
200 do.......b3. 30⅜
300 do.......... 30¼
500 do.......... 30⅜
200 do.......b3. 30½
400 do.......... 30⅜
100 do.......s15. 30¼
200 do.......b3. 30½
200 do.......... 30½
300 do.......... 30½
1500 do.......s15. 30⅜
200 Lake Shore..... 80
600 do........s3. 79⅞
1500 do.......... 79⅞
100 do.......b3. 79⅞
300 do.......... 79¾
300 do........s3. 79¾
800 do.......... 79⅞
100 do.......b3. 80
400 do.......... 80

200 North-west....s3. 38¾
500 do.........c. 38¾
100 do.......... 38¾
100 do.......s10. 38¾
5 Alb. & Susq'a.... 95
2200 Union Pacific.... 36¼
600 do.......b3. 36¼
500 do........s3. 36⅛
400 do.......... 36¼
1000 do.......... 36⅛
1200 do.......... 36⅛
500 do.......b3. 36¼
20 Rock Island..... 99
200 do.......... 99⅛
100 St. Paul......s3. 33¼
100 do.......... 33¼
200 Tol. & Wab..... 32⅜
100 do.........c. 32½
500 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅞
400 do........s3. 27⅞
100 Oh. & M. Pf...b3. 55
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 11¾
300 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 101¼
100 do.......... 101¼
100 Panama.......b3. 111½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, C., '81........118
4,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......115⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......116

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b.c.116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68........116⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b.c.117⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, New ex coupon... 51
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 51⅛
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 92⅞
5,000 Tol., Peoria & War. W. Div. 74
2,000 T., P. & W. con. 50
5,000 Chic. & N. W. coup. G. bds. 81
1,000 L. S. con. 1st c. 100
1,000 O. & M. con. B. 93
5,000 W. U. T. reg. B. 100¾
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M....... 72
100 Del. & Hud. Can. Co...b.c. b3. 116
100 Mar. L & G....... 3¼
100 do.......... 3
200 do.......b.c. 3½
100 W. U. Tel....b.c. 79⅝
300 do.......b3. 79¾
900 do.......... 79¾
100 do........s3. 79⅝
10 U. S. Express.... 67
50 W., Fargo Ex. b.c. 80
300 P. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 47¾
100 do.......b3. 47⅞
200 do.......... 47⅞
75 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. b.c. 101¼
400 Erie Railway. b.c. 30⅝
100 do.......b3. 30¾
1900 do.......... 30¾
300 Harlem R. R. b.c. 129

300 L. S. & M. S. R. b.c. 80
1200 do.......... 80⅛
100 do........s3. 80
200 do.......b3. 80¼
500 do........s3. 80⅛
500 do.......... 80⅛
30 Panama R. R. b.c. 111
100 U. Pac. R. b.c. s3. 36¼
100 do.........c. 36¼
2200 do.......b3. 36⅜
500 do.......... 36⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. R. b.c. 91¼
50 do.......... 91
100 Chi. & N. W. R. b.c. 38⅞
400 do.......... 39
300 do........s3. 39
200 do.......b3. 39⅛
400 do.......... 39⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 55¼
100 N. J. Cen. R..b.c. 104
200 do.......b3. 104
200 C. & R. I. R..b.c. 99⅜
100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 33⅜
100 T., W. & W..b.c. s3. 32½
25 T., W. & W. pf. b.c. 40
100 Han. & St. J..b.c. 25⅞
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 28
100 do.......... 28⅛
300 do.......... 28
200 O. & M. R. Pf. b.c. 55
300 Col., C. & Ind. C. b.c. 10¾
200 do.......... 10½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union... 79¾
500 do.......b3. 79⅞
300 do.......... 79⅞
500 do.......b3. 80
500 do........s3. 79⅞
1200 do.......... 79⅞
600 do.......b3. 80
2000 do.......... 80
300 do.......b3. 80⅛
1400 do.......... 80⅛
900 do........s3. 80
300 do.......... 80
800 Pacific Mail....b3. 48
2600 do.......... 48
1600 do.......b3. 48⅛
400 do.......... 48⅛
100 St. Paul......... 33⅜
300 do.......b3. 33⅛
1500 Union Pacific... 36⅜
300 do.......b3. 36⅜
700 do.......... 36¼
200 do........s3. 36¼
1000 do.......... 36¼
100 Rock Island...... 99½

400 Erie Railway...... 30¾
400 do.......... 30⅝
700 do........s3. 30½
300 do.......... 30½
300 do.......s15. 30¼
100 do........s3. 30⅜
300 do.......... 30½
200 Lake Shore....b3. 80¼
2700 do.......... 80¼
1000 do.......b3. 80⅜
300 do.......... 80⅜
500 do.......... 80¼
100 do.......b3. 80¼
1400 do.......... 80⅛
200 North-western..... 39¼
300 do.......... 39⅛
300 do.......... 39
300 do.......b3. 39
100 North-w'n pref.... 55½
100 Tol. & Wab....... 32¾
200 Ohio & Miss....... 28⅛
300 C., C. & I. C...... 10½
500 do.......... 10⅝

MONDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

There has been a generally better feeling prevalent in financial and commercial circles to-day, and though all the Wall-street markets have been quiet, both in tone and volume of transactions, the results of the dealings have left a better impression on business and speculative communities than that which existed at the close of the past week. In the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares the dealings were limited, but the average of the prices on the Stock Exchange was higher, and the whole list, except New-York Central and C., C. & I. C., closed at an advance of ⅛ to ⅞ ₽ cent. on Saturday's final price. Foreign Exchange was lower to-day, and Gold was sympathetically weak. London advices have been without any marked feature. The rate for Money on the Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₽ cent., and the rate of discount in the open market is presumably unchanged, as there are no announcements of any alteration. The Bank of England lost £53,000 in bullion, withdrawn to-day. Erie shares advanced in London from 26 to 27½, and the advance in the British market made this stock the feature of the advance in the Exchange dealings here to-day. The counsel of the Erie Railway Company in New-York have received a letter from the State Attorney General, in which, in reply to their inquiry, he states that he has no present expectation of pressing the motion for a Receiver against the company, which forms a part of the prayer of the complaint, but that the clause was inserted as a precautionary measure.

The Money market has been easy at 2@3 ₽ cent. on Call, and Time Loans are offered at 4½ ₽ cent., on undoubted collaterals, for the balance of the year. Prime business Discounts are quoted at 6 to 7½ ₽ cent., according to date of maturity. The Gold speculation was rather quiet and weak, the result of the day's business showing a decline of ¼ ₽ cent. in the premium, from 110⅛ at the opening to 109⅞ at the close. The larger part of the dealings were at 110. The rates on Gold Loans were 1@2 ₽ cent. for carrying, and 1 ₽ cent. and "flat" for borrowing. Sterling Exchange was dull and heavy in the early part of the day, and declined up to the close, when there was a little more steadiness apparent. The business rates for 60 days' Sterling, at good to prime bankers' counters were $4 83½@$4 84, and for short sight, $4 87@$4 87½. Continental Exchange was quiet and steady at the following nominal asking rates: Reichmarks, 94⅞; Prime Paris Francs, 516¼@513¾; Cables, 96⅜.

The sales at the Stock Exchange of Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks footed up 161,476 shares to-day, of which 34,100 were in Lake Shore, 28,400 in Union Pacific, 27,500 in Erie, 24,210 in Western Union, 15,800 in North-west Common, 13,400 in Pacific Mail, 4,950 in Ohio and Mississippi, and 4,600 in Wabash. As compared with the closing quotations of Saturday, New-York Central and North-west Preferred were unchanged at the opening; Erie was ⅛ ₽ cent. lower; Western Union, Wabash, and Pacific Mail, ⅜ higher; Lake Shore and Union Pacific ¼ ₽ cent., and the remainder of the list ⅛ ₽ cent. better. In some instances there was a fractional decline in the opening dealings, but this was speedily recovered, and after the first call Erie sold at 30⅞, an advance of 1⅛ ₽ cent. At this time Lake Shore, North-west Common, and Union Pacific showed an improvement of ½ ₽ cent., and the other shares ⅛ to ⅜ ₽ cent. After midday another slight reaction occurred, but at the second call there was an advance, in some instances above the highest points of the morning, Lake Shore selling at 80⅜; North-west, 39¼; Rock Island, 99½; Union Pacific, 36⅜; Western Union, 80⅛, and Pacific Mail, 48⅛. At the close the market was a shade below these prices. Wabash opened at 32¾, and declined to 32⅜, with final sales at 32½@32⅝. Ohio and Mississippi opened and closed at 28⅛, with sales in the interim at 28¼ and 27⅞. St. Paul Common began at 33½, afterward touched 33¼, and left off at the highest point. North-west Preferred rose from 55 to 55½. Panama sold at 111½@111⅝ ex dividend, but was later bid for as high as 112⅜, with offerings at 112¾. Harlem sold at 129, New-Jersey Central at 104, Illinois Central at 91@91¼, Fort Wayne at 91⅛, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 106¾@107 for small lots. At the Boards $161,800 Government Bonds changed hands, the market having been firm in tone. By far the largest business was in Registered 1867s, which sold at 116¾@116⅞ on sales of $115,000. State Bonds were steady on light transactions. The market for Railway Mortgages was quiet and firm, the business amounting to only $50,000, distributed among eighteen different varieties. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds advanced from 80½ to 81, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts from 71½ to 72. Central Pacifics sold at 93@92⅞; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Firsts brought 108½; Lake Shore Consolidated Coupon First, 100; Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated, 93; Alton and Terre Haute First, 108; Long Island First, 90; Toledo and Wabash, 86¾ for First, 75½ for Second, and 72 for St. Louis Division, and Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, 74 for Western Division and 50 for Consolidated. City Bank Shares sold at 104¾ for Republic and 144 for Tradesmen's. Among the Miscellaneous Bonds were $5,000 Western Union Telegraph, registered, at 100¾.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on account of the Government to-day $45,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $14,000 for interest on the public debt. The receipts for Customs amounted for the day to $397,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112⅞	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅛	117¼
American Gold	110⅛	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 83½@$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	*99½
Pacific Mail	47¼	48⅛
St. Paul Common	33⅜	33½
St. Paul Preferred	51	51
Western Union	79¼	80
Union Pacific	35⅝	36⅛
Lake Shore	79⅝	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	32⅜	32¾
North-western Common	38¾	39
North-western Preferred	55	55½
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	107
New-Jersey Central	103⅜	104
Panama	111½	111
Erie	29⅞	30½
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	11	10⅝
Harlem	129	129

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101¼	980
Harlem	129	129	100
Erie	30⅞	29¾	27,500
Lake Shore	80⅜	79¾	34,100
Wabash	32¾	32⅜	4,600
North-western	39¼	38¾	15,800
North-western preferred	55½	55	200
Rock Island	99½	99⅛	2,020
Fort Wayne	91⅛	91⅛	50
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33½	33¼	2,200
Del. Lack. & Western	107	106¾	101
New-Jersey Central	104	103⅜	300
Albany & Susquehanna	95¼	95	80
Illinois Central	91¼	91	200
Union Pacific	36⅜	35⅞	28,400
Pacific of Missouri	36	36	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	10⅞	10½	1,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅞	25⅞	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼	27⅞	4,950
Ohio & Miss. preferred	55	55	300
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Panama	112⅜	111½	330
Western Union	80⅛	79½	24,210
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	11¾	11¾	100
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47⅝	13,400
Quicksilver	31½	31½	100
Quicksilver preferred	38½	37¾	200
Mariposa	33½	35½	400
Wells-Fargo Express	80	80	50
United States Express	67	67	10
Del. & Hudson Canal	116	116	100
Canton Coal Co.	58	58	100
Total sales			161,476

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¼	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109⅜	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅝	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¼	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅝	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¼	111¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅝	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross Clearances	$16,299,000
Gold Balances	1,177,500
Currency Balances	1,296,761

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency Exchanges	$90,728,383
Currency Balances	3,326,234
Gold Exchanges	11,565,895
Gold Balances	1,910,748

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	110
Connecticut 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	110
Indiana 5s	101	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	110
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101¼	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	114
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101¼	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	107
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	107
Louisiana 6s	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	40
Michigan 6s, '83	103	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	40
Michigan 7s, '90	103	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68	14
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100⅛	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 1	5
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 2	5
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅛	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 3	5
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97⅝	Ohio 6s, '75	101
L'g bs. due '81 to '91 in.	94¾	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	96	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	92	Rhode Island 6s	103
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	92	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	17
N. Y. B. By. Loan	108⅜	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
N. Y. C. By. Loan	108¼	S. C. Non-fundable bs.	6½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	108	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	52½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C.	51
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	108	Texas 10s of '76	95½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs	103¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	100⅛
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	54	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Chi. & Alt. 1st	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96½
Chic. & Alton In	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	96
Joliet & Chic. 1st	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	92½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	84	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub	93
St. L., J. & C. 1st	95	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac	106¼	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F. '85	106½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	102½	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	104
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	106½	Har. 1st 7s C.	108½
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	90	Har. 1st 7s R.	108½
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	75	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	84	Cen. Pac. G. bs	92½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	75	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100½	West. Pac. bs	84
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97	Union Pac. 1st bds	88⅝
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	80⅝	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	84½
Gal. & Chic. Ext	102½	Union P. In. p. due.	90
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101	Union Pac. S. F.	74¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st	93	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Del., L. & W. 2d	106⅛	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	106⅜	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108½
Morris & E. 1st	107¾	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104
Morris & E., 1900	90	P., F. W. & C. 3d	92
Morris & E. C.	90	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	96⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101½
Erie 1st Ext	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	71
Long Dock bds	100	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	28
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77.	86	St. L. & I. M. 1st	85½
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	79¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d	61½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75	100½	Alton & T. H. 1st	108
D. & Sioux C. 1st	95	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	95	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Cedar F. & M. 1st	80	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.	92
Ind., B. & W. 1st	43	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
M. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	101½	T., P. & W., W. D.	73½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	48
Clev. & Tol., N. bds.	96	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s.	50
C., P. & A., O. bds	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	86¾
C., P. & A., N. bds.	96	Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. D.	71½
Det., M. & T. bds	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d	73
Buff. & Erie, N. bds.	97	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	59
Buff. & St. Line 7s	98	Gt. West. 1st. '88	85
K. L & W. P. 1st	85	Gt. West 2d, '93	69
Lake Shore D. bds	97	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
L. Shore C. C. 1st	99	Ills. & So. I. 1st	60
L. Shore C. R. 1st	98		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Market	120
American Exchange	113	Mechanics'	135
Central National	99	Merchants'	118½
Chatham	130	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
Chemical	1500	New-York	124¼
City	300	New-York County	205
Commerce	116½	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	120	North America	92
Fulton	140	Park	135
Grocers'	100	People's	140
Hanover	100	Phenix	100½
Irving	128	State of New-York	111
Manhattan	150	Tradesmen's	142
Marine	130	Union	139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104	104⅛
Camden and Amboy	126¾	128
Pennsylvania	54	54
Reading	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14¼	14½
Northern Central	32	32½
Lehigh Navigation	46⅛	46⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97½

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month of August, 1874, were $35,188 19 gross, against $36,743 81 for August last year. The decrease in gross earnings is $1,555 62, and in net earnings $3,207 35.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	43	Skins, bales	69
Beeswax, pks.	3	Tow, bales	55
Broom-corn, bales	108	Moss, bales	115
Cotton, bales	10,379	Resin, bbls.	403
Flour, bbls.	17,248	Spirits Turp., bbls.	310
Wheat, bushels	205,577	Tar, bbls.	276
Corn, bushels	25,736	Pitch, bbls.	16
Oats, bushels	28,175	Leather, sides	4,256
Rye, bushels	8,600	Beef, pks.	167
Malt, bushels	3,500	Pork, pks.	417
Barley, bushels	45,225	Cut-meats, pks.	52
Peas, bushels	228	Lard, tcs.	100
Copper, bbls.	63	Butter, pks.	3,399
Dried Fruit, pks.	390	Cheese, pks.	5,611
Eggs, bbls.	1,169	Tallow, pks.	144
Beans, bbls.	83	Starch, pks.	1,200
Hops, bales	614	Tobacco, hhds.	247
Hemp, bales	33	Tobacco, pks.	1,550
Hides, No.	6,744	Wool, bales	147
Hides, bdls.	1,182	Whisky, bbls.	313

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Cerere, for Bristol—23,097 bushels Wheat, 65 hhds. Tallow, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark Westfold, for London—550 cases Petroleum, 2,727 bbls. Petroleum, 504 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Colorado, for Glasgow—7,995 bushels Wheat, 12,440 bushels Co[illegible]47 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Resin, 650 Oars.

By the bark Wanderer, for Liverpool—900 bbls. Residium, 2,135 bbls. Spirits Petroleum.

By the bark R. D. Jewett, for Acapulco—1,251 tons Coal.

By the brig Favorit, for Palermo—9,776 cases Petroleum.

By the schooner J. Morton, for Jacmel—575 pks. Fish, 105 bbls. Pork, 175 bbls. Flour, 15 cases Lard, 5 cases Butter, 10 cases Sugar, 10 cases Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Soap, 60 bales Tobacco, 20,000 Shingles, 20,002 feet Lumber.

ASHES—Very light dealings have been reported in this line since our last, with pots quoted nominally at $6 50; Pearls at $9 per 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale within the previous range of 30c.@32c. for Yellow ₽ ℔. Shippers have been unwilling to operate freely at current asking prices.

BRICKS—The business in the leading kinds has been comparatively moderate, with values ruling somewhat irregular. Stock afloat has been quoted thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw, $5 50@$7; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 per thousand.

CANDLES—There has been a fair jobbing inquiry noted, mostly for Adamantine, at unchanged prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, patent, 37c.@38c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₽ ℔.

COAL—The leading kinds have been rather more sought after, and held with firmness. Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Sott at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₽ ton. The retail trade shows considerable activity, with prices of Anthracite quoted rather higher.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio has been moderate on a steady basis as to values; 1,900 bags, by the Isabella, sold on private terms. Stock in first hands here this evening reported as 15,167 bags. Other kinds have been in fair request within our range. Invoices to the amount of 3,932 bales Mexican were closed out to-day (though rumored as disposed of on Saturday) at about 19c., gold. And of Maracaibo, 1,300 bags have been sold at 17¼c., gold. Two arrivals to-day added 5,200 bags to the available stock of Maracaibo. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₽ ℔. 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@20c., the latter rate for fancy; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₽ ℔.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been more active, largely on export account, at an advance of ⅛c. ₽ ℔., closing firmly. Liverpool reports are of a firm market. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,228 bales, (of which 663 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 2,309 bales to shippers, 563 bales to spinners, and 356 bales to speculators. Of the sales 1,100 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Middling, 15½c.; Good Middling, 16½c., ₽ ℔.... The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair as established by the local Exchanges; also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification. The market for options for forward delivery has been quite brisk, with prices quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ₽ ℔., closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, of which 4,000 bales were on Saturday evening, and 22,400 bales to-day, and 1,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15 9-32c.; November, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; December, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; January, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; February, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; March, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; April, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; May, 17 7-32c.@17¼c. ₽ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 10,379 bales, including 2,721 from Norfolk, 3,187 from Savannah, 1,450 from Galveston, 316 from Newbern, 158 from Port Royal, 190 from Fernandina, 1,621 from New Orleans, and 736 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 27,087 bales, and thus far this week 41,526 bales, against 29,798 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 492,645 bales, against 217,457 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 5,078 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; stock in New-York, 46,329 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 222,656 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate request since our last, within the range of from 21c.@27c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime. At the call, to-day, 15 bbls. prime Canada sold at 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very tamely for State and Western Flour, and with more liberal supplies available, prices show less firmness, in instances quoted 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl. lower. The demand from all sources is light, and mainly for small lots of stock, to meet urgent requirements. The sales since our last have been 9,250 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to inferior fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra, at $5 35@$5 90, mostly at $5 50@$5 75; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 45; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat Stock, $5 35@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber White Wheat Stock, $5 35@$7 65; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 60@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 75; Extra Genesees, $5 40@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50; with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,400 bbls. shipping stock, in good part in lots, within our range, but embracing 2,000 bbls. Extra State, to arrive soon, at $5 15 ₽ bbl.... Southern Flour is quiet and depressed, only job lots being called for within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra.... Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in more demand at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 575 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₽ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in comparatively limited supply and moderate request, within the range of from $4 40@$5 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls., including 275 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 75@$5 ₽ bbl.... Corn-meal, in sacks, selling moderately in a jobbing way, and quoted at from $1 70@$2 10 ₽ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal has been comparatively quiet within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₽ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in limited supply and demand within the range $3 25@$4 ₽ 100 ℔s., the latter an extreme.

FRUIT—New crop Raisins have been in better demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 2,500 bxs. new crop Layer at $2 90@$2 97½, quoted at the close at $3; and 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 40@$3 45, quoted at the close at $3 50 ₽ box. Other kinds in moderate request at about late figures.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been generally dull to-day, with prices quoted lower and irregular in most instances; 1c.@2c. off on Spring stock, which has been offered with more eagerness, particularly other than prime Milwaukee, on which latter holders have been unwilling to make the concessions claimed by purchasers. There has been a restricted trade noted in Winter Wheat, especially for prompt delivery, at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 08 for New No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 07½ for boat-loads; $1 08@$1 09 for New No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 11 for New No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 11@$1 13 for New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock; $1 05@$1 06 for New No. 3 Spring; $1 03@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 13@$1 18 (nominally) for Old No. 2 Spring; $1 18@$1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 14@$1 22 for poor to choice New Red Western; $1 23@$1 26 for fair to very choice New Amber do.; $1 25@$1 38 for New White Western. And for forward delivery, 24,000 bushels New Amber Michigan, to arrive within twelve days, at $1 24 ₽ bushel; taken for export.... Corn has been comparatively slow of sale, and quoted about ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, though not offered freely. The export demand has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 95½c.@96½c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 96c.@96¼c. for Prime, afloat; 95½ for do., in store, and 96½c. for very choice do., also in store; 96½c.@97½c. for Yellow Western; 98c.@$1 for White do.... Rye, quoted steady, but quiet within the range of 94c.@$1 02 for very poor to very choice.... Barley has been in moderately active demand at about steady sales; with sales reported of 9,500 bushels Canada West at $1 41; 5,500 bushels four-rowed State on the basis of about $1 35 for strictly prime; quoted within the range of $1 27½@$1 35 for fair ordinary to strictly prime, with two-rowed do., at from $1 20@$1 25 ₽ bushel.... Barley Malt, quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bushels Western, at $1 40, and a car load of do. at $1 30 ₽ bushel.... Canada Peas in more demand and quoted firm; 8,000 bushels, to arrive, sold at $1 15, in bond.... Oats have been much less active at about previous quotations, closing weak. The business has been mainly in car lots and in stock in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western; 63½c.@64½c. for new Black State, 65½c. for new White State, and 63c.@66½c. for ordinary to choice new White Western, mostly at 64c.@64½c. for Ohio and Iowa, and 62c. for Mixed Western, in store.... Feed rather quiet within the range of $22@$32 ₽ ton.... Stock of Grain in store at this port, 2,165,959 bushels Wheat, 1,934,939 bushels Corn, 18,314 bushels Rye, 10,299 bushels Barley, 144,862 bushels Malt, 492,188 bushels Oats, and 320 bushels Peas. These figures show a further considerable increase in the aggregates of Wheat, Corn, and Oats, in store.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Oct. 11.	1874. Oct. 5.	1873. Oct. 13.
Wheat, bushels	2,165,959	2,035,887	1,204,140
Corn, bushels	1,934,939	1,887,054	2,269,058
Oats, bushels	492,188	291,823	219,797
Barley, bushels	10,299	10,299	5,211
Rye, bushels	18,314	18,314	43,749
Peas, bushels	320	420	3,239
Malt, bushels	144,862	124,698	153,025
Grand total	4,766,881	4,370,492	3,897,679

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a good demand noted for Bale Hay, with shipping stock, fair to strictly prime, quoted at 60c.@70c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 85c.@$1 10 ₽ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 50c.@70c. Straw has been in fair request within our range, with Oat quoted at from 45c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@70c., ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—A more active inquiry has been noted for Manila, with sales reported of 2,334 bales on private terms; quoted about as before. Of Jute Butts 1,100 bales were marketed at 2⅝c., currency. Other kinds dull. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed ₽ ton; Manila, 8c.@9c.; Sisal, 5¾c.@6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency, ₽ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Quiet at former rates; sales, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 300 Matamoras, and 600 City Slaughter on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has a fair inquiry noted for Laths, within the range of from $1 50@$1 60 for Eastern, ₽ thousand. Lime has been moderately active, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, afloat; State at $1@$1 25 ₽ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 30, for home use and shipment, ₽ bbl. Business in the Lumber line has been on a moderate scale, with values ruling essentially as before. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$18 for lots to order, and $13@$16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $22@$32; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₽ superficial foot. The offerings of most kinds of stock have been quite liberal at the current quotations. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—The market has been generally inactive, but quoted firm. Arrivals have been reported of 178 puncheons, 11 tcs., and 3 bbls. Barbados, and 130 puncheons Demerara, which, it was said, are to be marketed in a jobbing way. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 41c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 76c.@80c., the latter for strictly choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, with a fair demand noted, on the basis of $2 40@2 45 for Strained; sales 1,500 bbls. on private terms; and 600 bbls. No. 2 and Pale at $2 70 and $4 75 ₽ 280 ℔s. And at Charleston, a cargo of Strained at $2 17½, with freight room engaged to a direct port at 4s. 3d.... Tar and Pitch without quotable alteration.... Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 350 bbls. Merchantable at 38c., closing with 38½c. reported as bid. And 1,300 bbls. at Wilmington reported at 38c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been depressed and declining on more urgent offerings of stock and a comparatively moderate call from all sources for supplies.... Crude, in bulk, has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 5⅝c. ₽ gallon.... Refined has been moderately dealt in, sales having been reported of 4,500 bbls. at 11⅞c., quoted at the close at 11¾c. for prompt delivery, and 7,500 bbls., deliverable by Oct. 25, at 12c.... At Philadelphia, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅝c.... Refined, in cases, at 17¼c.@17½c.... City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in very moderate request for early delivery, on the basis of $22 50 for Western, in job lots, with sales reported of 100 bbls. Also, 25 bbls. City Family at $24 50. Other kinds dull. Prime Mess quoted nominally at $22 50. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, October option, were sold at $22, though at the close the nominal quotation was $22 25 ₽ bbl.... Dressed Hogs quiet at 8⅜c.@8½c. for City.... Cut-meats have been in slack demand, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms, and quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; 85 bxs. Clear Bellies, 12 ℔s. averages, at 13½c.; small lots of fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; small lots of fresh Hams at 10c.@10½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, part at 12c., and 750 Smoked Hams at 14c.... Bacon dull and heavy; sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter options, quoted nominally at 10c.@10⅛c. ₽ ℔.... Lard has again declined about ⅛c. ₽ ℔., on a comparatively moderate movement. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam for export at 13¾c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 13⅜c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 13⅝c.; 40 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; and 300 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., with Continental grades quoted at 14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 1-16c., quoted at the close at this rate bid; and 750 tcs., seller 6 mos., at 12 1-16c., quoted at the close at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c. And at the West, 500 tcs., February option, at $11 80.... Beef has been generally dull within the former nominal range. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₽ tierce.... Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western.... Butter has been in less request, with prices generally favoring buyers, especially on other than the finest makes. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@41c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 41c.@48c. for very choice to fancy, 21c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@36c. for choice to fancy.... Cheese has been comparatively tame since our last, at less buoyant prices. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 12½c.@16c., chiefly at 13½c.@15½c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₽ ℔.

RICE—A fair jobbing inquiry is noted for the leading kinds on the basis of our quotations. Carolina quoted at $6 75@$8 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 70@$3, gold, in bond; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₽ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The inquiry has been moderately active, mostly for the more desirable makes of Liverpool Fine, which have been held firmly. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in unlimited demand at 5½c., gold, free.

SEED—Clover has been attracting some more attention from export buyers, who have been bidding 10c. for prime new crop, with, however, up to 10½c. asked for strictly prime samples, these asking rates checking business. A car-load was sold on private terms. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

SPICES—The jobbing inquiry has been quite active, and prices have been quoted firm and buoyant; while the invoice dealings have been comparatively limited. Mace quoted at $1 18@1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@1 14; Cassia, 24c.@25c.; Cloves at 43c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 21¾c.@22c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12c.@12½c.; Ginger, 11½c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull on the previous basis as to prices, holders showing no disposition to concede. Sales, 14 hhds. refining Cuba at 8 13-16c.; and 800 bxs. Clayed, on private terms. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8½c.; Molasses Sugars at 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c. ₽ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11¼c. Granulated at 11¼c.; A's at 10½c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ₽ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in fair jobbing demand, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@5¾c.; Potato, 8c. ₽ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been quiet, since our last, with Virginia quoted at $55@$62 50.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in very good demand, but the former views of holders of the best samples have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported of equal to 128,000 ℔s. good to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8 13-16c., with choice quoted at 8⅞c. as the asking rate.... Of Stearine, 12,000 ℔s. fancy City have been sold, since our last, at 15½c., with prime City quoted at 15c., and best Western at 14¾c. ₽ ℔.

TEAS—There has been a very moderate call noted for supplies, with prices quoted weak. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 36c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@28c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Congo, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c., ₽ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but held with confidence. Arctic last sold at $1 10, gold, ₽ ℔.

WHISKY—Is heavy and lower; 200 bbls. reported sold at $1 05½ ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather more steadiness has been noted in the line of berth freights as to Grain rates, with a moderate demand for accommodations. The offerings of Cotton and Provisions have been moderate at somewhat irregular and, in some instances, easier figures. In the chartering line the movements have been quite moderate at about late figures, with tonnage suited to the Cotton, Tobacco, Petroleum, and Grain trades, in most request.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 630 bales Cotton, mainly at ¼d.@5-16d. ₽ ℔.; 120,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5½d. ₽ bushel; 120 tons Provisions at 20s.@25s. ₽ ton. Also, a German bark, 733 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at 19-32d., with option of Havre or Hamburg, at 21-32d.; a schooner, with Cotton, from do., reported at ⅝d. ₽ ℔.... For London, by sail, 25 tons Measurement Goods at 20s. ₽ ton; and by steam, via Southampton 11,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton. The rate for Cheese for London, by steam, via Southampton, should have been printed, as written, in our last, as 42s. 6d. ₽ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (through freight) on private terms, and 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₽ bbl.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For Cardiff, by steam, 50 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₽ ton.... For Havre, a schooner, with 1,300 bales Cotton from Galveston, reported at ⅝d. ₽ ℔.... For Cork and orders, a ship, 971 tons, and a bark, 531 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, reported as within the range of 62s. 6d.@67s. 6d.... For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, (to complete cargo,) reported at 8½d. ₽ bushel; 500 bxs. Starch at 27s. 6d.... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₽ ℔., which indicates an advance of ¼c. ₽ ℔. on late engagements.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₽ bushel; 16,000 bushels do. on private terms; 200 tcs. Lard at 25s., and 500 bxs. Starch at 27s. 6d.... For Seville, an American brig, 358 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 31s. 3d.... For the Continent direct, a British bark, 354 tons, with about 1,050 bales Cotton, from a Gulf port, at ⅝d. ₽ ℔.... For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 408 tons, hence, with Grain, reported on the basis of 13½c. ₽ bushel.... For Oporto, an American brig, 210 tons, hence, with general cargo, including 10,000 bushels Grain, with Flour, Staves, &c., to complete cargo, on private terms.... For Hayti, a schooner, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at 90c., gold, ₽ bbl.... For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 116 tons, reported at $1,500.... For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $8.... For Boston, a schooner, with Logwood, from San Domingo, at $5.... For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $9, with option of Philadelphia.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday Oct. 12, 1874.

On Yesterday forenoon, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade in Beeves was slow but firm, from 8¾c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weights 5¼ to 10 cwt. On Monday, at Harsimus Cove, there was the same condition of trade, with prices from 6¼c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights from 4½ to 9 cwt.; from 55 ℔s. to 59 ℔s. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Good quality Steers continued scarce and in brisk demand. Poor quality Steers remain unsold. Milch Cows sold from $47@$129 50, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals were held on sale. Grass Calves were slow, from $7@$12 50 ₽ head. Sheep were firm, but rather slow, from $4 80@$6 50 ₽ cwt. Trade in Lambs was moderate, from 7c.@8⅛c. ₽ ℔. Live Hogs sold from 5⅞c.@6½c. ₽ ℔.; City Dressed from 8¼c.@8½c. ₽ ℔.; trade fair.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 159 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 15 choice Kentucky Steers at 13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 9½ cwt. T. Gilles held on sale 46 choice Illinois Steers, forestalled to customers. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 473 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 150 good Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights from 8¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt. T. Swift sold for self 10 State Steers at $78 ₽ head, 3 State Oxen at 120 ₽ head. T. C. Eastman sold for self 66 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 91 common Illinois at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 117 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 191 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 67 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 choice Ohio Steers from 12¾c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale. 33 Ohio Steers. S. J. Clark sold for self 7 Illinois Bulls, weight 1,300 ℔s. ₽ head, at $3 25 ₽ cwt., gross. The herds shipped by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 60 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 common Illinos Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 206 poor quality Colorado Steers from 9¼c.@10c. ₽ ℔., weights from 6 to 6¼ cwt. M. Lauterback sold 73 Iowa and Texan Steers, mixed, from 9c.@10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold 106 common Missouri Steers, from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₽ ℔., weights from 6¼c. to 6½ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards—C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 94 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 89 Texan Steers at 6½c. ₽ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Duffy 34 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, at 10c.@11¾c. ₽ ℔., weights from 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; for L. Long, 34 Kentucky Steers at 10c.@11½c. ₽ ℔., weights from 6¼ to 7½ cwt.; for B. Maines, 40 poor Indiana Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; for Morris & Gilmore, 34 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weights from 5½ to 10¾ cwt. Held on sale for Hedges, Hoff & Co. 17 Indiana Steers. F. Samuels sold in part for J. Bradburne 33 common Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant. Fitch & Bray sold for Graff & Co., 68 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Riggs & Curran, 68 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 19 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 36 common Kentucky Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for A. J. Dideman 84 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for S. Brown 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for selves 7 cars of Texan Steers from 7½c.@8½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for A. J. Campbell 179 Texan Steers from 7½c.@8½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; held on sale for W. Clarke 91 Ohio Steers; for W. H. Duffy 64 Kentucky Steers; for R. Moines 66 Ohio Steers; for J. Enested 19 Indiana Steers. H. Westheimer sold for Smith & Roberts 35 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 33 common Ohio Steers from 10c.@10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 28 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 56 Ohio Steers. R. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 30 common Illinois Steers, on live weight, at $4 20 ₽ cwt. A. H. Moorehouse sold for McMasters 33 State Steers, terms private. S. Ulery sold for self 67 common Pennsylvania Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 106 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights from 7 to 8¾ cwt.; 18 Kentucky Cows and Heifers at 11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 67 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Steinfelt & Baker 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for B. Baker 67 fair Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold in part 71 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 57 poor quality Iowa Steers, from 9½c.@9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 57 Texan Steers at 7c. ₽ ℔., weight 5 cwt., scant; 18 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., strong. Toffey & Sons sold 168 Texan Steers at 6¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 80 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ₽ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 35 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 57 poor Iowa Steers at 9½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; held on sale, 100 Texan Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 206 Sheep, weight 23,540 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 117 Sheep, weight 11,740 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ₽ ℔.; 65 Sheep, weight 6,220 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 210 Lambs, weight 13,530 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—T. Leroh sold 429 Sheep, weight 33,420 ℔s., at $4 80 ₽ cwt.; 218 Sheep, weight 17,100 ℔s., at $5@$6 25 ₽ cwt.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,190 ℔s., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,410 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,620 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 135 Lambs, weight 9,110 ℔s., at 8⅛c. ₽ ℔. T. H. Reid sold 176 Hogs, weight 18,080 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₽ ℔.; 48 Hogs, weight 9,050 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume and Elliott sold 148 Sheep, weight 11,920 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 211 Sheep, weight 16,530 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 46 Sheep, weight 5,060 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 527 Lambs, weight 34,660 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 77 Lambs, weight 5,530 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 90 Lambs, weight 5,840 ℔s., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.; 266 Lambs, weight 16,990 ℔s., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.; 114 Lambs, weight 7,860 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₽ ℔.; also for week ending Oct. 10, 1874, 8,733 Sheep and Lambs for $50,515 53, average ₽ head $5 77; 558 Veals and Calves for $5,273 75, average ₽ head $9 47. S. McGraw sold 430 Sheep for $2,072 05; 161 Veals and Calves for $1,506 05; 7 Cows for $536 50; 1 Cow for $85; 1 Cow for $100; 1 Cow for $129 50, calves included. J. Kirby sold 115 Sheep, weight 9,080 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₽ ℔.; 104 Sheep, weight 8,670 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 80 Sheep, weight 6,750 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 126 Sheep, weight 11,420 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 54 Sheep, weight 4,980 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ₽ ℔.; 98 Sheep, weight 10,210 ℔s., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 75 Lambs, weight 5,360 ℔s., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 262 Lambs, weight 17,470 ℔s., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Oct. 12, 1874: 3,924 head of horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 469 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Oct. 10, 1874: 13,282 Sheep and Lambs, 40 Cows, 614 Veals and Calves, 51 Steers, dry Cows, and Bulls. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,141 Sheep and Lambs, 25 Cows, 214 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 8,705 Hogs, 9 Veals, 1,012 Sheep and Lambs. Gross arrivals at same yards for week ending Oct. 10, 1874: 24,124 Hogs, 98 Veals, 7,004 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Oct. 10, 1874; 5,207 head of horned Cattle, 10,902 Sheep and Lambs, 15,123 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 3,587 head of horned Cattle, 5,319 Sheep, 2,173 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Cattle dull; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $6 75@$8 25; fair to good do., $5 50@$6 50; common, $4@$5 25; receipts, 3,600 head. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 12,000 head. Hogs dull and lower at $10@$10 50; receipts, 6,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Cattle quiet and steady; common to good through Texans, $2@$3 50.; corn-fed do. $4@$4 80; good to choice natives, $5 75@$6 10; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 2,200. Live Hogs steady and moderately active; fair to good, $6 50@$6 90; poor to choice, $6@$6 70; extra, $6 80@$6 90; shipments, 6,000. Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, 96c.@96½c.; No. 2, 90¼c.@90¾c., cash; 90¼c., October; 89½c., November; No. 3 do., 85c.@86c.; Rejected, 68½c.@68¾c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 76¼c.@76½c., cash; 76¼c., October; 72⅜c., November; 69¾c., all the year; High Mixed, 77c.; Rejected, 76c.; New Ear on track, 60c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 48¾c., cash; 47¼c., November; Rejected, 45¾c. Rye steady at 84c.@84½c. Barley opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 08, cash; $1 05, November; No. 3 do., 90c.@95c. Pork dull and lower at $20 75@$21, cash; $17 70, all the year. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.; Short Clear do., 11½c. Whisky steady at $1 01. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the open board, this afternoon, Wheat closed steady at 90¼c., October. Corn unsettled at 75¾c., October; 71¾c., November. Oats steady at 48¼c.@48¾c., October. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 191,000 bushels Oats, 32,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Lake and rail imports for the last forty-eight hours—14,500 bbls. Flour, 473,983 bushels Wheat, 110,268 bushels Corn, 54,633 bushels Oats, 10,500 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—308,910 bushels Wheat, 110,250 bushels Corn, 29,300 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—16,000 bushels Wheat, 24,400 bushels Corn, 18,900 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Grain in Store—223,468 bushels Wheat, 302,331 bushels Corn, 137,821 bushels Oats, 42,138 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; White, $6 50@$7 50; Amber, $6@$6 25. Wheat dull and inactive; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 12½; do. No. 2 do., $1 04; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 03; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 15; White Winter, $1@$1 25. Corn dull and sales limited; No. 2 Western, 88c.@89c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 57c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 10; State, $1 20. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Provisions unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Butter easy; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 40c.@44c.; Western Prime, 36c.@38c.; choice Western Rolls, 35c.@40c. Cheese firm; New-York State Fancy, 15¾c.@16c.; do. Prime, 14¾c.@15½c.; Western Prime, 14½c.@15¼c. Eggs strong; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.; Western, 26c.@28c. Quercitron Bark—No. 1, $35. Cloverseed in good demand at 10¼c.@10½c. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $3 25@$3 75; Extras, $4@$4 75; Spring Wheat Family Extra, $6 25@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 62½@$6 25; high grades, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 27@$1 35. Rye offered at $1 08. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, $1 01½@$1 02. Oats unchanged; White, 61c.@62c.; Mixed, 60c. Petroleum easy; Refined, 11¾c.@12c., spot and during month; Crude, 9c.@9¼c., in bbls., 5¾c.@6c. in bulk. Whisky firm at $1 06.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 Red Fall, $1; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13@$1 13½. Corn weak and inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 83c. Oats easier; No. 2, 51c.@51½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Pork dull at $22. Dry-salted Meats—A slight speculative movement; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c., December. Bacon irregular; lower; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. Lard unchanged. Hogs higher; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; Bacon, $5 50@$5 85; Butchers, $6@$6 50. Cattle—Offerings almost wholly of lower grades, which are dull; Through Texans, $1 75@$3 50; Wintered do., $2@$4. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs, 1,700 Cattle. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Flour firm; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 75@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 75. Wheat dull for Western; firm for Southern; prices unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, $1@$1 03; Yellow do., 98c.; Mixed Western, 95c. Oats active and lower; Southern, 60c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@61c.; White do., 60c.@61c. Rye firm and in good demand at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork nominally $23@$24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 15c. Western Butter strong at 36c.@38c. Coffee and Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet and easier at $1 07@$1 07½.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16½; No. 3 do., $1 11; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12½; Amber Michigan, $1 07@$1 07½; November, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10¼; No. 2 Red, $1 05½; No. 3 Red, $1 01; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 11. Corn unchanged; High Mixed, 83½c.; New, 72c.; White, 87½c.; Michigan and no grade, 81½c.; do. New, 71c.; Damaged, 77c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52½c.; New Mixed, 52¼c.; Michigan, 52½c. Clover-seed, $5 75. Freights—To Buffalo, 2¾c.; Oswego, 6c. Receipts—56,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Flour steady; sales, 2,600 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 White State at $1 23. Corn quiet; sales of 3,200 bushels Low Mixed at 93c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1 34@$1 35; sales, 10,000 bushels to arrive on private terms, Saturday night; 10,000 bushels at $1 35. Corn-meal, $39 for bolted; $38 for unbolted ₽ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $32 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn and Rye, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake receipts—70,300 bushels Wheat, 23,600 bushels Barley, 714,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 57,800 bushels Barley, 1,683,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn dull and declining; old, 79c.@80c.; new, 50c.@55c. Oats quiet and weak at 53c.@55c. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady; choice Western Reserve, 34c.@35c.; Central Ohio choice, 30c.@33c.; common, 23c.@25c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; Summer, 13c.@13⅛c. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky steady at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, 98½c.; No. 2, 92¼c., October; 91½c.; November, 90¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 49c. Corn very dull and lower. Rye—No. 1 held at 87½c. Barley moderately active; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 10; No. 3 do., store, 94c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,500 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Nothing done in Wheat. Rye—Little offering; sales of bag lots at 93c. Corn neglected; Western Mixed firmly held at 96c.@97c. Barley very quiet, but holders more firm; sales, one car No. 2 two-rowed State, at the Susquehanna, at $1 20; one car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 30; Canada nominally at $1 37@$1 40. Oats quiet at 61c.@64c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork—None here. Bacon dull and lower at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14½c. Plain do., nominal. Bulk Meats—None here. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17½; No. 1 White, $1 12¾; Amber Michigan, $1 06½. Corn dull and lower at 88c. Oats dull and declining. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn—New Ear, 50c.; Shelled, 79c.@80c., in elevator. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@62c., in elevator. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Barley unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer; Low Mixed, 83c.; High Mixed, 84c. Oats steady; No. 1, 54c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car-lots, 9¾c.; State Test, 11¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 37c. Resin quiet at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12.—Oats steady; nominally 64c. Bulk Meats steady; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Bacon dull and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,389; exports, coastwise, 886 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 15,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,190 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,815 bales; coastwise, 2,841 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 25,795 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Cotton strong; good demand; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4,841 bales; gross, 6,032 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,854 bales; coastwise, 4,095 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 40,951 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 12.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,606 bales; gross, 1,706 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,375 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 22,306.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 7,467 bales; gross, 7,467 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4 bales; coastwise, 3,764 bales; sales, 2,163 bales; stock, 42,941 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 12—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is 2 ₽ cent. Consols, for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 26; do., preferred, 44.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾; do., preferred, 45½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53,000. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27.

5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 27⅛; do., preferred, 46; Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October, at 7 15-16d. Provisions—Beef, 87s. ₽ tierce for new Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8d. Provisions—Cheese, 68s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ₽ cwt. Evening.—Common Resin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ₽ cwt. Linseed-oil, 27s.@27s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—There were 6,500 boxes of Cheese offered here to-day, and 2,500 boxes sold at 15¾c.@16c.; the extreme prices for single lots were 16½c.@16¾c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
51—Matter of Sumer, a Lunatic.
63—Beekman, &c., vs. Fish, &c.
98—Isaacs vs. Seligman, &c.
109—O'Brien vs. Traynor.
125—Goodheart vs. Goodheart, Jr.
160—Merchant, &c., vs. Hesse, &c.
169—Bird vs. Soles.
218—Wood vs. Lott.
219—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
225—Brennan vs. stein.
226—Petshaw, &c., vs. Adams.
231—Coman vs. Phall.
235—Croffat vs. Henry.
238—Sherman vs. Maso
248—The Mayor, &c., vs. Dannatt, &c.
249—Binney vs. Olmste
254—De Hart vs. Hatch.
Call—264—Wright vs. Lemon, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
156—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Alexander.
160—Green vs. The Mayor.
190—Percy vs. Wood.
191—Thompson vs. Fargo, Treasurer, &c.
195—Lesher vs. Roessner.
13—In the Matter, &c., of Kelly.
27—Clews et al. vs. Rockford, Rock I. and St. L. R. R. Co.
34—Gowdy vs. Paullain.
38—Howland vs. Taylor.
99—Llamosas vs. Llamosas.
134—Catlin, &c., vs. Browning.
9—In the Matter, &c., Department Public Parks, &c.

Nos.
24—Catlin vs. Catlin.
32—Clements vs. Yturr
37—Humphreys vs. Hur
46—In the Matter, &c., Lexington avenue.
47—Watson vs. Church et al.
161—People ex rel. Kedian vs. Neilson, &c.
197—Luling et al. vs. P. M. S. Co.
198—Seaman vs. Schuyler.
199—Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.
200—Godfrey vs. Moser.
203—Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
204—Moffatt vs. Cauldwell et al.
205—Hall vs. Madden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Oct. 19, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1518—Piazza vs. Hubbard.
3864—Fallon vs. The Mayor.
2268—Bergman vs. Queen Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
2294—Dieter vs. Reinhardt.
2300—Man, Rec'r, &c., vs. Conklin.
2306—Gage vs. Myers.
2314—Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Union R. R. Co. et al.
2318—Stayner vs. Manna.
2322—Haffner vs. Heydecker.
2328—Leslie vs. Heath et al.
2332—Sanchez vs. Cobb et al.
2334—Solomon vs. Mitzner.

Nos.
2342—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
2348—Pierrez vs. White.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2352—McCormick vs. Bryle
2356—Macauly et al. vs. Hollis et al.
2362—Southwick vs. Nudgett.
2364—Flagg vs. Scott.
2366—King vs. Elkins.
2368—Same vs. Same.
2370—Poillon et al. vs. Dover Iron Rivet Co.
2372—Wayland et al. vs. Tyson.
2382—Fellows, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1365—Clugstone et al. vs. Lippman.
1877—Gregory vs. Clarke et al.
1653—Ives, Trustee, &c., vs. Heath.
551—Pope et al. vs. The Upson Post & F. Co.
1793—Samuels vs. The Evening Mail Ass'n.
1851—Rosenthal vs. Aarons.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
1881—Greenleaf vs. Greenleaf.
1883—Day et al. vs. Wilson.
1889—Corrigan vs. Sheffield.
1891—Maples et al. vs. Wood.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.

Nos.
1895—Dummer vs. King.
1897—Mott vs. Campbell.
1899—Owens vs. Cassidy.
1901—Refschneider vs. Oliver.
1903—Phelps vs. Middleton.
1905—Griffin vs. Morrison, Jr.
1907—World Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Cohn.
1909—Devlin vs. Weyer, impleaded, &c.
1911—Colt vs. Golden, Bunge, & Co.
1913—Dolz vs. Morris et al.
1915—Roach vs. Atlantic M. S. S. Co.
1921—Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1923—Conklin vs. Blaisdell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

1133½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Mechanics and Traders' Ins. Co.
555½—Wright vs. Huggins.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
751—Brown vs. Silberstein et al.
753—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
757—Day vs. Mabie et al.
759—Furman vs. Titus.
761—Butterfield vs. Melliss.

763—Loomis et al. vs. Sutton et al.
765—Cramer vs. Landis et al.
767—Taylor vs. Hoyt.
769—Strong, Receiver, vs. Whitlock.
771—Treadwell, Executor, vs. The Empire Mutual Life Ins. Co.
775—Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.
777—McKenzie vs. Lauziers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
382½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.
1228—Bacon vs. Densmore, President, &c.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
678½—May vs. Hinckley.
668—Bradley vs. The National Steam-ship Company.
362—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Company.
642—The Diamond State Iron Company vs. Lissberger.

Nos.
714—Codleng vs. Russitto.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.
634—McCourt vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
582—Urbach vs. Doughaday.
1058—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c.
694—Chamboret vs. Cagney.
428—Finnin vs. Malloy.
658—Kernochan et al. vs. Landsberg.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
25—Gillies vs. Worth.
29—Gifford vs. Waters.
32—Corliss vs. N. Y. and London Mf'g Co.

Nos.
34—Phillips vs. Davies.
58—— vs. ——.
60—— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

1773—Shea vs. Larkin. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
2027—McMullen vs. The Mayor, &c.
2112—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c.
1212—Howland vs. Murphy.
34—Appleby vs. Rader.
1154—Eiske vs. Brennan.
2142—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1873—Flynn vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1875—Duffy vs. The Mayor.
1145—Kunot vs. Husted et al.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1976—Hickey vs. The Mayor.
1173—Koehnk vs. Rosa.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
104—Frey vs. Kelly.
1087—House, Receiver, vs. Vogel.
5—Zittell vs. Lichtstein.
1131—Smith et al. vs. Hakoun.
974—Flecke vs. Di Murska.
985—Walker et al. vs. Valesll.
4790—Kurzman vs. Erzer.
4—Klein vs. Fox.

Nos.
26—Lyddy vs. Driggs.
230—Kent vs. Edmeyer.
263—Ilsley vs. Odenheimer.
68—Ripley vs. Middleton.
69—Same vs. Same.
1020—Bear et al. vs. Harris, &c.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstavant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
242—Thornley vs. Russell et al.
405—Wiggin vs. Baker et al.
46—Carr et al. vs. The Tonzet S. F. M. Co.
71—Heath, Jr., vs. Langley et al.
288—Phelps vs. Tijur.
289—Phelps vs. Rogers et al.
290—Mulligan vs. McManus.

Nos.
310—Bird vs. Cary.
947—Miller vs. Derham.
961—Schultz vs. De Mas Kiswicy.
1336—Kahn et al. vs. Cramer.
368—Central P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
388—Samuels et al vs. Lother.
390—Konth vs. Lenz.
391—Schwarts vs. Godschaud.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1056—Button vs. Logan et al.
35—Duchardt, Jr., vs. Eckstein et al.
1194—Kramer vs. Goldstein et al.
1121—Dore vs. Rernach.
1231—Kahn et al. vs. Levy et al.
1036—Porter vs. Wyman et al.
945—Shaw vs. Bramhall et al.

Nos.
253—Morris vs. Josmy et al.
301—Junker et al. vs. Freeman.
307—Whitbeck vs. Ball.
360—Simon vs. Day et al.
366—Place et al. vs. Histed.
393—Ohm vs. Pisbach.
395—West vs. Farrell.
401—Bendiner vs. Heyman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Edward Quinn, homicide.
Mariam Roberts, felonious assault and battery.
Gust. S. Roo, felonious assault and battery.
Stephen Warren, burglary.
Jacob Menger and George Siebold, grand larceny.
George M. Mullin, grand larceny.
Philip Nolan, and Edward Brown, grand larceny.
Frank Schroder, larceny from the person.

John J. Foley, (five cases,) grand larceny from the person.
Frank Kraus, larceny from the person.
Johanna Parker, larceny from the person.
Henry Weng, larceny from the person.
George H. Moore, larceny from the person.
Louisa Wilson, larceny from the person.
John Kennedy, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Henry Meyers, violation of the Election laws.
James B. Hart et al., violation of the Election laws.
Morris Krause, violation of the Election laws.
John E. Warren et al., violation of the Election laws.
Michael Foley, violation of the Election laws.

John McCabe, violation of the Election laws.
John H. Strand, violation of the Election laws.
Samuel W. Cox, violation of the Election laws.
James Keegan, violation of the Election laws.
Patrick Barry, violation of the Election laws.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bronson vs. Bronson; Graephe vs. Levy. See opinions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kate A. Marshall vs. Thomas A. Jones, Jr.; report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Donohue.

Powers vs. Trenor; opinion.

Andrew J. Fisher vs. Amanda C. Fisher; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Stevens vs. Collins; motion denied with $10 costs.

A DISHONEST BOARDER CAPTURED.

Charles Schlockman, of No. 281 Avenue B, has been looking for a former boarder since the 29th of November, 1872. On that day Christian Schalkoff, who was stopping at Schlackman's house, disappeared, taking with him jewelry and other property belonging to Schlackman, valued at $75. On Sunday last Schlackman saw the fugitive on Avenue A, and immediately caused his arrest. Schalkoff, whose alias is Schafer, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 12, B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of F. E. Barnard, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, in size 25 by 78.3 by 32.10 by 99.6, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 175 feet west of Second avenue, for $3,975, the purchaser being Terence McGuire. The legal sale by D. M. Seaman of the leasehold premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, known as the Metropolitan Theatre, was adjourned to the 19th inst., and the sale by William Kennelly of two lots on West Sixty-seventh street, west of Eighth avenue, to the 26th inst. No other business was transacted.

F. Zittel, No. 1,026 Third avenue, reports having effected the following sales at private contract since Sept. 1:

No. 105 East Sixtieth street, one four-story brown-stone private dwelling, 20 by 52 by 100, sold for $31,000; No. 399 First avenue, one four-story tenement, 25 by 55 by 100, sold for $23,500; No. 207 East Sixty-first street, one three-story brown-stone private dwelling, 20 by 50 by 100, sold for $19,000; No. 209 East Sixty-first street, one three-story brown-stone private dwelling, 20 by 50 by 100, sold for $19,000; No. 212 East Sixtieth street, one three-story brown-stone dwelling, 19.2 by 50 by 100, sold for $19,000; No. 217 East Forty-eighth street, one three-story brown-stone dwelling, 12.8 by 55 by 100, sold for $12,000; No. 811 Lexington avenue, one four-story brown-stone dwelling, 18 by 52 by 70, sold for $28,000; East Sixty-first street, north side, 155 feet west of Second avenue, four full lots, sold for $30,000; Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-seventh street, 25.5 by 90, and nine full lots on Fifty-seventh street, adjoining, sold for $140,000; Third avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-first street, three five-story brown-stone stores and flats, and five four-story brown-stone private dwellings, adjoining on Sixty-first street, sold for $252,500; Third avenue, north-west corner of Forty-ninth street, eight full lots, four on avenue and four on street, with buildings, sold for $200,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as noticed are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Receiver's sale under the direction of Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., of the five-story and basement brown-stone building, with lot 36.7½ by 80.4 by 37.3 by 80, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau street, north-west corner of Pine street, known as the National Bank of the Commonwealth—a very valuable property.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the two-story and basement brick and frame house, 17 by 30, with lot, 66 feet deep, No. 214 Second avenue, east side, 34 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 78, on Second avenue, east side, 60.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 253 building lots, located in the city named, as follows: Ten lots on Johnson avenue, west side, between Ralph and Bleecker streets; twenty-eight lots, in rear of above, fourteen feet each, on Bleecker and Ralph streets; sixty lots, forming the block bounded by Johnson and Knickerbocker avenues, Ralph and Bleecker streets; twenty-one lots, forming plot bounded by Knickerbocker and Myrtle avenues, Ralph and Bleecker streets; eight lots on Johnson avenue, south-west corner of Ralph street; thirty lots on Ralph street, south side, between Johnson and Knickerbocker avenues; forty-four lots, forming the block bounded by Knickerbocker and Myrtle avenues, Grove and Ralph streets; fifteen lots on Magnolia street, north side, between Wyckoff and Myrtle avenues; seven lots forming plot bounded by Magnolia street, Wyckoff and Myrtle avenues; ten lots on Johnson avenue, north-west corner of Palmetto street, and twenty-one gore lots on Magnolia street, north-west corner of Knickerbocker avenue.

By O. H. Pierson, at South Orange, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of Dr. Henry Fenner, of 200 choice building lots and plots, all accessibly located near the railway station, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Special train via ferry from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets at 10:55 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 10, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Amity street, Nos. 130 and 132, brick workshop for repair of fire apparatus, five stories, 50 by 75, estimated cost, $30,000; Corporation of New-York, owners.

First avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, brick piano-forte manufactory, five stories, 100.11 by 97 by 40, estimated cost, $30,000; Behning & Diehl, owner.

Second avenue, east side, commencing 51 feet south of Eightieth street, two brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 25 by 52; Jacob Weeks, owner.

East Seventeenth street, No. 416, brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; Zache & Smith, owners.

East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 325 feet east of Third avenue, brick workshop, two stories, 25 by 35; A. Armbreuster, owner.

East Forty-fourth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 52; Daniel Bowen, owner.

East Eighty-fourth street, south side, 180 feet east of First avenue, brown-stone French flat, four stories, 20 by 58; David Roche, owner.

Madison avenue, south-west corner Sixty-sixth street, seven brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, estimated cost, $30,000 each; Hugh Meehan, owner.

East Seventy-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue, brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 52; Anthony McQuade, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 158 feet west of Second avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 15.7½ by 45; Mrs. S. Burr, owner.

Boston road, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second street, (Morrisania,) brick store and second-class dwellings, two stories, 25 by 50; John Corbett, owner.

Christopher street, No. 96, brick store and tenement, four stories, 18.8 by 55.5 by 19.1 by 51; Charles Beck, owner.

East Fourth street, No. 217, brick store and tenement, five stories, 24.9 by 54; George W. Laiger, owner.

Ninth avenue, No. 771, rear, brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 32; F. Kempf, owner.

Morris avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Schuyler street, (Melrose,) frame dwelling, two stories, 21 by 28; Michael Leahey, owner.

Estimated cost of the twenty-four buildings above enumerated, $369,700.

Unsafe Buildings.

Baxter street, No. 36½, unsafe trimmer arch; John Sexton, owner.

Sixth street, No. 402, unsafe roof and ceiling; Peter Hoffman, owner.

Centre street, No. 168, unsafe floor-beams and floors of two upper stories; Henry Erben, owner.

Division street, No. 188, unsafe generally; Benjamin R. Robson, owner.

Albany street, No. 24, (dangerously) unsafe generally; Henry Lawrence, owner.

Dey street, Nos. 23 and 25, unsafe rear wall, also columns and girders; Theodore Beach, owner.

Essex street, No. 178, (front,) unsafe rear wall and balcony; C. J. Folsom, agent.

Thompson street, No. 59, unsafe front wall and trimmer arch; John H. Power, owner.

West street, No. 442, unsafe rear and south gable walls and chimneys; Enoch Morgan, agent.

West street, No. 444, unsafe coping and chimney; Enoch Morgan, agent.

West Twenty-first street, No. 100, south-west corner Sixth avenue, unsafe north gable wall; George Mundorf, agent.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Thompson street, No. 57; John H. Power, owner.
Bayard street, No. 8; John Sattig, owner.
East Ninth street, No. 78; Tunis Van Brunt, owner.
East Eighth street, No. 143; Dye & Curtiss, owners.
East Eighth street, No. 141; Thomas E. Davis, owner.
Bayard street, No. 9; Charles Schwarz, owner.
East Fifth street, No. 743; L. J. Carpenter, agent.
Tenth avenue, No. 490; John Hardy, owner.
Third avenue, No. 15; M. L. Kellogg, owner.
Third avenue, No. 9; Mrs. Corney, owner.
Third avenue, No. 7; A. Smith & Bro., agent.
Third avenue, No. 5; E. Longworthy, lessee.
One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, in line of Broadway; Corporation City of New-York, owner.
West Fourth street, No. 12; William H. Thompson, owner.
St. Nicholas avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street; Andrew Wancel, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, OCT. [illegible]

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 lot, East 113th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x78.3x32.10x99.6	$3,975

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

Fulton st., No. 35, n. w. corner Water st., 19.10x33.9; Nathaniel B. Law to John Suhr, ½ part	$12,500
Fulton st., No. 50, 24.11x20; T. Everdell to W. Everdell, C. A. G., 1-5 part	2,400
22d st., n. s., 17.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x49.4; Mary A. Webb to Zipporah N. Lawrence	13,500
[illegible] st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; O. Walterling to F. Keckeissen	24,000
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 200x98.9; J. M. Varnum to the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company, q. c.	nom.
52d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Benjamin Shuman to Christian Gebl	21,000
80th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x100.5; H. W. Sage to J. Fettretch	14,000
71st st., n. s., 334 ft. e. of 4th av., 17x102.2; W. Everdell to F. Everdell, C. A. G., ⅓ part	2,400
74th st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x102.2; foreclosure; Theodore F. Miller to Nathaniel Gilbert	11,500
[illegible]th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 28x100.8; Mary L. Bennett, heir of Catherine Clark, to Charles E. Clark, q. c.	nom.
121st st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 39x100.11; J. A. W. Mount to J. M. Johnson, q. c.	16,500
123d st., s. w. corner of Lexington av., 6.8x100.11; Morris Levy to Mary, wife of William Clark	1,500
126th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., 75x99.11, partition, F. R. Sherman to T. Hanson	21,000
207th st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 9th av., 150x99.11; Lewis Roberts to Edward W. Houghton	6,000
3d av., Nos. 665 and 667 w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 36th st., 24.8x85; Leah J. Hart, by Eugene J. Jackson, to Charles F. Roberts	11,000
3d av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 36th st., 24.8x85; [illegible]	20,000
Same property; J. & J. McGovern to J. F. McGovern, one-half part	5,300
2d av., n. e. corner 61st st., 75.5x75; 2d av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 61st st., 25x100; Doris, wife of C. A. Buddensiek, to S. Zellmer	120,000
10th av., w. s., 75.4 ft. n. of 48th st., 25.1x100; Mary A. Stafford, widow, to Sarah A. and Elizabeth A. Pattison	30,000
10th av., w. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 48th st., 25.1x100; Sarah H. and Elizabeth A. Pattison to Mary A. Stafford, widow	10,000
Same property; Thomas Cumming to Sarah A. and Elizabeth A. Pattison, q. c.	

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

43d st., s. s., 145.8 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Anna E., wife of James W. Gillies, to Luther C. Voorhees	$48,500

LEASE.

Park place, n. w. corner College place, Rooms Nos. 9, 10, and 11 and basement of No. 54 Park place, 8 years, per year	$1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

SUPERBLY FINISHED AND BUILT NEW 25 to 35 foot Dwellings Cheap.—No. 5 East 44th, No. 15 East 48th, Nos. 1 and 19 East and Nos. 8 and 18 West 53d, No. 41 West 56th, No. 18 East and No. 7 West 57th; also, 5th av., Nos. 531, 675, 746, and 781, extensions, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE FULL FRONT extra depth house; is carefully built and elegantly finished in artistic cabinet work throughout; has French mantels, mirrors, wardrobes, gold and bronze hardware electric bells, steam heaters, &c.; inspection desired. Apply on the premises, No. 14 East 63d st.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house; size 18x45; lot 100; will be sold at a low figure; very little cash required.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 26 West 49th st. Apply on premises, or to A. VAN WINKLE & SON, No. 205 West st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 129 AND 131 EAST 78TH ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; new price, $18,000. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 190 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The National Bank of the Commonwealth Building, north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., being 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet deep on Pine st. Building is five stories, brown stone, containing over thirty offices, independent of banking-room floor and basement.

The commanding location of this property renders it very desirable as a first-class investment.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST.; ALSO, DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 25x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x38, two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN STAMFORD—HANDSOME LARGE Gothic house, large barn, and three and one-half acres, handsomely laid out; conveniently located in first-class neighborhood; house is fully furnished with every requisite for a gentleman's residence and in good order; the whole premises to let to April next for $500. Address Box No. 335 Stamford Post Office.

TO LET, CHEAP.—TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, to respectable families only; 8th av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire on premises, ADOLPH LEVY, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st., or No. 142 West 47th st. after 8 P. M.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK house in West 18th st., in perfect order, just painted; all improvements, with immediate possession.
W. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, with brick stable on lot; house has ten rooms in good order; location West 17th st.; possession 1st of November next. W. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 30 feet front, fully furnished, with garden adjoining; also, if desired, a stable, with entrance on next street; moderate rent to a good tenant.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED, IN WEST 15TH st., house containing twelve rooms, in good order; immediate possession; rent $175 per month. Inquire at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
Houses to let, in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 207 10th av.; fitted with modern conveniences and suitable for a small family; rent $1,000 per year.
B. M. CLARK.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTMENTS.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. At the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watchmaker.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, with southern exposure, for mother and daughter; also room for gentleman with or without board. Address C., No. 129 East 23d st., stating full particulars. Reference given and required.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKING.

NO. 27 ST. MARK'S PLACE,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.

[illegible] dresses, Home dresses, Children's [illegible], fashionably and neatly made [illegible]. Cutting and fitting. Orders [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.;) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
FALL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, Sept. 23 and 24, at 9 A. M. For catalogue and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAML. KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply after 2 o'clock P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; uptown No. 1,275 Broadway; students taught without classes; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Ladies' qualified as book-keepers and cashiers. Always in session.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS— Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st. (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, DOCTOR OF Philosophy, who has studied modern languages at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and then spent several years in England and France, desires to give private instruction in German and French languages and literature. His professional experience, certificates, and references will be found satisfactory. Address E. S., Post Office, Box No. 4,807.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED WITH SOME OF the best schools in the City, desires one or two private pupils; instructs in Latin, the higher mathematics, French, (if desired,) and usual English branches; history and literature a specialty; testimonials satisfactory. Address Y. K., Box No. 82, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WHO HAS SPENT the last sixteen months abroad at the German universities, and who is an experienced teacher, desires a pupil for a few hours daily; modern languages preferred; best City and University testimonials. Address S. C., Room No. 8, No. 167 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE, accustomed to good society and having excellent testimonials, desires a position as visiting governess to children under fourteen years of age. Address J. K. R., Box No. 334 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, gold medallist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING CHILDREN English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; terms moderate; references. TEACHER, No. 135 West 43d st.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING English, French, and music, is desirous of obtaining a position as resident or visiting governess. Address Governess, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS RESIDENT OR DAILY governess by an English lady; also, will give lessons on piano and singing; City reference. Address G., Stevens Building, 27th st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c. desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS MEETS THE EYE OF ANY MEMBER of "The Brand Manufacturing Company," they will please send their address to ONE INTERESTED, No. 27 North Washington square.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of October, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. GILDAY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business in the City, County, and State of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of McCullough's Lead Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, and Leander W. Townsend, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,935.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL JACKSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the — day of —, A. D., 1874. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ROBERT W. COLFAX,
Chester, Orange County, N. Y., Assignee.
o13-1aw3wTu.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 1,148 BROADWAY, STEVENS BUILDING, SOUTH-EAST CORNER 27TH ST.,
REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,
A general assortment of handsome furniture consisting of rosewood piano-forte, black walnut parlor suites in reps and plush, sofas, etegeres, buffets, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, and oak and black walnut dining-tables, marble-top centre-tables, also a number of mantel mirrors of several sizes, oil-paintings, pictures, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's furnishing goods and fixtures belonging to the estate of said bankrupts, at the auction house of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE CHAPMAN, Assignee.
o13-1aw3wTu*

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND BONDS sold by auction; sales for Executors, Referees, Assignees, &c., made on the most favorable terms.
OFFICE No. 14 PINE ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

All persons interested in the change of grade in 153d st., between 10th av. and the Boulevard, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 14, 1874. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM LYONS and ISAAC B. ABRAHAMS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. The sale of their effects will take place at No. 299 Broadway, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. B. MITTELSTAEDT, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	China, Saturday, Nov. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECULOWX	Saturday, Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Nov. 18

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain.........Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.......................Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH....Oct. 15	PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5
INDIANA............Oct. 22	ILLINOIS............Nov. 12
*ABBOTSFORD....Oct. 29	OHIO...................Nov. 12

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN
FOR $100 CURRENCY.

Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. RATHBUN, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.

The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of
4,000 MILES,
and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.

A competent surgeon on board.
Table and service first-class.
For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
VINDICATOR, Capt. —, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
GULF STREAM, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Oct. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL....................................Oct. 8
ATLAS...Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF MERIDA	Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)	Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, 11 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th.........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th...........8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th........10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th..........2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:10 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads.
J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS [illegible] Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES!

CHEAPNESS. ELEGANCE. DURABILITY.

The RECENT ENLARGEMENT of our Kid Glove Department, with the extensive additions to our stock, enables us to offer GOOD QUALITY GLOVES AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. We are selling one-button Gloves at 60c., two-buttons at 95c., three-buttons at $1 15; also, the Despres Glove at $1, regular price $1 75. Regular cut and seamless real Kid two-button Gloves at $1 40, good value at $2. Full lines of all the newest shades, colors, and makes of the finest grades, including the celebrated TREFOUSSE, acknowledged the best glove manufactured.

SUPERB LINE OF JET TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

PERFECT FIT. BEST OF STYLES. LOWEST OF PRICES.

Attention is called to our complete stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS. Our DOUBLE and SINGLE CORK SOLE and EXTENSION SOLE Walking Boots are exceedingly popular with the ladies. NONE BETTER ARE MADE. Fine Reception, Dress, and Theatrical Boots and Slippers on hand and to order at prices lower than elsewhere. Fine French Kid Button Boots, $5 to $5 50; fine double-sole Walking Boots, $4 to $5 50, and other grades equally low. A very good SCHOOL SHOE for children at $2 50; other styles just as cheap.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
80,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Registered, due 1914.
4,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000	Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000	Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000	Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000	Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100	Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100	Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
600	Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50	Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100	Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
14	Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130	Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
160	Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
10,000	Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000	New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
100	Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
100	Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
100	Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100	Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150	Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15	Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162	Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT,

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 Nassau st.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. TRUST FUNDS, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of election will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874. Polls open at 3 o'clock and close at 4 P. M.
E. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Poll open from 12 till 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.
PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $65,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN,
HENRY J. BOTTMANN, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM W. DURYEE,
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 6, 1874.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADAM STOHR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EGENBERGER, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated September 2, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK, & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Att'ys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated October 5, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK, & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Atty's.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, Richmond County.—EDMUND UNKART, Frederick Meissner, and George Jonas Bechtel, Jr., Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH UNKART, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK D. THORNS, William Pearce, and —— Pearce, his wife, Maria L. Trew, Julia J. Trew, Andrew Langdon, and Carrie A. Hill, and Walter Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Action No. 1.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Aug. 28, 1874. JAMES B. SILKMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
a22-law6wT No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, Richmond County.—EDMUND UNKART, Frederick Meissner, and George Jonas Bechtel, Jr., Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH UNKART, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK D. THORNS, William Pearce, and —— Pearce, his wife, Maria L. Trew, Julia J. Trew, Andrew Langdon, and Carrie A. Hill, and Walter Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Action No. 2.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 28, 1874.
JAMES B. SILKMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
a221aw6wT No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Defendant's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST., NEW-YORK.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES,

IN
Dinner, Evening, Reception, and Walking

COSTUMES,

CLOAKS, "Cuirasse" and "Matelassé" Jackets, Beaded OVER-DRESSES, POLONAISE, OPERA CLOAKS, &c., &c.

LACES.

An elegant selection of
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, AND WHITE SILK GUIPURE LACES, in COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, &c.
BEADED SPANISH AND GUIPURE LACE NETS, for Over-Dresses and Aprons.
BEADED TRIMMING LACES.
WHITE SPANISH NET, for Evening Costume.
ECRU BEADED NETS, with trimming lace to match.
"ITALIAN" LACES, BARBES, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, COLLARETTES, &c.
BLACK BEADED LACE COLLARETTES.

EMBROIDERIES.

An entirely new stock of
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, to match, all widths.
500 PIECES HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS, GREATLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
12,000 PAIRS EMBROIDERED DOUBLE LINEN CHEMISE BANDS, FROM 65c. and UPWARD.
PARIS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.
UNIQUE DESIGNS IN LAWN, CAMBRIC, AND SILK COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS;
Also,
350 dozen of PLAIN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, from $3 TO $5 75 PER DOZEN.
GREATLY BELOW IMPORTATION COST.

CARPET

Department.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 12, ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS to their stocks of

REAL FRENCH MOQUETTES,

in ARTISTIC FINISH and DURABILITY of coloring FAR SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.

Royal Wiltons and Body Brussels,

of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
Exclusive designs in

Tapestry Velvets & Tapestry Brussels,

3-PLY AND INGRAIN,

of the "LOWELL COMPANY'S" CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

ALSO, an extensive assortment of
"AUBUSSON,"
"SMYRNA,"
"AXMINSTER,"
"TOURNAY,"
AND
REAL "PERSIAN" CARPETS,
WOVEN IN ONE PIECE.

An examination of this TRULY ELEGANT COLLECTION will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Upholstery Goods.

A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in
SATIN DAMASKS,
PLAIN SATINS,
JAPANESE CACHEMIRES,
PERSIAN TAPESTRIES,
BROCATELLES,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.

An extensive assortment of
"LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES."
CRETONNES, SATTEENS, SERGES, AND DAMASK TWILLS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
GENERAL GRAND OPENING.

Our premises will be opened on Monday morning, Oct. 12, 1874, as usual. This is strictly confidential.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GREAT LACE OPENING,

and sale, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, Monday morning, Oct. 12, and will continue through the entire day, if it does not rain, or the goods are not all sold before night.

25 cases Lace Goods received by Steamer Periere, White Silk Illusions, Black and White Brussels Nets, Beaded Yaks and Blonde Laces, Plain Yaks and Chenille Nets.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

VELVET OPENING.

HAVEN'T YOU HEARD OF IT!!!!!!

THIS IS

a special opening. It deserves a full column on one of our blanket-sheet newspapers. Prolix people would dedicate a volume to it. But it seems to us that it is sufficient to inform the public in a very few words, (for advertising costs,) that we are opening, of our own importation, 399 different shades of Trimming and Millinery Velvets, and every single shade is the leading color in Paris to-day, (you can convince yourself by telegraphing there,) and that half shade will probably bloom into a full shade before another week. These colors are all confidential, and this sale will continue until the goods are all sold.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

FUR OPENING.

This opening should have taken place in AUGUST, but we were delayed.
We shall have it now,

MONDAY, OCT. 12,

and shall make frantic efforts to continue it through the next day, which is TUESDAY. If successful, we shall extend the opening as long as the warm weather lasts, and perhaps even into the cool weather of Winter.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS.
The Eureka Horse Blanket Company are retailing, C. O. D., their immense stock of horse blankets at wholesale discounts.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets, for road-horses; trimmed blankets, from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article, at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and Street uses. Also, **DRESS BLANKETS,** Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; **CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS,** and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

WANTED—A COUPE, BROUGHAM, OR LANDAU-let, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; must be nearly new, large size, and in good order. Address J. B. M. G., Box No. 4,494 Post Office, New-York.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—NO. 18 EAST 39th st., between 5th and Madison avs. For sale, a shifting-top phaeton, three-fourths clarence, and top wagon, City make.

COUPE FOR SALE.—MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st.; in fine order. Apply at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, 32d st. and 4th av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—EXTRA accommodations; boxes if desired; horses at risk of owners. G. BRADISH, Bay Side, Queens County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET,
At $4 weekly, to lady or gentleman, with light housekeeping privilege; gas, bath, &c.; excellent neighborhood.
Private residence No. 316 East 13th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Ebbinghousen & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or table d'hote. A few gentlemen can also be accommodated. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PARTIES DESIRING LARGE, LIGHT, pleasant rooms can be accommodated at No. 31 West 32d st., with rooms en suite or singly, with or without board; the house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; references given and required.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 399 5th av.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67,
Between 5th and 6th avs. Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors, with private table only; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS—HANDSOME-ly furnished, with or without private table; en suite or separately; also other rooms for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 21 West 12th st.

$28 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning the house, will let a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; all improvements; grate fire; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; with board; references. No. 307 East 18th st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESID-ing on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel, will let an elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, with board, to a party of two or three persons. Address G. L. K., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD given in part payment for handsome furniture and parlor carpets; pleasant home for Winter to gentleman and wife, or gentleman, if applied for immediately; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room; hot and cold water, bath, gas, heater, &c., in rooms. Also, a large room on second floor, bath connecting; southern exposure; gentlemen only. No. 13 East 28th st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPY-ing their own house on Lexington av., near 38th st., will let, with board, their second floor, en suite or separately; references. Address Q. E. D., Box No. 4,837 Post Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite, with exclusive bath; private table only; no other boarders. Only those willing to pay for first-class accommodations need apply. No. 14 West 17th st., a few doors from 5th av.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c. free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house, will let with board, a pleasant room on second floor, to gentleman and wife. No. 133 East 54th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large and elegant rooms, with first-class board; location delightful.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor with board.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107, WEST.—TO rent, with board, very desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.
Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms on parlor floor, with private table, if desired. References.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, and rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; house private. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.
One desirable suite, parlor floor, hot and cold water, and one front room, third floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST,
near 5th av., large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISH-ed rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.
To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also, rooms for single gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with breakfast; full board if desired; also, single rooms; references exchanged. No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board, a pleasant front room, nicely furnished with every convenience. Apply at No. 140 West 45th st., near 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROAD-way and 5th av.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.
Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best references given.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished rooms, with board, en suite or singly. House and location first class. References.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, ELE-gantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; also, hall rooms with board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished second-story front room; references required; prices moderate.

A DOUBLE ROOM, FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT, large closet, gas, and fire; references exchanged. No. 34 West 46th st.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FUR-nished rooms for gentlemen in a small private family; breakfast if desired. No. 18 East 47th st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.
Second floor complete, with or without private table; appointments first class.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE SUITE AND two square rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FUR-nished rooms, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 283.—A PARTY DESIRING A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second floor, may be accommodated, without board; private family.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN EXTENSION parlor and bedroom on first floor. Inquire at No. 32 West 32d st. References required.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first class board, for families and single gentlemen; also table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to let, with board, on second or third floors; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and for the MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30, will be repeated the brilliant entertainment of Saturday evening.
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE!
A series of seven living pictures illustrative of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S new and exquisite poem.
THE CRITIC!
SHERIDAN'S celebrated comedy and mock tragedy comprised in one act, and offered with spectacular effects.
THE TWO WIDOWS,
Mr. DALY'S new comedy, received with every token of delight.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be offered the greatly successful revival of SHERIDAN'S five-act comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

The whole company in both performances, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Nina Varian, Emily Rigl, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, James Lewis, Louis James, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Sol Russell, Owen Fawcett, B. T. Ringgold, George Parkes, Hart Conway, J. W. Jennings, D. Whiting, &c., &c.
In active rehearsal—MOORCROFT!!

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Also
SATURDAY MATINEE,
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
in which the following artists will appear:
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss KATE BARTLETT.
IN PREPARATION,
Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play
Miss ADA DYAS
will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.
The cast will include:
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARK THEATRE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS
to see
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
great characterization of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by TELEGRAPH.
Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
RAYMOND,
MARK TWAIN,
COL. SELLERS,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30; begins at 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, UNDER THE GASLIGHT. | AFTERNOON, AT 2, JENNIE MORTON IN IDLEWILD.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
On and after TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 A. M., season tickets and reserved seats for six concerts and eighteen rehearsals, will be sold at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros'., No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the office of the Secretary, No. 302 5th st.
The boxes will be sold at the Academy on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer. The proscenium boxes, being under the supervision of the President, will be sold by him, on and after Oct. 15, at 12 M., at the Academy of Music, entrance on 14th st.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To rent, with board, choice rooms second story front; one hall room fourth floor front; moderate terms. Apply at No. 150 West 34th st.

ELEGANT SUITES TO LET, WITH AND without private table. Full particulars and services without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway; open evenings.

NO. 490 LEXINGTON AV.
A gentleman and wife, without children, will let to adults, with first-class board, their second story, front, with exclusive use of bath-room.

MME. ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has three elegant suites which she will let with private table. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also, single room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or singly; house, table, and location first class. Parties in pursuit of home, please call. References.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

NO. 157 EAST 30TH ST.
Furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without breakfast; would rent front basement for a doctor's office; best references required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE, NEATLY furnished corner room, southern exposure; modern improvements, a handsome parlor and a single room; breakfast if desired. No. 37½ St. Mark's place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room for one or two gentlemen; bath-room adjoining; all modern improvements; family strictly private; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

WEST 34TH ST., NO. 265.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentleman; family private; terms moderate.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st., and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; coach-house and stable; references exchanged.

NO. 265 4TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

5TH AV.
Mrs. Wyckoff has one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table. No. 330 5th av.

NO. 295 5TH AV.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to select families. Private table only. References.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITES of rooms, with private table only; suitable for families or party of gentlemen.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table or without board; references. Call at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR room, handsomely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of front and rear rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table first-class.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FUR-nished room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, (PERRY ST.)—NEAT-ly furnished rooms to let, with board, on second and third story; also back parlor, at reasonable rates.

NO. 237 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board for married couples or single gentlemen. Small room, $7.

A FURNISHED FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS to let together or separately. No. 35 West 10th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS and two children, aged fourteen and six; will require parlor and three bedrooms; house must be between Madison and 6th avs., 30th and 50th streets; for good accommodation and private table, will pay $400 per month; references exchanged. Address A. CAMPBELL, Post Office Box No. 2,277.

BOARD WANTED—A SITTING-ROOM AND A bed-room for a gentleman and wife in a central location, up-town. Address, stating terms, C. S., Box No. 231 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LADIES WISHING BOARD WITH FIRST-class medical attendance and entire seclusion, with the most respectable surroundings, a few miles from the City, may learn of very desirable accommodations, by addressing R. K., Box No. 163.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD—CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses; call on or address E. F. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is now in its

FOURTH WEEK,

is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles..............Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny................Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..................Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..............Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral..............Mr. B. PLYMPTON
(By kind consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Ulric, pianist and composer.........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..............Miss CLARA MORRIS
Berthe De Savigny.........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..............Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, AT 1:30, FOURTH MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1874,
at 8 o'clock.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY
has the honor to announce
A GRAND CONCERT
on the above date, on which occasion she will have the valuable co-operation of the following distinguished artists:
Mlle. SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON,
the renowned English pianiste.
Mlle. TERESA JACKSON, contralto.
And, by the kind permission of MAX STRAKOSCH, Esq.
Signor M. BENFRATELLI, prime tenore,
Signor G. DEL PUENTE, prime baritone,
together with Mlle. DUBOIS, Signor LOTTI, Mr. G. F. HALL, and an EFFECTIVE CHORUS OF MALE VOICES, carefully selected from the ITALIAN OPERA.
Organist, Mr. KARL WALTER.
The whole under the direction of Signor E. AGRAMONTE.
Miss McGEACHY takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact that a prominent feature of the programme will be the GRAND SEPTUOR from LA REINE DE SABA, by Gounod, which will be performed for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR, including reserved seat, can be obtained at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHANGE OF BILL.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
FAIRY CIRCLE;
or,
CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN..............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE......................Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the hilarious comedietta entitled the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY;
Or, THE YANKEE HELP.
MELISSA, with a Yankee song, Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when will be presented a bill of extraordinary magnitude.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, when will be commenced a series of performances by which the eminent tragedienne will bid farewell to the stage.
***Sale of seats begins WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE FAREWELL.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
FAREWELL WEEK OF AIMEE and FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
Unbounded success of
LA FILLE DE MADAME. ANGOT.
TUESDAY, Oct. 13. | LA
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. | FILLE
THURSDAY, Oct. 15. | DE
SATURDAY, Oct. 17. | MME. ANGOT.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 16,
BENEFIT OF Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. AIMEE will introduce on the occasion of her benefit, in the first and third acts of La Perichole,
ENGLISH and SPANISH SONGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17, at 1:30,
FAREWELL MATINEE—MME. ANGOT.
SATURDAY, last appearance of AIMEE in New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Messrs. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA beg to announce that the eminent artist,
MISS NEILSON,
will appear under their management for two weeks only, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 19.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
will then be produced with great splendor.
BEATRICE (first time in America)..........Miss NEILSON
BENEDICK (first appearance in this country).................Mr. J. H BARNES
The strong company, under the stage direction of D. W. Waller, Esq., includes Messrs. Waldron, Vining Bowers, Miss Rose St. Clair, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Colvo. The dresses were expressly made for this revival in London. Sale of Seats commences Wednesday, Oct. 14

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
WONDERFUL MACHINERY
IN MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE..........................Lessee and Manager
RECONSTRUCTION AND
ALTERATION OF KIRALFY'S
DELUGE;
Or,
PARADISE LOST,
with entire new ballet and marches and comic pantomime scenes.
First appearance of
Mlle. REMMELSBERGH,
Premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin.
THE ULLMAN SISTERS.
BOISSEY FAMILY and 150 BALLET, and
200 FEMALE WARRIORS.
JULIA SEAMAN
and KIRALFY SISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." ☞Street cars may be ordered at 10. FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
KALIEDAGYNIA.
The most perfect triumph of the year. Enraptured audiences loudly shout "Encore! Encore!"
THE CAN-CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Grand sensation. The Drama of
KIT CARSON.
Introducing Capt. DONALD McKAY and his great tribe of WARM SPRING INDIANS.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—"THE BATTLE ABOVE the Clouds," painted by Walker on a commission from Major General Hooker, will be on exhibit on at Somerville Art Gallery, corner of 14th st. and 5th av., for a few days only. It is the largest work of the kind ever executed on this continent or by an American artist. It is the picture of an American battle amid grand American scenery.
Every soldier, every lover of art, every one should see it.
Doors open from 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DEGARMO,
No. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROAD TOP COAL REGION.—ONE OF THE largest and best collieries in the Broad Top Region, from which a very large quantity of coal can be shipped annually, can now be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. This coal can be taken by rail direct from the mines to Amboy, and for steam purposes no better coal can be had. Apply to Post Office Box No. 2,224, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPular hardware and house-furnishing store corner of Fulton and Henry sts., doing a safe and profitable business. Amount of stock, $20,000.
JOHN BUNCE, No. 106 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

BILLIARD TABLE—LARGE SIZE, PHELAN'S; for sale at No. 6 East 49th st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENG-lish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. RUY BLAS.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
First performance in America of Maestro FILIPPO MARCHETTI'S celebrated grand opera, in four acts, founded on Victor Hugo's drama,
RUY BLAS,
produced with new scenery and costumes, and the following superb cast:
Donna Maria De Neubourg, Queen of Spain, Signora POTENTINI
Casilda, Lady of Honor..............Miss A. L. CARY
Ruy Blas, Valet of Don Sallustio..Signor CARLO CARPI
Don Sallustio De Bazan, Prime Minister, Signor DEL PUENTE
Don Guritano, Major Domo..............Signor FIORINI
Miss COONEY, Signori HALL, LOTTI, CAPRA, and MARINI.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
The action takes place in Madrid, about the year 1698.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENES:
Act I. Grand Hall of State in the Royal Palace, Madrid.
Act. II. Gardens adjoining the Royal Palace. Painted by Signor Arrigoni.
Act. III. The Council Chamber in the Royal Palace. Painted by Signor Garibaldi.
Act. IV. Cabinet of Don Sallustio.
M. VAN HAMME..............STAGE MANAGER.
The entire opera produced under the immediate supervision of
Signor E. MUZIO..............MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
*** THURSDAY, Oct. 15, BROOKLYN ACADEMY, LA TRAVIATA, Mlle. HEILBRON.
FRIDAY, Oct. 16, second performance of RUY BLAS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, third grand matinee, AIDA.
*** SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, Grand Sunday Concert at Booth's Theatre, with Strakosch Italian Opera Company and Gilmore's Band.
Seats secured at Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.
Mr. Strakosch takes pleasure in announcing the expected arrival to-day, in the steamer Bothnia, of the illustrious prima donna,
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI,
who will make her
DEBUT IN AMERICA,
at the Academy of Music, in grand opera, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, for which event boxes and seats may now be secured at the Academy.

MACCABE—STEINWAY HALL.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY.)
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S RENOWNED MIMIC, VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER-DELINEATOR,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment, entitled
BEGONE, DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.

MACCABE'S INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
At
STEINWAY HALL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) at 8.
Mr. MACCABE'S success during a brilliant season, which extended over SIX HUNDRED NIGHTS, at THE GREAT ST. JAMES HALL, REGENT ST., LONDON, was of the most flattering and unequivocal nature, and the high opinion unanimously held of this entertainment is indorsed (without a single exception) by the whole of the literati and dilettanti of the metropolis, and the enthusiasm bestowed upon the performance by delighted audiences assembled in the largest halls in the principal cities and towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND nightly, for the last seven years, pronounce it to be the
MOST MERITORIOUS AND MARVELOUS ENTERTAINMENT OF THE AGE.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING MACCABE will appear at Steinway Hall in the following characters, written by himself, and played by him over 2,000 nights in London: Henry Russell, Mr. Solemnsides, Miss Mary May, the Lady Killer, the Ideal Troubadour of the Olden Times, the Real Troubadour of the Present Day, the Ventriloquial Railway Porter, the Lancashire Lad, and English Terry O'Mulligan.

MACCABE WILL SING TWELVE OF HIS most popular Songs TO-MORROW EVENING at Steinway Hall, including: "It Serves You Right," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Cease Thy Reposing," "Buttercups and Daisies," and "The Galloping Horse."

MACCABE AT STEINWAY HALL.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and following evenings, at 8, in TWENTY-FOUR of his original PERSONATIONS and SONGS, a superb exposition of ventriloquism, new musical effects, complete programme, complete orchestra, and a complete entertainment.
ILLUMINATED MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.
Business Manager and Secretary.....JOHN F. SUTTON.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two exhibitions daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
MIDNIGHT STORM OVER PARIS.
First time of the original
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT in her new illusions.
Over twenty-five first-class artists. New attractions.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée, (except Saturdays,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA house, near 3d av.: the great Hernandez family and the French Can Can every night at 8; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
NO. 201 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SPRING ST.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

LECTURES.

PACKARD COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE.
JAMES PARTON'S new lecture on "The Kings of Business" will be delivered at the Cooper Union Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, under the auspices of the Packard Business College. Lecture at 8. Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the college, No. 805 Broadway, or at the hall on the evening of the lecture. Present and former members of the college will receive tickets free on application at the office.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, D. D., will deliver a course of lectures in the Allen Street M. E. Church (between Delancey and Rivington streets) on the following evenings: Tuesday, Oct. 13, "Practical Uses of Wit and Humor;" Tuesday, Oct. 20, "Former Days and These;" Tuesday, Oct. 27, "Our Minister's Wife." Tickets, one admission, 50c.; for the course, $1; for sale at Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, Astor place; S. P. Squire, No. 182 Bowery; Charles Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand st.; American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau st., and at the door. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 7:45 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of the club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

K. M. SHROFF, OF BOMBAY, WILL DELIVER a lecture on "The Parsees," at Rutgers Female College, 5th av. and 42d st., THIS EVENING, at 8. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 677 Broadway, or at the College.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

MME. SCHUBERT, FROM EUROPE, HAS RE-turned to New-York; teaches piano and singing to advanced pupils. Address No. 58 Irving place.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

JEROME PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

THE WINNER OF THE FIRST RACE, KADI; THE SECOND, MATE; THE THIRD, VANDALITE; THE FOURTH, HYDER ALI, AND THE FIFTH, PREAKNESS.

The third day's racing of the American Jockey Club, postponed from Saturday last in consequence of stormy weather, came off yesterday. The attendance of spectators was not as large as had been expected, for the programme presented five contests which promised unusual sport. A postponement, however, always operates disadvantageously to the pecuniary success of a meeting, and many who were prepared to visit Jerome Park on Saturday, were obliged to forego that pleasure yesterday. The first train that left the Grand Central Depot at 12:30 P. M., was crowded as usual, and the second, half an hour later, was by no means filled as it should have been. The weather yesterday could not have been finer for the proper enjoyment of out door sports, and those who were present fully appreciated the fact. The track was heavy, but notwithstanding this the time made in the several races was exceedingly good. The card presented five races, the first being a dash of a mile and a half, which was won by Kadi; the second the Grand National Handicap, won by Mate; the third the Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds, won by Vandalite, the fourth the Champagne Stakes for two year-olds, won by Hyder Ali, and the fifth the mile heats, won by Preakness. Mr. Sanford won three races out of the five, and as his horses were the favorites, the knowing ones were in high glee. The favorites in the Champagne Stakes, however, came to grief, and Hyder Ali, beaten so easily in the Spring by James A., won the race, and thoroughly wiped out the disgraceful defeat which signalized his début upon the turf. Those who bought tickets on him in the Paris pools reaped a handsome sum, as each ticket was worth $100 20. The details of the racing are given below.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first race of the day was the dash of a mile and a half for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction. This had six entries, viz.: D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years; F. Morris' b. c., by Leamington, out of Rebecca, 4 years; M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years; Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years; J. G. Bethune's b. f. Red Bud, 4 years, and Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 3 years. All of these came to the post, and the speculation on the result was somewhat heavy, especially as the track was heavy in places and the result deemed uncertain. Kadi, however, had the most admirers, and he brought the most money, as will appear from the subjoined figures:

Kadi	$410	$360	$220
Resolute	355	300	145
Galway	270	210	140
Leamington Colt	350	290	150
Red Bud	65	70	25
Scratch	90	75	30
	$1,540	$1,305	$710

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started on the new two-year old course, and after two false attempts the flag fell, and they came away well together, with Kadi leading, the Leamington colt second, and Galway third. When they entered the regular course at the three-quarter pole, Scratch had run up into the first place and, Red Bud followed up second, the Rebecca colt third, and Galway fourth. When they came up the homestretch Red Bud fell back, and the Leamington colt and Resolute rushed up to Scratch, and finally passed him. The race was a good one past the stand, and when they came in front of the judges the Leamington colt and Resolute were head and head, Scratch third, Galway fourth, Kadi fifth, and Red Bud in the rear. Going round the turn Scratch was ridden, and he was soon up with the leaders, and finally went to the front, passing the quarter-pole a length before the Leamington colt, who was the same distance ahead of Resolute Kadi. had moved up fourth, and was followed by Galway, who was matching him, Coming under the club-house hill the Leamington colt challenged Scratch, and got to his saddle-girth, and three lengths behind came Red Bud, who had passed Resolute, Galway fifth, half a length before Kadi. In this manner they went out of sight, but when they reappeared Galway was found to be in the lead, the Leamington colt second, Scratch third, and Kadi fourth. Coming round the turn, the Leamington colt seemed to outrun Galway, and at the three-quarter pole was in the lead, while Kadi moved up rapidly into the third place. When they got into the homestretch, the heavy going told on the Leamington colt, and both Galway and Kadi passed him. As they approached the goal, Kadi came to the front and won the race, hands down, by a length, in 2:48¾; Galway second, three lengths in front of the Leamington colt, Resolute fourth, Red Bud fifth, and Scratch sixth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $500. The winner to be sold at auction. If entered to be sold for $1,500, to carry weight for age; if for $1,000, allowed 4 pounds; if for $750, 7 pounds; if for $500, 12 pounds. One mile and a half.

M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher, 99 pounds ... 1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 101 pounds ... 2
R. W. Cameron's b. c., 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Rebecca, by Glencoe, 96 pounds ... 3
Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 96 pounds ... 4
J. G. Bethune's ch. f. Red Bud, 4 years, by Australian, out of Red Rose, 93 pounds ... 5
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, 83 pounds ... 6
Time, 2:48¾.

Kadi was sold at auction after the race, and was knocked down to R. Shea, of Boston, for $1,155. Half of the surplus money went to Col. McDaniel. It amounted to over $325.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

The second race on the card was the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared, $1,000 added. This had eighteen nominations, three of whom were declared out, and nine paid forfeit. Those that came to the post were M. H. Sandford's br. h. Mate, Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, D. McDaniel's ch. h. Abdel Koree, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, and James Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Fellowcraft, but his owner, Mr. Littell, did not care to start him on the heavy track. In the betting Mate was of course a great favorite, and sold for more than the entire field, as will appear from the subjoined figures:

Mate	$600	$1,050	$1,500
Jack Frost	205	250	360
Lizzie Lucas	95	340	450
Abdel Koree	110	180	289
Shylock	95	180	210
Bessie Lee	100	110	100
Total	$1,205	$2,110	$2,900

THE RACE.

As the distance of the race was a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and without much ado they were got in line and sent upon their journey, apparently close together. As they traveled up the homestretch, Lizzie Lucas was next the fence in the lead, and Jack Frost second to her, the others in a bunch. After passing the furlong-pole, midway of the homestretch, Bessie Lee came to the front and made a stiff pace, while Lizzie Lucas would not run kindly, and fell to the rear. When they came past the Judges' stand Bessie Lee was showing the way three lengths in advance of Jack Frost, who was a length before Shylock, he being two lengths before, Abdel Kaoree fourth, Mate fifth, and Lizzie Lucas sixth. Going round the turn there was no change of any account; but when they reached the quarter pole Bessie Lee had increased her lead, and was four lengths ahead of Frost, who was a length in advance of Shylock; and at the tail of the latter came Mate and Koree together and leading Lizzie Lucas a length and a half. Thus they ran under the hill and out of sight, Koree appearing to gain a lead on Mate. When they reappeared on the lower turn Bessie was still showing the route by three lengths, while Shylock had moved up and had his head at the saddle-girth of Frost, while three lengths behind them came Mate, Shylock, and Koree close together, and Lizzie Lucas struggling hopelessly several lengths in the rear of all. Bessie Lee kept up her big stride round the turn and still led the dance into the homestretch, and at the finish of the first mile and a half had not lost ground, but maintained her lead of three lengths. Frost was still maintaining the pace in the second position and pressed by Shylock, who was still hanging at his saddle-girth and two lengths before Mate, who had taken the fourth place from Korree, and was leading him a length. Two lengths in the rear was Lizzie Lucas. Going round the turn again the latter was beaten and fell away, to the disgust of her backers. The race now began in earnest. When they reached the quarter-pole, Bessie lost ground rapidly. Heywood urged Mate and in a twinkling he had passed Frost and was on intimate terms with Shylock. The pair were at the heels of Bessie Lee. As they came under the hill Mate was pulled steady and Shylock's head was in front of him, and Bessie still in the lead. It was evident that the race lay between the three leaders, as the others gave signs of distress. The three went out of sight without change of position, but when they reappeared Bessie was still maintaining the front place but at her heels was Mate, who soon got to her head, and the pair were leading Shylock two lengths, and he was the same distance in advance of Jack Frost. When they turned into the homestretch Bessie Lee began to give way, and Mate came to the front. Shylock, in the meantime, had been set going, and with a grand rush he came upon Mate, and the most intense excitement ensued. Mate, however, kept in the van, and won the stake by a length, in 4:13¼, Shylock second, four lengths ahead of Bessie Lee; Jack Frost fourth, Abdel Koree fifth, and Lizzie Lucas far behind, being pulled up.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by the 20th of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse; to close and name on the 15th August, 1874; weights to be published by the 5th September. Two miles and a quarter.

M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 116 pounds. Heywood. 1
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 105 pounds ... 2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, 5 years, by Huntress Lexington, dam by Chorister, 105 pounds ... 3
A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 104 pounds ... 4
D. McDaniels's ch. h. Abdel Koree, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Rescue, 105 pounds ... 5
Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 102 pounds ... 6
Time—4:13¼.

WINNERS OF THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Age.	Weight.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1867	Local	4	102	15	4	5:09
1868	Decourcy	4	92	18	5	4.11½
1869	La Polka	4	100	21	7	4.18½
1870	Niagara	4	103	7	4	4.09½
1871	Monarchist	3	88	19	9	4:09
1872	Tubman	4	108	10	4	4:10¾
1873	Preakness	6	118	13	4	4:08¾
1874	Mate	5	116	18	6	4:13¼

THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

The third event was the Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles and an eighth, which closed with seven nominations, and the four starters were A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, and W. Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette and ch. c. Planter. The betting on the result was at the following rates:

Planter, Bannerette,	$1,120	$900
Vandalite	1,100	850
Rutherford	360	295
Total	$2,580	$2,045

THE RACE.

A good start was effected at the furlong-pole, when Vandalite immediately set out to make the pace, and passed the judges' stand a length and a half ahead of Bannerette, who was four lengths before Rutherford, who was leading Planter two lengths. Bannerette, it was evident, was to force Vandalite, while her stable companion, Planter, was to wait for the finish. The little game, however, was frustrated by the Lewis party, as the jockey of Vandalite received instructions to run from end to end. Vandalite, therefore, kept to the front and was half a length before Bannerette at the quarter-pole, while the latter was six lengths ahead of Rutherford, who was two lengths in advance of Planter. Thus they ran round the bluff and out of sight, and reappeared on the lower turn without change. As they turned into and came up the homestretch, the jockey of Bannerette was obliged to use his whip to keep her going at the pace, for Vandalite shook her off and passed the judges' stand two lengths ahead of Bannerette, who was two lengths before Rutherford, the latter being lapped on the quarter by Planter. Vandalite kept her lead round the turn again, but at the quarter-pole Bannerette got a length closer to her, while Rutherford had closed up, with Planter still on his quarter. Coming under the hill again Vandalite once more got away and showed two lengths in the van of Bannerette, while the boy on Planter seeing that the former could not live the pace, moved up and headed Rutherford, but could not gain another inch. As they went out of sight Vandalite was seen to go away three lengths, and was that distance ahead on reappearing, while the other three were together. As they came round toward the three-quarter pole, Rutherford ran on the outside, leaving the Cottrill pair to themselves, and closed with wonderful rapidity on Vandalite. The Cottrill pair were beaten before they turned into the homestretch, and Vandalite and Rutherford had it to themselves. On came Rutherford with astonishing rapidity, and he reached the tail of Vandalite. It was a magnificent struggle between the two, and both were kept going by the free use of the whip. Vandalite however, was the best stayer, and won the race by a length and a half, in 4:00¾. Bannerette and Planter were more than a dozen lengths behind, and much distressed.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Annual Sweepstakes, of $250 each, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second horse to save his stake. The winner of any three-year old stake of the value of $2,000 to carry five pounds extra. Closed, 5th July, 1874, with seven nominations. Two miles and an eighth. Value to winner, $2,050.

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold ... 1
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, by Australian, out of Ærolite, by Lexington ... 2
W. Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion ... 3
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Planter, by Planter, out of Lark, by Lexington ... 4
Time—4:00¾.

WINNERS OF THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Subs.	Start'rs	Time.
1867	Jas. A. Connolly	Vandal	12	4	3:43½
1868	Nellie McDonald	Colossus	9	3	3:16¼
1869	Vespucius	Planet	17	6	3:54
1870	Kingfisher	Lexington	26	1	w. o.
1871	Monarchist	Lexington	17	3	3:53½
1872	Joe Daniels	Imp. Australian	35	3	3:45¾
1873	Tom Bowling	Lexington	34	2	3:37¾
1874	Vandalite	Vandal	7	4	4:00¾

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The card presented for the fourth contest the Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which had closed with twenty-two nominations, out of which number the following nine started, viz.: Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna; P. Lorillard's b. c. James A.; D. McDaniel's ch. c., by Australian, out of Betty Ward; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. c. Hyder Ali; D. D. Withers' imp. b. f., by Gladiator; F. Morris' b. c. Bayminster; J. H. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella; M. H. Sanford's br. f. Finework, and John Hunter's ch. f. Australind. This was an exceedingly fine lot of youngsters, and puzzled the speculators to pick the winner. The betting on the result was very heavy, and some of the knowing ones were badly bitten. The pools averaged as follows:

Australind	$650	$320
James A.	360	270
Finework	310	270
Hyder Ali	260	200
Bayminster	190	200
Aniella	70	65
Betty Ward colt Ravenna Gladiateur filly	210	200
Total	$2,050	$1,525

THE RACE.

The youngsters were got together without difficulty, and the flag dropped to a fair start, James A., Aniella, and Australind getting off in the lead, while Finework was the last to get away. Passing under the hill, Australind and James A. were leading, and fighting for the front place, the others pretty well bunched. In this manner they rounded the hill and passed from sight, and when they reappeared Finework was discovered struggling with Australind and James A. The race looked as lying between these three, for they kept clear of the others into the homestretch. All eyes were turned toward them, and the others were not considered in the race. At one moment it looked as if Australind would win, then James A. looked the most dangerous, and finally Finework loomed up as the probable winner, but suddenly Hyder Ali, running close to the outside fence, shot out from behind and, to the surprise of the spectators, came to the front with a grand rush and won the race by two lengths in 1:20. James A was second, Finework third, Betty Ward Colt fourth, Australind fifth, the others pulling up and straggling in. The Paris pools paid $100 20 for every $5 invested.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga to carry 7 pounds extra. To close and name on the 15th August, 1874. Three-quarters of a mile. Value to winner, $1,850.

Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. c. Hyder Ali, by Leamington, out of Lady Duke ... 1
P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., by Leamington, out of Maiden ... 2
M. H. Sanford's br. f. Finework, by Lexington, out of Filligree ... 3
D. McDaniel's ch. c., by imp. Australian, out of Betty Ward ... 0
John Hunter's ch. f. Australind, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter ... 0
Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna, by Rivoli, out of Survivor's dam ... 0
F. Morris' b. c. Bayminster, by Warminster, out of imp. Stolen Kisses ... 0
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse ... 0
D. D. Withers' b. f., by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia, by Rataplan ... 0
Time—1:20.

WINNERS OF THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs.	St'rs.	Time.
1867	Sarah B.	Planet	..	7	1:49
1868	Cottrill	Daniel Boone	9	2	1:49½
1869	Finesse	Lexington	11	7	1:56
1870	Madam Dudley	Lexington	11	6	1:50½
1871	Grey Planet	Planet	11	7	1:20
1872	Minnie W.	Planet	10	5	1:19½
1873	Grinstead	Gilroy	19	10	1:17¾
1874	Hyder Ali	Leamington	22	9	1:20

THE MILE HEATS.

The concluding race of the day was the ever popular one of mile heats for all ages, which proved to be a magnificent race, and created great enthusiasm. The entries were John H. Stone's b. c. Col. Milligan, M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury, F. Stearns' gr. c. Frank, H. Gaffney's ch. h. Spendrift, and John F. Chamberlain's b. c. Survivor. This was indeed a splendid field for this kind of a race, and although Preakness was a great favorite it was by no means considered a sure thing for him. The pools rated as follows:

Preakness	$550	$550	$700
Survivor	200	260	
Spendrift	80	80	
Col. Nelligan	65	75	340
Jury	50	70	
Frank	20	25	
Total	$965	$1,060	$1,040

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—After one false attempt, the flag fell, and Jury was off two lengths in the lead, Nelligan second, Sprindrift third. As they went round the turn, Sprindrift and Nelligan were head and head, and Jury was a length and a half before them. By the time they reached the quarter-pole Sprindrift had assumed the lead, and passing under the hill he was two lengths before Jury, who was a length ahead of Nelligan, Survivor fourth, Preakness being fifth, and Frank sixth. Thus they went out of sight. When they reappeared the backers of Spindrift were overjoyed at seeing him six lengths in the lead, all the others with the exception of Frank being in a bunch. As they came round the lower turn toward the three-quarter pole Preakness ran out, followed by Survivor, and closed rapidly on Spindrift, who was leading but three lengths at the three-quarter pole. When they came up the homestretch, Preakness came with a grand rush, and finally headed Spendrift. He then came to the front, and won the heat by a length in 1:47¾, Spendrift second, Survivor third, Colonel Nelligan fourth, Jury fifth, and Frank sixth.

SECOND HEAT.—Preakness brought $400 and the field $200. After two false attempts, the flag fell to a straggling start. Jury was in the lead two lengths, Spindrift second. Survivor was left standing at the post. Going around the turn Jury got four lengths away from Spindrift, and Preakness was third at the quarter pole. Spindrift had got to the tail of Jury, and Preakness was four lengths behind, Col. Nelligan fourth, and Frank in the rear. When they ran under the Club House hill, Spindrift had reached the head of Jury, and as they went out of sight the horse was in the lead. On reappearing, he was six lengths in front, as in the first heat, while Preakness had passed Jury and was in the second place. The race, as before, was between Spindrift and Preakness, but the former had got too much the lead for the great horse of Sanford to overcome. Heyward applied the whip to Preakness, and he responded gamely all the way up the stretch, but Spendrift kept to the front, and won the heat by two lengths, in 1:48¾, Jury third, Nelligan fourth, Frank fifth. The backers of Preakness became somewhat alarmed at the turn of affairs, and tried to hedge their money.

THIRD HEAT.—Under the rule, all but Preakness and Spendrift were sent to the stable, and the betting between Preakness and Spendrift was even, the latter having slightly the call just previous to the start. Spendrift had a length the best of the send-off, and increased his lead to three lengths round the turn, which he further increased to five lengths at the quarter-pole. They continued in this way round the hill until they were lost to view, but coming in sight three lengths of daylight divided them. On the lower turn Preakness began to close on his competitor, and two lengths divided them at the three-quarters. Coming up the stretch Preakness gained rapidly, and Spendrift gave way and suddenly went lame, giving Preakness the heat and race by six lengths in 1:53½, making the third victory for the Sanford stable during the day.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE—Purse, $700, for all ages; mile heats.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, 118 pounds. Heyward ... 1 2 1
H. Gaffney's ch. h. Spindrift, 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 118 pounds. Barbee ... 2 1 2
H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, 111 pounds. Swim ... 5 3r.o.
John H. Stone's b. c. Col. Nelligan, 3 years, by Harry of the West, out of Emeline, 95 pounds ... 4 4r.o.
F. Stearns' gr. c. Frank, 4 years, by Engineer, dam by Governor Wickliffe, 108 pounds ... 6 5r.o.
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 108 pounds ... 3 dist.
Time—1:47¾, 1:48¾, 1:53½.

Hughes, the jockey of Survivor, was suspended until Jan. 1, 1875, for keeping his horse standing when ordered to move by the starter.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

ACTION OF THE CONGREGATION ON THE CALL TO REV. DR. COLLYER, OF CHICAGO.

Considering the brief notice given in the matter, a fair-sized audience assembled in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah last evening to consider the question of inviting Rev. Robert Collyer to become Pastor of the church. After the election of Mr. Babcock as Chairman, Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead, on behalf of the committee having the matter in charge, said that there was really nothing definite to report. Mr. Collyer had been tendered an official call, and his answer had not yet been returned. He intimated that Dr. Bellows' church did not regard the matter favorably.

Mr. Hawkins explained that Dr. Bellows' church did not object to Mr. Collyer becoming Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, but doubted the advisability of giving up the society in Chicago, which they had done so much to re-establish after the fire. Furthermore, in justice to Mr. Collyer, the Church of the Messiah ought to pay off some of its debt before inviting him to become its Pastor.

The Secretary announced that the total debt of the church was $98,500, or about twenty-five per cent. of the value of its property. To meet this there were for sale 147 pews, assessed at $98,700, or about one-half what they cost.

Dr. G. Q. Colton greatly favored the idea of Robert Collyer's coming to New-York, and said he was willing to give $1,000 to help the church as soon as he gave the call a favorable answer.

Mr. Smith, as a member of Dr. Bellows' Church, said that congregation was heartily in favor of Rev. Robert Collyer's coming to New-York.

Mr. Hawkins thought that, without any reference to the Church of the Messiah, they owed it to the cause of Christianity to bring Mr. Collyer to New-York, because he could do so much more good here than in Chicago. He instanced the sermon preached by the gentleman a few weeks since before an audience of 1,500 people on Sunday, and on Monday, through the press, brought to the notice of 500,000 people. In Chicago he might have reached as large a Sunday congregation, but he could not have preached to one tenth so many people on Monday. New-York was a great centre from which he might originate far-spreading good.

Mr. Babcock said that Mr. Collyer was inclined to accept the call, but was prevented by his sensitiveness. He regarded himself as being in some sort a trustee of those who gave so generously to his congregation after the fire, and he therefore was not willing to leave his Chicago congregation unless they in some way expressed their approbation of his course.

The meeting then decided that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dwight H. Olmstead, J. P. Hale, and Prof. Tillman, should visit Boston and procure, if possible, such letters from the leading men of the denomination there as would satisfy Mr. Collyer's scruples.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Olmstead, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while fully appreciating the great obligations under which Mr. Collyer is placed, both to his own society and to others elsewhere, to remain in Chicago, we desire to express our sincere belief that the field of labor to which he has been invited here is one which he ought not to decline, except for the most imperative reasons, and we earnestly appeal to all those who desire the success of this church and the prosperity of the denomination, to support our call to Mr. Collyer, by their approval and active co-operation.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LATE REV. DR. EDDY.

MEETING OF THE METHODIST PREACHERS—SERVICES IN MEMORY OF THE DECEASED.

The meeting of the Methodist preachers, at the Mission building, corner Broadway and Eleventh street, yesterday morning, was devoted exclusively to a service in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Eddy. Rev. Dr. Merwin presided.

The exercises were opened by singing, which was followed by fervent prayers from several clergymen who had been intimately associated with Dr. Eddy in his social, as well as religious, life.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the Chair to draft a series of resolutions setting forth the loss sustained by the association, to be entered upon the records. The committee consists of Rev. Drs. Currie, Dashiel, and Wakely. The resolutions will be presented at the next weekly meeting.

Bishop Janes, who was the first speaker, said that he had already spoken to the best of his ability on the occasion of the burial of their late beloved brother, but as perhaps many of his hearers were not present on that occasion, he would again bear testimony to the great moral and intellectual worth of Dr. Eddy. He had known him a number of years, and always recognized his high qualities as a preacher and his social attributes as a friend.

Rev. Dr. Dashiel said that Dr. Eddy was a workingman. As Secretary of the Missionary Society he had been intimately associated with him for years. The amount of work performed by the deceased was truly astonishing. The anxiety and care of his laborious duties were always on his mind. As an example, he remembered that deceased was accustomed to fret somewhat, and be depressed in spirits, if at any time during his occupancy of the position of Secretary to the Missionary Society the financial receipts declined.

Gen. Clinton B. Fiske paid an eloquent tribute to the character, life, and services in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the deceased. He also described the scenes at the death-bed, illustrative of the Christian piety and faith in Jesus of their late brother.

Dr. Currie said that he did not feel inclined to say much of the great loss which had been sustained by himself and all present. He felt that he had been personally bereaved, and desired rather to bear his loss quietly and silently. He could not now enter into an analysis of the character of his brother, because sentiment and feeling would, perhaps, bear too large a share therein.

A SAD CASE.

Some months since a young lady named Miss Estelle Lockwood, who formerly was in affluent circumstances, came to this City from Richmond, Va., in search of employment. She was in actual want, and after some difficulty, obtained employment at sewing. Shortly afterward, however, she exhibited symptoms of consumption, and soon became incapable of working. The Working Woman's Protective Association did all that lay in their power to alleviate her sufferings, and supplied her wants. Three days ago she visited their office, in comparatively good spirits, and did not seem to be seriously ill. Yesterday she was found dead in bed in the house of a tender-hearted working woman, in Nineteenth street, near Third avenue, who had befriended her in her extremity. She will be buried at 1 o'clock to-day, Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, officiating.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A male infant was found drowned at Pier No. 2 East River yesterday.

W. P. Moody, of Moody & Jemison, was yesterday elected a member of the Cotton Exchange.

Henry Roselle, of No. 70 Greenwich street, was bitten by a dog in front of his residence, and taken to the Park Hospital.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, paraded for review and inspection in Tompkins square yesterday afternoon.

John Bowditch, an infant two months old, residing at No. 57 Cherry street, died yesterday, from having drank kerosene oil on Sunday evening.

Two off platoons of the Police force were drilled in company and battalion movements by Drill Capt. Copeland, at Tompkins square, yesterday afternoon.

Daniel Rourke, aged thirty, of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and St. Nicholas avenue, was injured yesterday morning by a derrick falling on him while he was at work at the foot of East Sixty-third street.

The New-York Liquor-dealers' Association met last evening at Masonic Hall, Mr. A. Herzberg presiding. Sixty new members were admitted, and arrangements for a general mass-meeting on the 26th inst. were made.

Chief Justice Sanford E. Church occupied a seat beside Recorder Hackett in the General Sessions Court yesterday for several hours, and expressed his approval of the manner in which the business of the court was transacted.

Charles Anderson was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Philip Behr, of No. 38 East Twelfth street, with assaulting him down in a Bowery beer saloon, and robbing him of $20.

A meeting of the Old Guard was held last evening at No. 211 Fourth avenue, to ratify the lease of these premises, which have been secured as an armory. It has been decided to hold the full-dress parade on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

In the case of Denis Curran, of No. 317 West Thirty-ninth street, killed by being struck with a chair by William Fritz, Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict exonerating Fritz, who was released from custody.

The case of Joseph Vaccari, an Italian, indicted for murder in the first degree, which was set down for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, has been postponed until to-morrow, the District Attorney not being prepared to proceed with the trial.

Samuel Feldheim, of No. 229 Fifth street, was committed without bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a piece of silk worth $70 from the firm of Bamberg, Hill & Co. He acknowledged his guilt when arraigned in court.

John Dunton and Joseph Quinn, who were arrested on Saturday charged with attempting to pass counterfeit five-dollar bills, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields for examination yesterday. At the request of counsel the examination was postponed until to-day.

Frank Hannon, aged ten, of No. 558 West Fifty-fourth street, while attempting to cross Eleventh avenue at Fifty-third street, between an outgoing train of the Hudson River Railroad and a locomotive moving in the opposite direction, was run over by the locomotive and so terribly injured that his life is despaired of.

The reception given by the Young Men's Christian Association last evening was a great success. Every seat in the body of the hall was occupied, and the galleries were packed to their utmost limits. The programme consisted of a choice selection of music, vocal and instrumental, by Miss Anna J. Mackenzie (soprano) and a select orchestra from Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

In a suit on a bill of exchange, now on trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, and not otherwise interesting, attracted attention yesterday by the fact of Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, McCullough, being examined as a witness. The question at issue in the case is as to the respective liability of the drawers and acceptors of bills of exchange, and the case is still undecided.

An unknown man, found unconscious in the First Precinct on last Thursday night, and transferred to the Park Hospital, died there yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination revealed considerable extravasation of blood and laceration of the brain—the result of violence. Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, is engaged, under orders from Coroner Woltman, in endeavoring to ascertain the name of the man, and the manner in which he came by the injuries which resulted in his death.

For some time past Messrs. Bamberg, Hill & Co., of No. 475 Broadway, have been missing goods from their store, and finally reported the case to Capt. Irving, who detailed Detective Warlow to attend to the matter. Yesterday Detective Warlow arrested Simon Feldheim, a clerk in the store, who admitted his guilt, and at whose residence a quantity of stolen silk was found and taken possession of by the detective. Feldheim will be brought to court to-day.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, will deliver a lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, at Rutgers Female College, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, on "The Parsees, or so-called Fireworshipers, their History, Religion, Manners, Customs, Domestic Life, Marriage, and Funeral Ceremonies," &c. Mr. Shroff will appear in full Parsee costume. Mr. Shroff has delivered lectures at Saratoga, and before the Liberal Club in this City on the same subject.

Messrs. Walter S. Appleton, J. S. Baker, and Charles T. Dillingham, the Executive Committee of the recently-organized Book-sellers Central Association, will make a report on a schedule of discounts at the meeting of the association to-day. The scale covers the maximum discounts to be given to booksellers by book-jobbers, and also a schedule of maximum discounts to be given to ministers, teachers, schools, libraries, professional men generally, and other large buyers outside the trade. Various matters relating to the perfection of the organization will also be considered.

The Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church held a special meeting at the Synod Rooms, No. 34 Vesey street, yesterday afternoon, for consultation in reference to the interests of the Reformed Church in the District of Chicago, and to place the Church in that city on a substantial basis. Hon. John A. Lott, of Long Island, presided, and Rev. R. H. Steele, of New-Brunswick, Secretary. Plans of a very liberal nature, to remove all the liabilities of the Church, were adopted, and arrangements were made to make it the most flourishing church in Chicago.

BROOKLYN.

After to-day there will be only one other opportunity to register.

The panel of jurors for the November terms of the Circuit, City, and Sessions Courts will be drawn to-day.

There are 700 men employed in the kindling-wood business in this city, who turn out each year 50,000 cords of wood.

Yesterday the papers in the suit of Theodore Tilton against the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, for libel, were served on the defendants. Damages are laid at $100,000.

An effort is being made to unite, in a co-operative way, the work of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor and that of the Charity Commission.

There are at present but 1,200 men employed in the Navy-yard. Most of them are engaged on a new sloop-of-war, the keel of which was laid some months ago. The report that a large amount of ammunition is being shipped to Pensacola and Key West is without foundation.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Austen commanding, will proceed to Poughkeepsie by the steam-boat Magenta to-day, leaving the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg, at 8 A. M. After assisting in the review of the Fifth Division, the regiment will re-embark in the Magenta and return to the city this evening.

A delegation of citizens of the Eighth Ward waited on the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad yesterday, for the purpose of requesting that more cars be placed on the road from the transfer office, on the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street, to the city line. No definite conclusion was reached, but the request will probably be granted.

Officer McGown, while passing through the woods near Franklin avenue, on the outskirts of the city, yesterday morning, found the body of a man hanging from a tree. Deceased was about forty years of age. He had full sandy whiskers, and was dressed in dark pantaloons and woolen knit jacket. The body had evidently been hanging about two days.

On Saturday last Corporal John H. Percival, of the Navy-yard, was brutally beaten by a couple of roughs at the corner of Hudson and York streets. One of the roughs named Costello was detected in the act of bringing whisky on board the receiving-ship some time ago by Percival and removed from the yard. Costello threatened vengeance at the time. None of Percival's assailants have yet been arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Watson, of Corona, had the sight of one of his eyes entirely destroyed, on Friday, by being struck by a tool from a box which he was engaged in opening.

Edward Lynch and William McGonegal were arrested in Orange Sunday for having brutally assaulted one James Brady. While going home drunk, Saturday night, the assailants induced Brady to accompany them into a side street, and then beat and kicked him until he had become unconscious. His recovery is doubtful. The occasion for the brutal assault is not known.

A number of prisoners were arraigned in the Middlesex County Courts at New-Brunswick, yesterday, on indictments found by the Grand Jury at present in session.

Three prisoners, Risley, Tuomey, and Birch, filed off a bar in their cells, in Mount Holly Jail, and climbed over the yard walls with a rope made with their blankets, and escaped.

Frederick Smith, conductor on one of the West Hoboken line of cars, was struck on the head with brass knuckles by Patrick Duane, one of the passengers, on Sunday evening, and severely injured. Duane was arrested, and is held.

James Barry, who is partially deaf, was driving his horse and truck over the railroad track in Harsimus Cove yesterday, when the horse was struck by a train and instantly killed. Barry saw the approaching engine in time to save his life by jumping from the truck.

Charles Clifton, seventy-three years of age, and living on Academy street near Baldwin avenue, was found dead in his bed yesterday. He was worth, it is said, $250,000, the greatest part of which he is said to have bequeathed to a mechanical institution in Manchester, England.

In the case of Michael Shannon against the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, in which the plaintiff sued the city for $1,500, already paid him, Mr. Vredenburgh, of counsel for Shannon, yesterday submitted to a non-suit. City Counsel Douglas will commence suit to get back the money, which he contends was illegally paid to Shannon.

Thomas Coyle, of Waterbury, Conn., thirty years of age, was killed at an early hour yesterday morning by being run over by a train on the Weehawken Branch of the Erie Railway. He had been on a visit to his sister in Guttenburg, and it is thought he was making his way home over the railroad track when he was struck by the train. His body was terribly mangled. County Physician Stout has ordered an inquest.

In the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday, Charles Harrison, a boy, was convicted of the theft of a team of horses, valued at $400, belonging to Patrick McGue. The lad claimed that he had not stolen them, but was merely taking them to the pound. His counsel claimed that this was merely a trespass. Judge Hoffman deferred sentence. He said that the boy's parents, who are wealthy, were responsible primarily for the action of the boy, and he desired to investigate the case more fully.

The body of William Larkin was found Sunday morning, lying alongside of the Morris and Essex Track, at Summit. Saturday night he went out to buy some groceries, and drank freely. He is supposed to have been struck by the 10:30 train on Saturday night, and run over. His head was almost entirely severed from his body. There were evidences near the place where his body was found of a struggle. In order to allay all suspicion of foul play, County Physician Terrill ordered Justice Bryant to hold an inquest.

ERIE AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following correspondence between officials of the Erie Railway Company and Attorney General Pratt explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1874.

SIR: In the opinion rendered by you last July on the application of J. C. Angell to institute a suit against the Erie Railway Company in the name of the Attorney General of the State, you remarked near the close: "As the Directors have acted in good faith, the management of the business may safely be left with them pending the litigation."

Our clients have just been served with a printed copy of a summons and complaint with your printed official signature thereto attached, requiring us to answer thereto by serving a copy of our answer at the office of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York. The third clause of the prayer of this complaint is as follows: "That the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, may be dissolved, and a Receiver of all its property be appointed by this court, with powers to administer the same under the direction of this Court, and that in the meantime, and until the final hearing of this cause, a Receiver of all the franchise property and effects of the said corporation may be appointed with power to retain and protect the same and to operate the railroad." In view of the foregoing citation from your declared opinion in July last, we respectfully beg leave to inquire whether we are now to expect a motion for a receiver *pendente lite*. The fact that the clause last cited in the prayer of the bill is greatly embarrassing and prejudicial to the business of the company in various ways.

Yours, respectfully,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN.

To Hon. DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 12.

Hon W. D. Shipman:

DEAR SIR: Yours of Oct. 6 was forwarded to me here. In answer I would say that the words to which you object were placed in the prayer so that if by the conduct of the Directors of the company, I should at any time deem the public interest to require it, I might move for a Receiver. I do not expect that any such exigency will arise, but it was thought the same would not do any harm.

Respectfully yours, D. PRATT.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT AND A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!—Knox's Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's hats. The skeptical can be convinced by calling at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Knox's stores.

Silver-Plated Ware

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Britannia Co.,

No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Extract from Judges' Report.

"We consider the goods made by this company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

SMITH'S PALE ALE.

BREWERY, 18TH ST.,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVS.

SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK. HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAUTION

To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties *manufacturing or selling* artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY A. MOTT, President.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.
New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co

SUGAR REFINERS,

No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,

Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

EMBROIDERED AFFGHANS.

Something entirely new, together with the most complete assortment of CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the City.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

CHARGES BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD—A NUMBER OF INSPECTORS REMOVED.

A number of inspectors of election against whom complaints were preferred by Police Officers and citizens, were formally cited to appear before the Board of Police yesterday to answer. The majority of them did not appear, and on the evidence against them being heard, were formally removed from office on motion of Commissioner Disbecker.

Daniel W. Morgan, inspector in the Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, was charged by Patrolman Joseph L. Davis, of the Twentieth Precinct, with having been absent from the place of registry during the day of registration. Morgan did not appear, and Officer Davis having testified to the facts in the complaint, the accused was removed on motion of Commissioner Disbecker.

Robert H. Boyle, inspector in the Thirty-ninth District of the Twentieth Assembly District, was charged with being absent from the registering place by Patrolman Costello, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Boyle was removed by vote of the board.

William Rochford, inspector in the Thirteenth District of the Fourth Assembly District, charged by Patrolmen Moore and Collins with being absent from the place of registry from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M., was also removed.

D. M. Brown, inspector in the Eighth District of the Fourth Assembly District, was charged with being absent from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Officers Herman and Kennedy, of the Seventh Precinct, who made the complaint against Rochford, stated that during the day, on several occasions, there were but two of the inspectors present, the third one going out for dinner. On motion of Commissioner Voorhis the officers were ordered to make charges against the remaining inspectors, who were summoned to appear before the board at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, until which time action in Brown's case was postponed.

William Thompson, inspector in the Fourth District of the Fifth Assembly District, charged by Patrolman Ripley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, with being absent from the place of registry, did not appear, and was accordingly removed from office.

Charles Steinberg, of No. 120 Walker street, inspector in the Sixteenth District of the Third Assembly District, charged with having used indecent language to his fellow-inspectors, and with obstructing the work of registration, was removed by unanimous vote, accused not being able to show any reasonable defense to the charge made against him.

James H. Hyner, inspector in the Twelfth District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, charged with giving his appointment papers to a young man named J. Bardett, of No. 307 West Forty-fifth street, who personated him at the place of registry, having been told by Hyner that it was no harm to do so, was removed, and it was decided by vote of the board to bring the case before the Grand Jury.

Frederick Folz, Inspector in the Twenty-fourth District of the Third Assembly District, was charged with wilfully obstructing the work of registration by asking all applicants for registration whether they were white or black. It having been shown that Mr. Folz did so with a desire to act in strict conformity to the law, the charge against him was dismissed.

ARREST OF A BOOK-KEEPER FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

William Hutchinson, employed as cashier and book-keeper by Messrs. Watson Brothers, agents in Jersey City for Singer's Sewing-machines, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Scudder, of Jersey City, on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Hutchinson, who has hitherto been held in high esteem in Jersey City, had been in Watson's employ for two years. On examining his bank-book on Saturday, one of the firm firm discovered a false entry in the bank-book, involving a loss of $40. Further examination revealed the fact that the clerk had been systematically embezzling the firm moneys for many months. Complaint was made before Justice Cutler, and Hutchinson was taken into custody by Constable Crawford. Justice Cutler committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury. The loss so far discovered amounts to $1,500. Mr. Hutchinson, when arrested, confessed to having embezzled $275.

BASE-BALL.

In a match game of base-ball between the Atlantics and Athletics, in Philadelphia, yesterday, the former won by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Athletics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

In a game of base-ball between the Baltimore and Boston Clubs, at Baltimore, yesterday, the latter won by 7 to 4. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimores	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Bostons	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	7

BROOKS BROTHERS,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.

Ready-Made and Custom

CLOTHING.

New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks, English and French Suitings, &c.

ALSO

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT.
Depot, 246 Grand st., New-York. Sold by Druggists

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND,
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN B. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.
au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE B. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EXPLAINING THE ISSUE

OF THE

$20 BONDS

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,

NEW-YORK.

Question.—What is the amount of the loan, and how is it divided?

Answer.—The amount of the whole loan, as authorized by the Legislature, is twenty millions of dollars, and is divided into 10,000 series, of 100 premium bonds, at $20 each.

Question.—What interest is paid?

Answer.—No interest is paid till the bond is redeemed.

Question.—You pay no interest; what do you do?

Answer.—The interest accumulates on each bond till it is redeemed. A $20 bond, if redeemed the first year, has $1 added as interest, and the bondholder receives $21; if redeemed in five years, he will receive at least $22, which amount gradually increases, so that, toward the end, the smallest amount he can possibly realize will be $40, or double the capital invested.

Question.—This is a small rate of interest; what other inducements do you offer?

Answer.—Each bond participates in a quarterly drawing of premiums, which range at the present time as follows:

2 premiums at ... $100,000
2 premiums at ... 35,000
4 premiums at ... 10,000
4 premiums at ... 5,000
4 premiums at ... 3,000
8 premiums at ... 1,000
40 premiums at ... 500
} Annually divided in four drawings.
and many others.

Question.—Do you call this a lottery?

Answer—No; it is not a lottery; the purchaser of a lottery ticket loses all he invests, except he be lucky and draw a premium; while, on this plan, every bondholder must get back the capital invested, with either a small or large premium. There are no blanks. The principal feature of the plan is this: Instead of paying each bondholder a regular quarterly interest, which would amount to thirty-five (35) cents, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the company allows to accumulate on each bond about (2) two per cent., while the balance is divided unequally among the bondholders in the form of premiums.

Question.—Is this plan entirely new?

Answer.—New in this country, but in successful operation in Europe for a period of over twenty-five years.

Question.—If I should buy some bonds now, and should want to sell them again after the drawing, could I do so?

Answer.—Certainly; their value is not depreciated, and the majority of our agents buy the bonds back again at a very small discount.

Question.—Can you tell me in which drawing my bond will be redeemed?

Answer.—No one can tell; but you participate in each series drawing until the series containing your bond is drawn and the bond redeemed.

Question.—Does the premium include the principal and interest?

Answer.—Yes; the owner of a bond must surrender the same, and no bondholder is entitled to more than one premium.

Question.—Do you sell only certain series, or do you allow a purchaser to select the series and numbers?

Answer.—We sell the bonds of all the different series, and, if the order is large enough, we permit the purchaser to select the series and numbers. For instance, should a purchaser give an order for 5,000 bonds, we would give him 5,000 different series, if he should prefer it, and provided we had as many on hand.

Question.—Do all the series participate, whether sold or unsold?

Answer.—Yes; because the wheel that contains the series numbers is never disturbed; it is sealed and locked, and is now deposited in the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company.

Question.—I then suppose that until the larger part of the loan is placed the company will always have some bonds of drawn series on hand.

Answer.—This is to be expected, and can only be considered fair, taking into consideration that the owners of the bonds are not injured, as they stand the same chance as if all the bonds were sold.

Question.—Do you keep these bonds and take your chances for the premiums, or do you sell them?

Answer.—They are for sale at a premium, and will be disposed of within a very short time, in every instance.

Question.—Have you any bonds on hand, the series having been drawn on the 5th day of October last, and what do you ask for them?

Answer.—We have some on hand, and sell them at ($40) forty dollars a bond.

Question.—Does such a bond surely get a premium?

Answer.—Every bondholder must receive at least twenty-one ($21) dollars, but he may receive thirty-five ($35,000) thousand dollars, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

Question.—Have I any advantage by purchasing a drawn series bond now or just previous to Dec. 7, the day of the premium drawing?

Answer.—Most decidedly. In the first place there are only four thousand (4,000) bonds in all, a great many having been sold already, we do not know how long they will last, and, in the second place we have no doubt the demand for these bonds will be so great just before the drawing that the premiums will be advanced by those who may have any on hand.

Question.—What security does the company offer?

Answer.—The company has executed a trust deed mortgaging all of its property that it possesses or may become possessed of, and agreeing to devote all the money received from the sale of bonds to the building of the Crystal Palace, and to invest for the benefit of the bondholders all surplus moneys in the purchase of bonds and mortgages which will give to the company an annual income of about $700,000.

Every Bond of the following Forty Series will be Redeemed with a Premium

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7

279	1,010,	1,190,	1,258,	1,762,
1,995,	2,217,	2,700,	2,704,	2,711,
2,731,	2,880,	3,833,	4,172,	4,639,
4,664,	4,816,	4,882,	5,047,	5,231,
5,459,	6,084,	6,189,	6,503,	6,590,
6,691,	6,825,	6,987,	7,047,	7,578,
7,761,	7,823,	8,077,	8,473,	8,580,
8,619,	8,365,	8,988,	9,223,	9,989,

Address all orders for bonds, and send for circulars and full information to

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 23 PARK ROW,
NEW-YORK.
POST OFFICE DRAWER NO. 29.